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Public Opinion Called Greatest Curb to Crime

Racketeers, spoils politicians, and gangsters all fear aroused public, experts declare—Results gained in New York and Chicago are cited to show value of methods.

Rebirth of the Cities

Fourth of Five Articles on the Current Progress of Municipal Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—That curious power often sluggardly but again torrential—public sentiment—has proved the greatest force in fighting gangsters, spoils politicians, racketeers, organized violence, and all the rest of their vicious kin, it is the common judgment of pioneers in these civic combats.

Out of his experience in convicting Al Capone and other Chicago gangsters, George E. Q. Johnson observes:

"Public sentiment is the biggest thing of all. Its influence cannot be overestimated.

"Without public opinion you never get very far in an undertaking of this kind.

"Effort to throw off organized crime and racketeering requires a crystallized civic sentiment to support it, which citizens' bodies and the press can formulate and direct."

It was while Mr. Johnson was United States Attorney here, in the era when local Government had collapsed so far as handling the gangsters was concerned, that he got the idea of using the income tax as a weapon against crime, and obtained permission from Washington to experiment.

His first trial sent a local politician, one of the high tax officials, to prison. Then with this frail instrument, but the single effective one available, Mr. Johnson reached for Capone, as yet unmolested and seemingly invulnerable, because of his care to hide himself. Yet in recalling Chicago's riddance of the blatant gangster dignitaries, the former district attorney does not single out the Federal prosecution.

"Public sentiment was aroused," he remarks, "and knew it didn't have to tolerate that sort of thing."

New York's public has recently had the same awakening in regard to Tammany Hall and its historic misrule of the city, and so, cyclically, have other communities. But none had to strive with such an effrontery of crime as Chicago. What public sentiment did with this imposter the Federal prosector of that period thus says:

"The improvement in the gangster and racketeering situation here has been very great. It's never been entirely put down. The gangster element is still here, and will show its head at any opportunity.

Myth Destroyed

But it lacks its old daring and its old power.

"Chicago destroyed the myth that the gangsters could do as they please and get away with it.

"Any city that is dominated by its organized evil, so much so that existence there does not any longer seem normal, can free itself. This means, though, digging under.

"Whenever a lax prosecutor or a lax police gives them leeway in a large city, hoodlumism and racketeering show up immediately. Only by constant vigilance can they be kept down.

"Nearly always in any organized criminal activity there is a hookup with corrupt politics.

"In clean government gangsters and racketeering do not have a chance. Where they appear, they follow a let-down of prosecutor, police, and corrupt politics.

"Many of our big cities have a long, hard fight ahead.

"Correction will come through the process of evolution through education. It is encouraging that once an advance is made, if laxness comes again, the situation rarely goes back to its old level."

The estimate of public sentiment held by Capone's prosecutor is endorsed by Gordon L. Hostetter, probably the foremost authority on business racketeering, because of his war on the Chicago racketeers.

"The State's attorney of that day would do nothing, and we could get nowhere with the police or the courts," said the Executive Director of the Employers' Association of Chicago.

A Higher Court

"But there is a higher court than any of these—the court of public opinion—and we took our resort to it.

"The average man on the street has no idea of what we went through in Chicago in checking racketeering. It was only by the hardest kind of work and an aroused citizenry that Chicago removed its lax and corrupt law enforcement officers and it is only by this method that any city can clean out its rackets and their corollary violence.

"What Chicago did and what New York is and has been doing under Thomas E. Dewey, other cities can do if they have the will.

"In ten years Chicago has lost its international reputation for crime.

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Leftward Leaning Of Roosevelt Seen In Naming of Amlie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Nomination by President Roosevelt of Former Representative Thomas R. Amlie, Wisconsin Progressive, to a seat on the Interstate Commerce Commission emphasizes in a particularly vivid form in the opinion of critics the President's strengthening ties with the advanced Left-Wing movement.

Mr. Amlie, defeated for the Progressive nomination for the Senate from Wisconsin, is described by Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin as "more to the left than the La Follettes." He has regularly introduced legislation far more extreme than anything the New Deal has attempted. In recent years he offered a constitutional amendment giving Congress full power to socialize business, manufacture and banking through federal agencies and by condemnation. He also advanced an industrial expansion bill providing for compulsory control of production by the Government, through punitive taxation.

Thus there seems bound to be a sharp Senatorial fight over confirmation of the nomination, for the Interstate Commerce Commission has a high tradition of judicial independence. Since the railroad problem is one of the gravest now facing the Government, any post on the I. C. C. takes on unusual importance.

Defeated for Nomination

Mr. Amlie is double a "lame duck," having failed even to obtain his party's nomination. His name goes to the Senate in a sequence with several other lame ducks, most prominent of whom was former Senator James P. Pope of Idaho. While there is a well-established custom of appointing defeated members of Congress to administrative jobs, under the present circumstances the Senate appears to be growing weary of the confirmation of men who have been rejected by the voters. Mr. Amlie's name will put this incipient feeling to a real test.

But in a broader sense, the appointment seems to give a clear guide to President Roosevelt's lean-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Strong Protest Voiced to U. S. Medical Plan

Threat to liberty cited in program — Head of N. Y. doctors' group assails proposal.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Voicing disagreement with the recommendations of the interdepartmental committee to co-ordinate medical and welfare activities submitted to Congress by President Roosevelt Jan. 23, H. B. Anderson, secretary of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau, Inc., was today preparing a letter to all United States Senators and Representatives asking them to negative the proposals.

In commenting on the Presidential assertian that there was need for a national medical program, Mr. Anderson declared that the report proposed to give a nonelective official power to decide upon alleged national and local medical needs through huge appropriations. Instead of such widespread and rigid authority, he declared that when it was felt that specific needs existed, that they should be considered separately and on their merits alone.

Report Not Comprehensive

Warning that the establishment of such a gigantic bureau might deprive persons of their choice of treatment, Mr. Anderson held that the report was not comprehensive in that it took no note of the many persons who had attained health and happiness without recourse to surgery or medication.

Denying that an increased support of doctors through additional taxation means better national health, Mr. Anderson called poverty a prevalent source of ill health and said additional taxes would result in additional poverty.

Supporting the private system of checks, which he held went with private practice, he warned that medicine was an experimental system and could do great harm through the use of powerful drugs and the fear it inspired.

Meanwhile, the Medical Society of the County of New York, largest unit in the American Medical Association, announced that it would hold a referendum next month to determine its members' attitude toward the Presidential proposals.

Encouragement of Sickness?

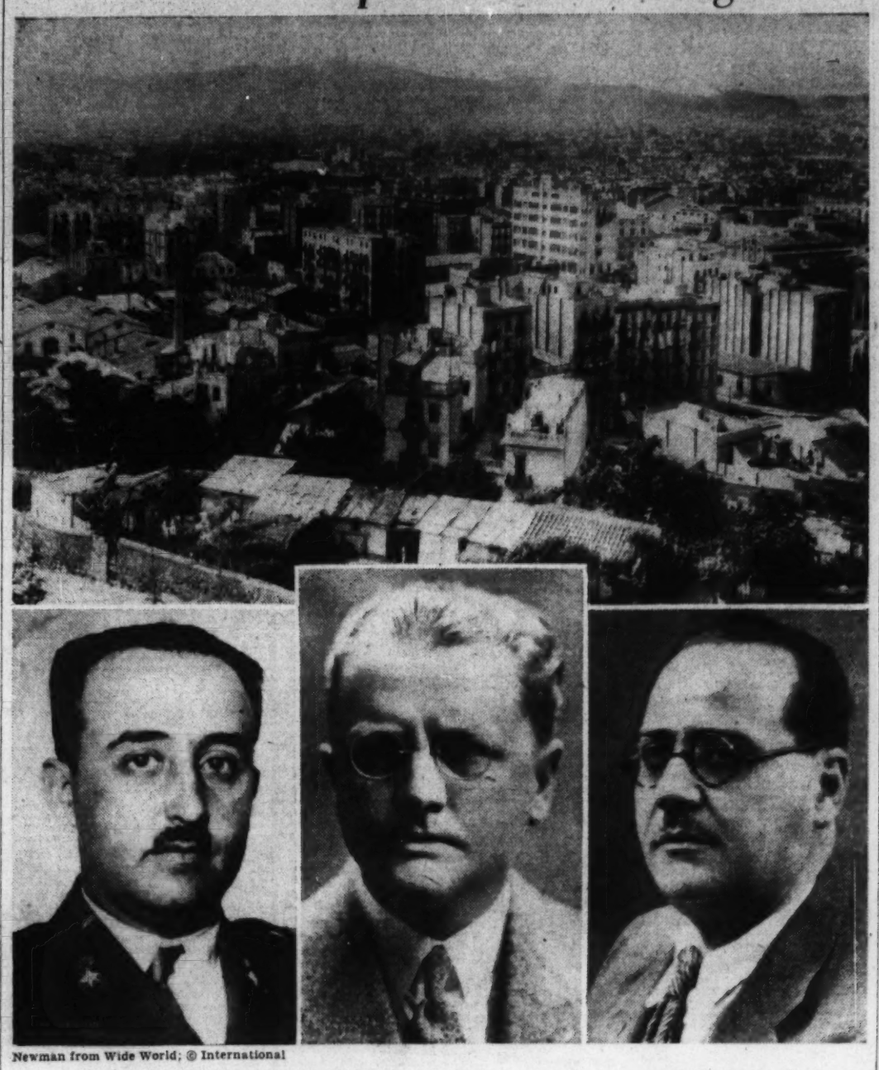
At a meeting of the Society here Jan. 23, Dr. Howard Fox, President, attacked the interdepartmental committee report, declaring that it would swamp the medical profession and produce chaotic conditions.

Dr. Fox labeled the National Health Conference a New Deal organization and said it had little support among the Nation's doctors.

"The advocates of compulsory health insurance are unable to show any relationship between the decline in death rate and insurance in the countries in which this system is in vogue," he continued.

"Sickness rate has actually increased in countries with compulsory health insurance. It is said to have trebled in Germany in the last 50 years, a period during which the greatest advances have been made in medicine."

Where the Spanish Conflict Rages



Newman from Wide World; © International

The City of Barcelona, Object of Insurgent Drive, and Principals

Upper: Barcelona, now under martial law. Lower left, Gen. Francisco Franco, Insurgent leader; lower center, Walter C. Thurston, United States Charge d'Affaires in Spain, under whose direction evacuation of Americans is taking place; lower right, Dr. Juan Negrin, War Premier of Loyalist Spain.

Insurgents in Barcelona; Pressure Delays U. S. Aid

Advance Franco forces in southern part of city — Loyalists hold main part of capital.

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier) Jan. 25 (AP)—The Insurgent command reported today that an advance guard had penetrated the southern section of Barcelona and by noon the troops had extended a ring of steel around all the City except the northern coastal portion.

Insurgent dispatches said one column had entered Barcelona from the South, but was waiting in the outskirts rather than risk further penetration until stronger forces had been brought up.

The main body of troops was following by forced marches, said the Insurgent command, and was expected to begin arriving in Barcelona by nightfall.

A direct communication from the Capital at 10:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m., E. S. T.) said Government troops still held out in the City proper.

The Moorish Army Corps commanded by Gen. Juan Yague which had driven northeastward along the coast from Tarragona was reported to have been the first Insurgent unit to enter the Government Capital.

The Government fort of Montjuich, a Gibraltar-like rock towering over Barcelona at its southern edge, rose above this column.

General Franco's inland columns, converging on Barcelona from the West and Northwest, were reported to have captured the important town of Tarrasa, 15 miles northwest of Barcelona.

On this flank the Insurgents were pressing on toward the sea in a drive to cut off Barcelona from the north and leave the city's defenders trapped.

The evacuation of Government departments from Barcelona was completed during the night. The new seat of Government remained officially a secret, lest it become a target for Insurgent bombing planes.

At the border, however, it was learned that most of the Barcelona ministers had gone to Figueras, in the far northeastern corner of Spain and only 15 miles from the French border.

Military observers at the border believed that only a covering force had been left by the Government in Barcelona to protect its reitrement and that the city would fall instead of repeating the heroic resistance of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Spain's Status in Brief

Spanish Insurgents' advance guard, in southern outskirts of Barcelona, awaits arrival of main army before launching attack. All roads of escape northward except that along the coast, reported cut off.

A neutral zone on the Franco-Spanish border was agreed upon to safeguard refugees. Rome, meanwhile, called 60,000 Army reservists to the colors.

At Washington, the State Department with the approval of President Roosevelt decided to abandon any effort to lift the Spanish embargo, it was learned on high authority.

France and Spain agree on refugee zone; Pressure groups in United States delay aid for Spain: Page 4.

Reardon Is Ousted As Education Head; Downey Nominated

Executive Council votes 8 to 1 to sustain Governor's charges on 'incompetence' and 'negligence' against department chief; Saltonstall nominates English High School head to post.

James G. Reardon, who was appointed Commissioner of Education in 1935 by Former Gov. James M. Curley, was removed from that post today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council on charges of "negligence" and "incompetence."

Mr. Saltonstall immediately named to his place Walter F. Downey, Principal of Boston English High School for the last 15 years. Barring possible court intervention by Mr. Reardon, early confirmation of Mr. Downey was expected by State House observers.

The Education Commissioner's removal was confirmed by the Council by a vote of 8-1. Daniel H. Coakley, sole Democratic Councillor, cast the only vote for Mr. Reardon.

Thus, Governor Saltonstall accomplished in three weeks after his inauguration what prominent educators at Harvard and elsewhere had sought in vain to do for three years—remove the former North Adams (Mass.) School Superintendent from the Commissionership long occupied by Payson Smith.

Coakley Power Broken

By the same stroke, the new Republican Governor demonstrated that the four-year domination of the Executive Council by the Democrat, Mr. Coakley has some to an end. Mr. Coakley, who had worked closely in co-operation with Governors Curley and Hurley, found himself alone in today's voting.

The eight Republican members of the Council solidly upheld Governor Saltonstall.

Although Francis J. Carney, counsel for Mr. Reardon, previously had indicated he would appeal an ouster action to the courts, no statement was forthcoming from him immediately this afternoon. It was believed he might announce plans later.

In an 11-page message to the Executive Council, asking removal of Commissioner Reardon, the Governor termed Mr. Reardon's admitted failure to inquire into the $400,000 hurricane-repair contracts allegedly forced upon his Department by Former Governor Charles Hurley "a complete surrender of intelligence, initiative, and independence of judgment" and added, "a rubber stamp would have served the people as well."

Nine of the 11 contracts let by Commissoner Reardon were held illegal earlier this month by Attorney General Paul A. Dever on the ground they provided for work not necessitated by the storm.

Removal of Mr. Reardon, who had been named Education Commissioner by Governor Curley to replace Dr. Smith, who had occupied the post from 1917 to 1935, followed the resignation of two members of the State Racing Commission at the request of Governor Saltonstall. They were Thomas R. Foley and George G. Moyse.

Fought Ouster

Although Mr. Reardon also was requested to resign, he refused to do so and fought ouster proceedings every step of the way.

In removing Mr. Reardon, the Governor and Council rejected pleas of two leading Roman Catholic educators for his retention. In letters to the Governor, the Rev. William J. McGarry, S. J., President of Boston College, and the Rev. Louis J. Gallagher, S. J., former President of the College, praised Mr. Reardon. The Rev. Mr. McGarry asserted that documents laid before the Governor in the Commissioner's case "departed from an impartial tone."

The Council also rejected a plea from Mr. Reardon's attorney to hold up its confirmation of the removal until "a question of law" had been decided. He referred to suits by the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations for a permanent court order against payment of contractors in 10 of the 11 hurricane repair contracts.

Six Charges

The Governor, in his communication to the Council asking for confirmation of his removal of Mr. Reardon, contended that all six of his charges against the Commissioner, on which a public hearing was held Jan. 17, were sustained at the hearing.

The six charges were:

1. The Commissioner signed contracts totaling $410,000 without adequate investigation.
2. The Commissioner failed to give "reasonable and proper" heed to damage estimates totaling $16,400 made by John H. Varney, Business Agent of the Department.
3. The Commissioner prevented adequate investigation of contracts by the Business Agent.
4. The Commissioner was guilty of "neglect of duty" in that he exercised no judgment as to whether contracts were for repair

(Continued on Page 9, Column 7)

Roosevelt Wins Support in Drive To Rebuild FCC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Remaking of the Federal Communications Commission from the ground up, long deferred and long-demanded, now seems probable in the light of President Roosevelt's urgent letter to Congress and its favorable reception by leaders there.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and Chairman Frank R. McNinch of the FCC, conferred today, stated they "see eye-to-eye" on the proposed reorganization, which is to begin with a reduction of the Commission's membership from seven to three.

Legislation to effect this immediate cut is to be drafted at once, and submitted to the Senate perhaps as early as next week. Other legislation defining future policies of the Commission will be drafted more leisurely.

Reorganization of this body is more than a technical matter. It affects, indirectly, every American radio listener, since the FCC supervises the use of the air waves. What the United States radio is to become, insofar as relationship with government touches that factor, is involved in the current reorganization.

Politically, too, the initial decision to more than halve the commission membership means much, for internal dissention has riven the board and political pulling and hauling have hampered its activities.

In his letter to the Congressional Chairman, the President stated he was "thoroughly dissatisfied" with the FCC, and later to correspondents said the Commission's chief difficulty was that the Communications Act, which established it in 1934, lays down no policies for its operation. The Commission must tackle many intensely difficult problems, including such sweeping matters as the licensing and supervision of radio stations, with no guiding statutory rules.

Senator Wheeler agreed with this diagnosis and went further to point out that the FCC has been riddled with party politics, and one of its great needs is a better personnel on the commission, freer from political wire-pulling.

Over a year ago, the President persuaded Frank R. McNinch, then Chairman of the Federal Power Commission, to take over the chairmanship of the FCC, with instruction to effect a cleanup. Prior to that time the agency had been filled with wrangling, but the McNinch appointment outwardly only made matters worse for, among other reasons, he had not authority for a complete revision. A considerable "purge" did take place late in 1938, with the dismissal of key officials.

This Changing World

Tax Exemption—President Takes Another Step to Plug Leak at Top of Income Tax—A Necessary, Though Bewhiskered, Reform

By H. B. Elliston

Once again President Roosevelt is sponsoring the movement to rid the American tax system of its most glaring handicap. This is the reciprocal immunity from taxation of the bonds issued by the Federal and State governments.

In a book called "Taxation: The People's Business," Secretary Mellon gave a striking illustration of this tax exemption. The example was the estate of William A. Rockefeller. The total market value of Mr. Rockefeller's taxable stocks was less than $7,000,000, whereas the value of his wholly tax-exempt bonds was over $44,000,000, or six times that amount. An equally glaring instance, as I recall, was the estate of Senator James Couzens of Michigan, who made a great fortune out of the Ford enterprise, and then stuck it away in more or less tax-free bonds. He proceeded to enjoy a big income without paying more than the 4 per cent normal tax on the interest on the Federal Government bonds among his holdings.

No tax dodging, I hasten to say, was involved in the choice of more or less tax-free investments. Some of the persons who escape taxation in this manner probably would invest the bulk of their money in "governments" anyway. It is a fact that I'm commenting upon, not a dodge. The aspect of the problem to fasten upon is the exemption privilege contained in this class of income, not the rich scapegoats that await the hunting. For the exemption privilege happens to be the greatest flaw in the American tax system.

* * *

As a matter of fact, the exemption flies in the face of Adam Smith's first canon of taxation; namely, ability to pay. "The subjects of every state," wrote Adam Smith, "ought to contribute toward the support of the Government, as nearly as possible, in proportion to their respective abilities." Here is a case where the full benefit of exemption is felt by those who normally would be subject to the top surtax rates; in other words, by persons of great wealth.

The benefit is difficult to assess statistically. The best way is to compute the yield of the tax exempts plus an allowance for the income surtax that the rich bondholder escapes by keeping his money in these tax-exempts. In effect, the rich man in the highest income brackets is offered a return of around 12 per cent in government obligations. To the person who pays no income tax at all the same bond would be worth about 2½ per cent! Tax exemption is thus a tremendous bargain to the rentier (as the French call the enjoyer of unearned income) of great wealth.

The exemption is violative, too, of another Adam Smith (should we likewise say, commonsense) maxim. Among men of wealth it discriminates against those who "give maintenance and employment to great multitudes." As I say, it is the rentier who is offered this bargain. His method of escaping taxes is not available to persons whose large incomes are derived from salaries and fees. Nor is it available to persons who obtain their incomes from the control or management of business enterprises. The benefit is enjoyed, in Prof. H. C. Simon's words, in his book "Personal Income Taxation," "by idle, passive holders of highly conservative investments."

Now this benefit was not handed to the wealthy for the sake of doing them a favor. Such a result is incidental. The genesis of tax exemption goes back to the establishment of the United States. A great deal of argument was then involved as to the precise boundaries of authority between the Federal and State governments. Naturally the thorniest argument occurred over taxation. Finally, as one of the bulwarks of union, there was interpreted into the Constitution the decision that the Federal Government and the local governments should be reciprocally excluded from taxing each other's bonds. And that interpretation, made a century ago, still stands in practice.

* * *

The man responsible for this interpretation was America's great Chief Justice, John Marshall. Marshall in a famous opinion took a rigid view of state sovereignty. He said "the power to tax is the power to destroy." Thus, he concluded, neither the Federal nor the States' Government had power under the Constitution to tax the securities of the other lest one should undermine and destroy the other. Such is the respect for judicial authority in the United States that very few people dispute Marshall. Yet it was his decision that created the leak at the top of the income tax system.

Now President Roosevelt challenges the validity of Marshall's opinion. He is one man, as we know from past experience, to whom hundred-year-old judgments—horse-and-buggy judgments, he would call them—aren't sacrosanct. Last week he asked Congress to pass a law plugging this income tax leak, and thus to open up a luscious pasturage to the tax collector. For doing so he has again been called "The President in a hurry," the reason being that most reformers, in view of Marshall's opinion, think that only a constitutional amendment can get rid of the flaw. So again we shall have great argument about it and about—whether the flaw can be remedied by statute, or whether there must be an amendment to the Constitution, though there is general agreement that it is a flaw.

One thing only shall I add to the pending controversy. The periodic effort to accomplish the reform always runs up against states' rights. Apart from their argument on Marshallian grounds, the States have a practical side to their objection. If there were no exemption from Federal taxation on their bonds, the States obviously would have to pay more on their borrowings. This is why it would seem that the best way to proceed in overcoming what Secretary Mellon called "an economic evil of great magnitude" is via a Congressional statute, even though such a course would mean applying a blind eye to John Marshall.

New Crops for Old Climate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—They can't change the climate, so they are changing the crops.

More than 9,000 farmers participating in the work of 155 local Agricultural Improvement Associations are trying to readjust farming conditions in view of the recurrent drought seasons in Canada's western areas, according to George Spence, director of the Federal Government's Prairie Farm Rehabilitation program.

One phase of the work that these farmers are carrying on is correction of the mistakes made in land settlement 30 or 40 years ago, Mr. Spence declared. This will be accomplished by assisting farmers to move to areas in which the soil is good. In some places where wheat cannot be grown successfully, the land is excellent for grazing, and the organization studies the capacity of the range and limits the number of cattle allowed on it. Water development work is carried out through which water is stored in channels, dams, and dugouts.

Commenting upon the character of weather in the Western Provinces, Mr. Spence, a Former Cabinet Minister of Saskatchewan, declared that there have been three periods of drought in Western Canada since it was settled, one in the 60's, one in the 90's, and one in recent years, the last having been the worst. The Passiser report to the British Parliament over 80 years ago told of "a great central desert" on this continent. In 1875, the district was investigated again by direction of the Ottawa authorities, and a contrary report was submitted.

Both of these reports were accurate, Mr. Spence avowed, the first having been made during a drought period and the second at a time when there was adequate rainfall.

The research work now being carried on must take in not only these conditions reflected in these two reports, but all other conditions, he considered. Methods of farming are perhaps the chief approach to the study of soil conditions and climatic conditions necessary to solving the farm settlement problem.

Reich Air Force Minimized

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—C. G. Gray, one of Great Britain's best authorities on fighting planes, asserted today that Germany's air strength was only "something over 3,000 machines" and sought to reassure those who fear Britain is far behind.

Describing as "bunk" a statement attributed to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that Germany had 9,700 fighting planes to Britain's 1,500, Mr. Gray said he had "too much respect for Charles Lindbergh's intelligence and honesty to believe he told a story anything like that."

Mr. Gray, who is co-editor of the authoritative directory, Jane's All the World's Aircraft, made his statements in the magazine, the Aeroplane.

Mr. Gray said it was a "joke", to put Britain's fighting air strength at 1,500 planes and added, "I do know on quite reasonably good authority of one particular type of British high-speed bomber of which more than 1,000 have been delivered and there are several others of which production runs into many hundreds."

He also said that "possibly Italy has 3,500 machines . . . and France must have more than 600 even if half of them are in poor condition."

French official sources, while declining to give specific figures, said France has "over 600 first-line planes and probably 1,800 usable fighting machines altogether."

It was recalled that Mr. Gray in a preface to the 1938 edition of "Jane's All the World's Aircraft," said:

"In France untold harm has been done by M. Pierre Cot (Former Air Minister). His nationalization of French aircraft firms has cut up that part of the industry which was making military planes and forced many industrialists and engineers to retire."

In his magazine article Mr. Gray said the United States rearmament program is "definitely a good thing." "I would not mind betting that the United States have a good deal more than 1,500 airplanes," and concluded that "in quality if not in quantity American air power has been equal to anything in the world."

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New opportunities for sea careers open to youths.

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and News From All New England in the **Second Section, Beginning on Page 9**

Poll Shows Dewey in Lead As G. O. P. Choice in 1940

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A survey of public opinion ranging all the way from politics to industrial relations and the share-the-wealth movement was made public by Fortune magazine today. It shows Thomas E. Dewey, New York County District Attorney, at the head of the list of men in public life favored by voters in the poll for the Republican nomination for President in 1940, with United States Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York trailing him, but running neck and neck.

The returns reveal that Mr. Dewey was favored by 12.2 per cent of the voters taking part in the poll. Senator Vandenberg and Mayor La Guardia each received 11.5 per cent of the returns, while Alf M. Landon, 1936 Republican standard-bearer, got 8.2 per cent and Herbert Hoover, who was defeated for re-election to the presidency in 1936, got 5.1 per cent.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, was credited with 4.6 per cent of the returns, and Senator Gerald P. Nye, of North Dakota, 2.8 per cent. Other favorites got 2 per cent of the ballots, while 38 per cent of the answers to the questionnaire had no nominations.

Reason for Strength

"The first and most significant fact to be observed in analyzing these replies is the reason for Dewey's leadership, however small his margin," Fortune announces. "It is because he is the second choice of almost all groups rather than the first choice of some groups.

"That is why Dewey's present preliminary position seems important. On the left, where La Guardia is favorite, he is more acceptable than Vandenberg; on the right, where Vandenberg prevails, he is very much more acceptable than La Guardia.

"By economic levels, Dewey's strength seems to lie just where it is likely to do him the most good."

The Fortune table shows Senator Vandenburg is the first choice of the prosperous and upper middle classes; Mr. Dewey the choice of the lower middle class and the second choice of the poor, who place Mayor La Guardia first.

"Dewey here looks like a candidate tailored to beat any situation that might arise in 1940," the Fortune survey report continues. "With La Guardia the champion of the poor and Vandenberg the champion of the rich, Dewey holds a strong place with the lower middle class and is within 1 per cent of Vandenberg's figure with the upper middle class.

Dewey Shows Strength

"If the Democratic Party keeps to the left, the Republicans to the right, Dewey is in a position to play both ends against the middle in a contest along class lines. If class lines are not sharply drawn and both parties move toward the center, he is already there bearing the stamp of rich man's favorite and with a good chance of winning over some of the La Guardistas who might otherwise go New Deal.

"By geography, Mr. Dewey's greatest weakness, compared with other leading Republicans, lies in the Solid South, which no Republican would have a chance of winning anyway. His greatest strength is in the crucial Northeast and on the Pacific Coast, with a following close behind Vandenberg's through the central part of the country as well."

In sampling public opinion with regard to employer-employee relations, the survey showed that 55.1 per cent of the replies held it was "foolish" for business management to try to keep labor unions from organizing in their plants, while 28.2 per cent thought it "wise," and 16.7 per cent had no opinion on the question.

Treatment of Labor

Opinion with regard to the fairness of large concerns and small businesses to their employees was almost evenly divided, 43.2 per cent voting for the large corporations and 41 per cent for small businesses, while 15.8 per cent had no opinion.

The survey revealed public opinion was against share-the-wealth movement and ready to defend wealth as proper in the American economic system. In Fortune's first survey in July, 1935, the public was found divided about half and half on the idea of letting wealthy men keep their millions, subject only to then present taxes. In the next installment, in October, 1935, the public was found in disagreement with an address made before that date by President Roosevelt and declared for unlimited inheritances. Later, in January, 1937, it disagreed with the prediction of John D. Rockefeller the younger, who was quoted as saying that great fortunes were apt to disappear within 30 years. Now it appears that 6.1 per cent of the public—and more than two-thirds of those with definite opinions—believe that incomes should be permitted without limit.

On the question of international amity, public opinion was found strongly against the totalitarian states. Replies revealed that 56.2 per cent of the persons questioned were less friendly to Germany, 11.9 per cent less friendly to Japan and 5.7 per cent less friendly to Italy, with Soviet Russia trailing at 4.3 per cent against. The American people were found most friendly to Great Britain, 45.3 per cent voting in the affirmative. Sweden came next wtih 10 per cent; Finland, 9.7 per cent and France 8.6 per cent.

Where Metal Sheeting Is Made to Order

Geoffrey Landesman

Republic Steel Corporation Plant at Cleveland, Ohio

Upper—Ninety-eight-inch tandem, continuous, cold reduction strip mill. Lower left—Coils of strip being fed for cold reduction. Lower right—Inside the hot mill: In the right foreground stand the furnaces; on the left rise the control pulpits; in the distance extend the rolling machines. Inset—John W. Hughes, superintendent.

C. I. O. Enters Auto Union Rift By Upholding Martin Ouster

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Congress of Industrial Organizations stepped into the tense factional war in the United Automobile Workers Union last night with a statement of policy upholding the suspension of Homer Martin as International President of the U. A. W.

The statement, issued by Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, C. I. O. Vice-Presidents, said the U. A. W. Executive Board, which is reported controlled by an anti-Martin majority, acted "within its constitutional authority" in suspending the former clergyman and four of his Board of followers last week.

The statement added that the C. I. O. "is giving complete support and recognition" to the Executive Board and R. J. Thomas, elected by the anti-Martin faction to serve as "Acting President" until the Union meets in special convention, March 20.

Charges Against Martin

The C. I. O. Vice-President concluded by saying that Mr. Martin has "flagrantly flouted the provisions" of the U. A. W. Constitution and "disobeyed the decisions" of the Executive Board.

At Detroit Mr. Martin indicated he wished no further relationships with the U. A. W.'s parent body.

Mr. Martin, who frequent reports said would attempt to lead U. A. W. adherents out of the C. I. O. into an independent setup or renewed affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, commented crisply:

"It (the C. I. O's action) simply means the C. I. O. is leaving us. I shall make no appeal to stay within their good graces. I have no desire to appeal."

That was all he would say of his plans for the future except that if the action of the C. I. O. Vice-Presidents proved to be the "attitude" of the whole C. I. O., he would resign immediately.

A. F. of L. Meeting

The sharp break in the leadership of the U. A. W. may provide A. F. of L. leaders meeting next week in Miami, Fla., with a new opportunity to resurvey the changing labor scene.

The meeting will bring together members of the A. F. of L. Executive Council headed by William Green, President, and numerous union officials concerned either with legislation or jurisdictional disputes.

Swift changes of scenes in the drama of the U. A. W.'s official family fight also found the Union facing an implied loss of opportunity to bargain with the Ford Motor Company.

Unionization of the Ford firm, last remaining unorganized company among the major automobile producers, would have been considered one of the greatest prizes in the United Auto Workers campaign.

However, Harry Bennett, Personnel Director of the Ford plants, indicated strongly the results of the break between Mr. Martin and the Union's Executive Board majority had precluded any Ford-U. A. W. agreement.

Mr. Bennett said in an interview at Detroit: "Action of Executive Board members whom Martin has suspended, in investigating Martin's conferences with me, puts me in a position where I can't talk to any union organizer."

Argentine Congress Resents Cessation of Its Radiocasts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—A many-sided radio controversy has stirred Argentine citizens as the new year gets under way.

Congress is at loggerheads with the Post Office authorities for prohibiting the Municipal Station's broadcast of its debates; the general public is bored with the debates, and is hostile to the surfeit of advertising interspersed by other stations in their programs; while the newspapers are appealing for more control of radio in general.

This year the municipal station should reserve three hours daily for the broadcast of the ordinary congressional sessions. The Legislature ordered this itself. But the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, cognizant of public backing, suspended the debates and has stood firm so far, despite the censure of the Chamber. Radio listeners have manifested their boredom with legislative speeches and debates, preferring to read these the following morning in calm newspaper type.

The municipal station has proved that its programs failed completely because of the compulsory interjection of the debates. It was started for purely cultural ends, primarily for municipal theater functions, many of which had to be omitted to fulfill parliamentary orders. Congress has been advised to leave well alone, critics alleging that the quality of the debates has been lowered since parliamentarians, with their thoughts on the microphone, began to talk to the street as well as to the Chamber. It has been asked to safeguard the cultural and artistic objects for which the municipal station was established.

Private stations are to be reorganized according to the report of a commission, appointed following many complaints of the existing regime. The most common criticism related to the number and length of commercial announcements interspersed in the programs. The original radio regulation prohibited advertisements of more than 100 words. Recent automatic recording showed that an average announcement ran to double that length while some cases it was as much as 500. In the case of a 15 minute "news" transmission, with a total broadcast wordage of 1,773, there were five advertisements with an aggregate of 714 words.

Argentines, invariably hostile to Government intervention in business, appear to favor more control of radio. In fact, they insist that their problems will not be solved and the cultural level of transmissions not be raised until public control is amplified.

Cavalier Crash Inquiry Opens

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—An inquiry into the crash at sea of the Bermuda-bound flying boat Cavalier was under way today with the British Air Ministry as the guiding force.

Capt. G. C. Pirie, Air Attaché of the British Embassy, flew from Washington Jan. 24 to take charge of the investigation of the tragedy which caused three fatalities.

Captain Pirie questioned Capt. M. R. Alderson, Pilot, and First Officer Neil Richardson, two of the 10 survivors of the crash.

Although under orders not to discuss technical phases of the disaster until the inquiry is completed, Captain Alderson denied that icing conditions in the carburetors had caused the four motors to fail.

"The whole thing is a mystery to me," he said.

Unofficial Observer

The United States will take no official part in the inquiry, but at his own request James Payton, Air Safety Inspector of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, will be an unofficial observer.

Pan American Airways said its Bermuda Clipper, only remaining flying boat in the New York to Bermuda service, would maintain its regular schedule. Bookings were reported normal.

At Baltimore, Md., officials of Imperial Airways said a new "champion class" flying boat, similar to those with which the company plans to inaugurate trans-Atlantic service next summer, would be brought here soon to replace the Cavalier.

More Powerful Ship

Paul E. Bewshea, Commercial Manager for the Company in the United States, said the new ship would weigh 21 to 23 tons, as compared with the 18-ton Cavalier. Rating of the four engines on the new ship totals 3,400 horsepower as compared with 2,960 for the Cavalier.

Mr. Bewshea said the replacement ship would have a longer range than the boat which went down in the Atlantic. Wingspread and length are the same, however, 114 feet and 88 feet, respectively.

The Cavalier on occasion carried as many as 20 passengers. The replacement plane will have the same capacity.

Mr. Bewshea said he did not know how soon the new ship could be transferred from service on Imperial's Empire Line and fitted for Bermuda schedules.

Salt Was Once Money

Cakes of salt were once used for money in Ethiopia and Tibet.

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This organization is dependent upon dues, donations and bequests.

Jews Swell Fund To Help Christian German Refugees

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—A $15,000 start on a $250,000 fund was contributed to the American Committee for Christian German refugees by 1,500 people at a dinner last evening for Miss Dorothy Thompson, writer and lecturer. The affair was intended to arouse "the Christian conscience" which Dr. Frank Kingdon, President of the University of Newark, said "has not been stirred to the deeper human meaning of what is going on." But the response by Jews in the audience was so overwhelming that an appeal was made by Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, Editor of the Churchman, for a canvass today to match their gifts by Christians.

A bust of Miss Thompson by Baroness Liane de Gidro was auctioned, Morris W. Haft and Brothers, paying $750 for it and Jules Haft afterward presenting it to Miss Thompson on behalf of the firm. An autographed copy of Miss Thompson's book "Refugees" brought $150, paid by Joseph Klingenstein. Herman S. Goldstein bought Thomas Mann's "Joseph in Egypt" for $75, and $125 and $60 were paid for "If I Were a Jew," by Justice William Harman Black, toastmaster at the dinner, and "This Proud Heart" by Pearl Buck.

Declaring that every individual to "exist in full consciousness" must define what he lives by and what matters to him, Miss Thompson asserted that first and foremost with her comes the privilege of every human being to make out of himself as much as he possibly can. This, she stated, is the basis of all democracy and all freedom.

The great crime of tyrannies, she continued, is that they seek to interpret for every man, according to the most materialistic values, his place in the scheme of things not only as a worker, but as a thinker and an ethical creature. The Communist creed regards man as an economic animal and the Nazi as a biological animal.

Under such a system, Miss Thompson said, "I too would be an exile even if my knowledge were spoken in the streets, my body safe, and its physical wants guaranteed. Therefore, out of self-preservation I declare my solidarity with those whom this conception has exiled and with them fight lest the whole world be made into a prison for myself, my child, my race as well as theirs."

More than 500 messages, including letters from Mrs. Roosevelt, Herbert Hoover, Albert Einstein, Governor Lehman, Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt were presented to Miss Thompson by Pearl Buck, who stated that there is danger in America in confusing nationalism and patriotism.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Steel Worked Up Like Cloth At Electric Rolling Mill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Ninety-eight-inch hot and cold continuous strip steel mills, opened in the Cuyahoga Valley at Cleveland, embody every technological improvement American mechanical, electrical and metallurgical engineers have thus far developed. The mills are an achievement in the production of the basic product from which are fashioned automobile bodies, refrigerators, washing machines and a thousand other items of modern industrial civilization.

A single mill can roll sheets eight feet wide and a quarter of a mile long. They come from the hot mill at the rate of more than 35 feet per second and from the cold mill at almost 14 feet per second. The rated capacity of the mills is 70,000 gross tons per month. Work will be made for almost 2,000 men when operating at full capacity.

The mills are located on a 182-acre site some six miles from the mouth of the Cuyahoga River. For a distance of almost half a mile at this point, the river itself was moved to make way for the mill, more than 1,000,000 cubic yards of dirt being dug in excavating a new river channel and in filling the old river bed and a near-by swamp.

The appearance of the mills is that of two plants. Actually, however, there is a total of nine buildings, besides an office building with testing and metallurgical laboratories, a welfare building, a machine shop, a carpenter shop and a pump. Altogether, 21 acres are under cover. The construction was designed architecturally by Albert Kahn, Inc., Detroit.

Inside the mill are massive machinery and equipment, controlled for the most part by electric push-buttons, and operated with the precision of a watch.

Particular attention is paid to "tailor-made" products, turned out to order, to meet particular requirements and specifications of each customer. As a cold slab is shoved into one end of one of the three furnaces, a white-hot slab is shoved out at the other end, to be swiftly carried along a roller table to the hot mill. The hot mill consists of 10 stands in a straight line, each as high as a three-story house, and other, smaller processing units including two "scalebreakers" and a "squeezer."

Rollers weighing as much as 50 tons each squeeze the slab, as it passes, to a thinner and a thinner gauge.

The slab is run through the stands, is rolled out as thin as one-twentieth of an inch, and is wound up, like ribbon, all in about 240 seconds.

The electric power demand of the mill is 20,000 KVA—described as equal to that of an average city of 100,000 population.

Backyard's Seven Seas Explored In Sandbox With Sail and Tiller

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Look at the sandbox, fashioned like the hull of a sailboat! It's a new fancy in out-door play equipment shown at the American Furniture Mart here.

A youngster may sit on the edge of the boat with his toes embedded in sand, or he may climb up to the front, where, by turning the steering wheel, he can adjust the canvas sail to the wind. If a storm comes up, he pulls a rope, and down flops the sail to the bottom of the boat. Then he imagines he is rowing for shore. The boat has wheels at one end, and 30 can be moved to another part of the yard when circumstances demand.

Much has been written and heard about the advisability of backyard play for children and the need for keeping boys and girls off the streets. Now, this agitation appears to have taken effect. For one of the largest firms making out-door play equipment for children notes that their business has grown even through the year 1938, when many another was experiencing a slump.

Much of the play apparatus is designed for the whole neighborhood, but is destined to go into one family's backyard. Besides the sandbox boat for small children, are shown swings, trapezes, ladders, and slides.

A steel-rope swing, introduced recently has wooden handles which the child grasps when he gets aboard. The handles run on the rope and are connected by a chain to apparatus above, so that the child, by pulling on them secures his locomotion.

One of the most popular play combinations has 10 different things to do. Youngsters using it can perform on the trapeze bar, swing on rings, get an ocean wave thrill out of teeter-totter, climb ladders, or throw a basket ball into the goal.

Slides have adopted a masonite surface which is easy on clothes and is comparatively inexpensive. The slides have ladders with metal guards to help the climbers reach the top.

Gay colors are adopted in garden swings for kiddies and in canvass tops for the ordinary sand-box. Some of the traditional types have taken on decorations illustrating nursery rhymes and picturing Indian scenes.

U. S. Deepening San Diego Bay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The first unit of this City $4,184,000 dredging program started at dawn Jan. 23 when the 30-inch suction dredge Tuaatin began excavating 4,514,000 cubic yards from the bottom of San Diego Bay.

The area, just off Lindbergh Field, the City's airport, and Marine Base, is to be deepened to 36 feet, according to Joe Brennan, Harbor Director.

The dredged material will reclaim 240 acres of tidelands. The first unit of the dredging program will cost $460,000, which already has been made available by the Government. This project will be completed in between 9 and 10 months, according to Mr. Brennan, who already has asked for another appropriation of $1,500,000 to continue the dredging for a year and a half. It is hoped to reclaim a total of about 500 acres in this area, and thus provide additional anchorage space in the bay for a large number of warships.

Parents-Teachers Of California To Handle Own Bills

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—For the first time in its history, the California Congress of Parents and Teachers is to introduce legislation to the State Legislature. Two bills are being drafted for the current session to "go a long way toward the prevention of juvenile delinquency," according to Mrs. James K. Lytle, Statewide P.-T. A. President.

"For many years," explains Mrs. Lytle, "our organization has indorsed and actively supported certain legislative bills that have been introduced by other groups interested in the same field of endeavor; but these two measures—one providing for special education for the mentally handicapped and socially maladjusted child; the other authorizing cities and counties and school districts to make provision for community recreation—are so badly needed that it is most important that we take this step."

New Section in Code

She described the bill for mentally handicapped children as a new section in the school code, modeled after the present section for physically handicapped children. It is to provide: an additional grant of $200 for each school term above the cost for the normal children; children will be selected on the basis of clinical studies made by specialists in psychology—examiners approved by the Governing School Board subject to minimum standards required by the State Department of Education; the California Bureau of Juvenile Research will be authorized to co-operate in making clinical examinations upon the request of the Governing Board; County Superintendents of Schools will be empowered to do anything under this Act which may be done by the Governing Board of the School District; two or more school districts may combine to provide the facilities suggested under this Act; if a child is both physically and mentally handicapped, the district could claim the additional grant from the State under only one of these categories; the State Department shall prescribe minimum standards for special classes or other type of instruction for these mentally handicapped children.

More for Smaller Cities

George Hjelte, Los Angeles Municipal Superintendent of Playgrounds and Recreation Chairman of the Congress, explained to the State Board of Managers, which announced the program here on Jan. 12, that "the Community Recreation measure is not intended to affect the larger cities of the State so much as the small cities and rural districts, practically none of which has any community recreation.

This is so because it is impractical to set up in these small communities a public recreation department or other agency and the only hope of having any community recreation is through use of the public school facilities with some sponsorship upon the part of the educational authorities. In so far as the big cities are concerned, however, anything they are now doing in aiding community recreation will have more legal backing if the proposed legislation is enacted."

Rocks Hold Ancient Secrets Of Wavering Magnetic Pole

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Through the new study of "fossil magnetism," researchers of Carnegie Institution of Washington's department of terrestrial magnetism are in hopes of learning something about migration, down through the ages, of the north magnetic pole.

Detection of the fact that the magnetic poles and the true poles were not the same, and that the magnetic poles "wander," information vital essentially to map-making and to navigation afloat or aloft, harks back to the latter part of the 16th century when early British compass-makers discovered the compass did not point truly north at London, but about 11 degrees to the east of north. Then this error gradually decreased until in 1660 the compass-direction actually was true north.

How Many Changes?

But in its return to normal the compass soon overshot its mark so that errors in the opposite direction began to accumulate amounting to over 24 degrees west of north in 1800. Similar changes have been noted at many other places on the earth. If such changes as this can occur within a few hundred years, how great were the changes that occurred in past geological ages, researchers asked themselves?

Records kept by mankind cover too short a time to supply this information and therefore investigators under the direction of E. H. Johnson of the Institution have turned to the rocks for fossil information, just as palaeontologists turn to the fossil-bearing rocks for information on what plants and animals populated the earth thousands and millions of years ago.

Rocks Magnetic

Strange to say, most rocks are slightly magnetic. Probably they became magnetic when they were formed, owing to the action of the earth's magnetic field. Hence, say the experts, they should supply indications of the planet's magnetic field at the time of their formation.

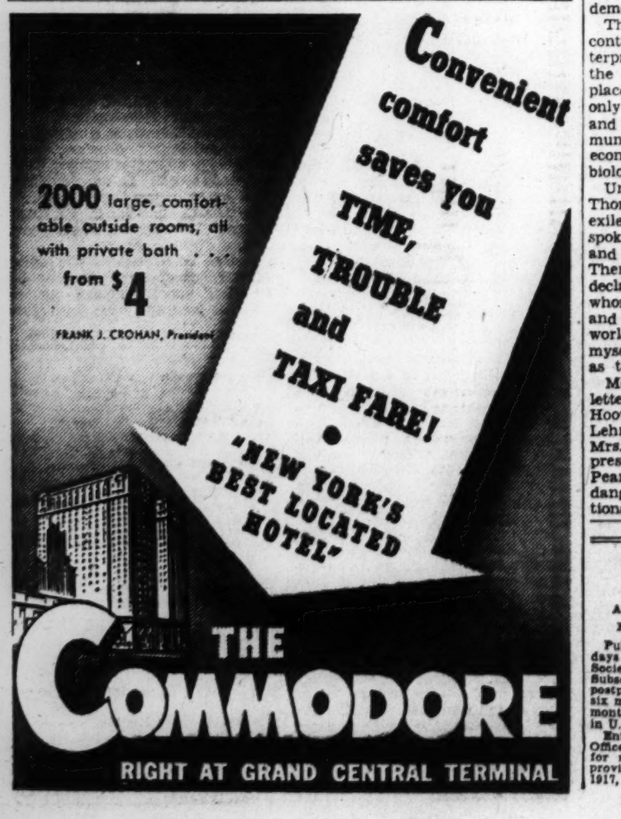
A simple explanation is offered. Many rocks were formed by the gradual settling of silt and sand on the bottoms of ancient seas and lakes. Some of these particles were slightly magnetic and as they settled through the water they aligned themselves with the earth's magnetic field like tiny compasses. Then subsequent deposits locked these particles in place so that future variations in direction of the earth's field could not disturb their orientation.

But most sedimentary rocks are so feebly magnetic that detection of their magnetization requires an extremely sensitive apparatus. To accomplish this, Institution technologists developed a coil of fine wire within which a rock-sample, cut in the form of a small cube, is rotated. As it spins a voltage is generated in the coil. Then a specially designed amplifier magnifies this by about a million times, and the current is measured with a sensitive meter.

Not only is the intensity of magnetization determined in this way, but by adjusting the specimen the direction of magnetization of the sediments and the direction of magnetization at the time the deposit was layed down, can be determined.

Winter and Summer Layers

The most interesting results have been obtained from study of the layered or varved Pleistocene age clays, left behind at the retreat of the last glaciation from New England. These clays are made up of material washed into ancient glacial lakes by the seasonal melt of ice. Large particles, grains of sand, settled during the summer, and the finer particles settled during the winter when the lakes were frozen over and their waters very quiet. Thus winter and summer layers are readily distinguishable. Direction of magnetization measured for a series of varves near New Haven, Conn., indicates the magnetic north was then some 30 degrees west of the present direction.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Washington Sideglances

Flash! Hull lets go with his mallet! Nonchalance wins votes—When Diplomats say 'good-bye'—For the principle of what? Paging Playwright Tydings! Who said bureaucracy? Soft music to new members

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Smack! Croquet is more than a sport with Cordell Hull as he plays it out at Henry L. Stimson's Washington estate. It is an emotional outlet. It is perhaps not discreet to tell what names in current world politics, the Secretary of State attaches to his opponent's balls, but they are those of the statesmen who are causing him most trouble in his daily duties. You can imagine what pleasure it is for the gentle-appearing Tennessean to give the offender a hearty swipe to the most remote bounds of the known croquet world.

Capital quiz: Identify the following:
1. Thomas W. Wilson.
2. Stephen G. Cleveland.
3. John C. Coolidge.

Crash: One reason why 67 per cent of Gallup poll voters approved of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—her complete nonchalance when a bountifully-laden table collapsed while she was making a radio speech at a Democratic tea here. On another occasion, a fire next door had no more perturbing effect.

P. P. C.: The most flattering touch of diplomatic etiquette are the farewells said on calling cards, like those just received from the outgoing Minister from Finland and Mrs. Jarnefelt. In one corner is written "P. P. C."—Pour Prendre Conge—to take leave. In other words, "Good-bye."

Yankee Wit: Scarcely ever does Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Barnstable, Mass., rise on the House floor without an apt story. In reply to the President's contention that the Vermont flood control fight is a tempest in a teapot, he told this one: One man said to another he had the homeliest wife in the world, and the man licked him for it. Then somebody suggested, "Why you have no wife anyway, why did you do it?" "For the principle of the thing," the man replied.

Senator's ambition: Senator Millard F. Tydings (D) of Maryland, often makes dramatic speeches in the Senate, and he sometimes paints a graphic picture. But he'd rather do it with greasepaint, and oils. He has long been an amateur painter of oil sketches, and he once confessed: "I should like some time to try my hand at playwriting, feeling it is the best vehicle with which to present a problem and entertain at one and the same time." Maybe the federal theater project could use Senator Tydings.

Quiz answers:
1. Twenty-seventh President of the United States.
2. Twenty-second President.
3. Twenty-ninth President.

Infinity defined: The Washington News asked new Congressmen their first impressions of the Capital. The high cost of food bothered some. Others were confounded by the traffic, especially at the circles. Said Representative George H. Heinke, (R) of Nebraska, after surveying the federal establishment, "I never could understand this thing infinity, but I do now. It's just like these bureaus."

Home Talent: After a lapse of eight years since the demise of the "Washingtonian," the Capital is getting two new home-town magazines in one month. The Senator, a weekly, has already made its debut with Norman Rockwell's composite portrait of 96 Senators reminding one most of a British cabby. The second, "Go" will be a semi-monthly. Both are hoping for a nationwide interest in the brighter side of Capital affairs to put them over financially.

Dictatorship and Democracy: Adolf Hitler's new palace in Berlin has 900 rooms. The White House has about 65. The Führer's office is 88 by 45 feet and 32 feet high. President Roosevelt's is about half that size.

Old Home Month: Those strains of "Beautiful Ohio," "On the Banks of the Wabash," and "My Old Kentucky Home," wafting out hotel windows this month come from state societies, at their busiest with receptions and dinners in honor of new members of Congress. In politics acclimatization to new surroundings is secondary to the preservation of home ties.

Red Racquets: Not the least eager and enthusiastic spectators in a crowded university gym when Don Budge and Ellsworth Vines played in Washington during their current tennis tour, were Constantin Oumansky, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, and a party from the Embassy. But then, Mr. Oumansky is an old tennis fan. He and his colleagues used to climb the hills back of Geneva in the old disarmament conference days for some diligent ball-batting. In Washington he witnessed the defeat of his favorite, who is naturallly the red-headed Budge.

Twin to Mellon Art Gallery Planned For United States' Contemporary Art

WASHINGTON (AP) — American architects were invited Jan. 21 to submit plans for a new national art gallery—a twin for the domed marble structure which soon will house the costly art collection of Andrew Mellon.

Officials visualize the building as a center for the artistic life of the Nation—a show-case for American paintings of the past and present, and a lending-library of paintings and other art works to be shown throughout the Nation.

It will be known as the Smithsonian Gallery of Art. Some officials hope it will be a "feeder" for the Mellon display of masterpieces.

Ten prizes will be awarded the winners of the open competition: A first prize of $7,500, a second prize of $3,500, and eight $1,000 prizes.

Under the terms of Mr. Mellon's gift to the Nation, no painting may hang in the National Gallery of Art which he provided until 20 years after the artist's passing. This is to insure the worth of his product—which would hang near the masterpieces of Titian, Rembrandt, Raphael, El Greco, and others.

The Smithsonian Gallery would display the works of living artists, as well as the established masters of the past. As a painting grew in importance and became a candidate for the gallery of old masters across the way, it might be transferred to the walls of the Mellon building.

The new gallery probably will be erected directly opposite the Mellon gallery on the park-like greensward which stretches from the Capitol to the Washington Monument.

An official of the Treasury's fine art section said the two buildings might be compared to the famous art centers of Paris—the Louvre and the Luxembourg. The Mellon gallery would be the American Louvre, displaying only established masterpieces. The Smithsonian Gallery, like the Luxembourg, would be a feeder for the masterpiece display.

The Smithsonian gallery will be more than a show-case for paintings, officials stressed. It will include art objects already in the national collection of art at the Smithsonian Institution — sculptures, bronzes, glass, porcelain, tapestry, jewelry, and other craft-works. And it will be a "clearing house of art" for the nation, to promote development and appreciation of art throughout the country.

The idea of an open competition, in which all architects may spubmit their ideas, follows recent Treasury policy, according to Edward Bruce, chief of the fine arts section. The Treasury has held 84 open competitions in painting and sculpture for Federal buildings, and two architectural competitions for post offices and Federal buildings.

The architects' names will not appear on the sketches, but will be sealed in envelopes, to be opened after the winners have been chosen.

Ten ideas for the gallery will be selected from those submitted in preliminary competition which closes April 19. The architects of these sketches will be asked to submit detailed plans, from which the final plan will be selected after June 24.

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The Wood-Carver's Art

Pozzy; Courtesy Verkehrsverein des Berner Oberlandes, Interlaken

A Few Examples

Some of the products of the Wood Carving School at Brienz, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland, are pictured above.

Carving: A Swiss Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIENZ, Switz. — Winter's deep snow brings no moments of monotony or idleness to the Swiss peasant of the Bernese Oberland. When, with the first frost he drives his cattle down from the high summer pastures to the valley far below, many a cowherd exchanges the somewhat unimaginative round of milking and cheese-making for the pursuit of his favorite hobby—the creation of objets d'art.

If the skier, flying down the exhilarating slopes of the Grosse or Kleine Scheidegg, will but stop awhile and peep through the windows of one of the many charming chalets on the outskirts of Grindelwald — the "glacier village" — undoubtedly he will be rewarded. For perhaps he will suddenly come upon one of those alpine woodcarvers working at his big window which, in summer, is bedecked with vivid geraniums. Or he may see, hanging from the center of the ceiling, a beautifully carved chandelier. On the mantelpiece over the open grate, where pine logs are burning, he is sure to find miniature bears and a replica of the chalet, too. And if his eye wanders around the cosy room it may light on various members of the family cleverly reproduced in wood, their costumes painted in those rich colors that exactly match the homespun materials of the Bernese Oberland.

Natural application plus training in the "Schnitzlerschule," or Woodcarving School, in Brienz has made this art successful for over a hundred years. Highly skilled craftsmen are now to be found in many towns and villages of the Oberland, and even those who have not studied in the school find a spontaneous aptitude for the less intricate work.

It all began in earnest in 1816, a year of financial difficulty for Switzerland, following upon the Napoleonic Wars. A peasant named Christian Fischer had to give up making pipes because he could no longer buy boxwood and horn. So he turned to maple and other woods accessible in the neighborhood of Brienz and with these he began to carve simple plates, egg cups, napkin rings and other small articles, embellishing them all with those highly decorative alpine flowers which form such an integral part of Swiss national life.

His success was rapid. He found a ready market among visiting foreigners and wealthy Swiss. And very soon he was giving free tuition to his fellow countrymen. Then they too were able not only to banish want from their homes but to beautify them as well.

This with but one tool—a simple, sharp knife—began a national industry. Quickly, unimaginative blocks of wood come to life as wild animals perhaps—chamois, bears, steinbocks, or rehbocks. Others assume realistic outlines of townsman, peasant or tourist.

One often finds beautiful carving on the signposts of Switzerland.

For instance, here is a traveler, carrying the ubiquitous umbrella and brief case without which it almost seems no Swiss ever sets out, being shown the way to the landing-stage by a small boy dressed in three-quarter length trousers, jersey, and heavy boots. Facing the funicular which hauls tourists to the top of the Rothorn, a portly gentleman in plus fours is being pulled along by an equally opulent bull-dog. Yet another fascinating signpost portrays a climber setting out for Axalp. With rucksack heavy in anticipation of spending some nights on the high pastures or in a mountain hut he asks the way of another small boy.

Helen Hayes Honored With Hamilton Degree

CLINTON, N. Y. (AP)—Miss Helen Hayes, actress, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hamilton College Jan. 15 and heard herself described as having "awakened thousands of audiences to a sense of the true and an awareness of the beautiful."

Also honored with the same degree at a special college convocation was Dr. Gustav Eckstein, world traveler, novelist, lecturer, and Associate Professor of Physiology at the University of Cincinnati.

Russia or Germany? A Difficult Choice

Political Trends in the Baltic
Third of Four Articles

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—Here in the capital of Finland the Monitor correspondent has completed a tour of the five countries facing upon the Baltic Sea which were once included in the old Russian Empire. They are Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland. The tour was designed to discover the present state and probable future of these countries in the face of German advancement into Eastern Europe.

These five countries are amazingly different; racially, linguistically, politically, economically. It seems incredible that such vast differences can exist in five countries which only 20 years ago were parts of the same empire. Yet today they face one common problem: the growth of German domination in all this area. How are they meeting it?

Strict Neutrality Pays

During the 20 years of their independence, these five countries have stood between two giants: Soviet Russia and Germany. For the last five years they have stood between two "ideologies," Bolshevism and National Socialism. All of them have tried to stand aloof from the "ideologies," but some of them have taken a hand in the power politics which involved both their giant neighbors. Today those which maintained strict neutrality in the past are best satisfied with themselves.

It is instructive to observe the attitude of these five countries toward National Socialist Germany and Bolshevik Russia, respectively. From their own experience, these people know a great deal about Russia and Germany and about Bolshevism and National Socialism.

To men and women in many walks of life in all these countries I put the question: "If you had to choose between domination by Russia or Germany, which would you choose?" More often than not, the answer came back: "If you mean Bolshevik Russia, we would prefer German domination. But if you mean Russia under any other kind of government, we would prefer Russia." Asked to explain this distinction with a difference, they replied: "Russians are so easy-going that they wouldn't interfere with small neighboring countries so much as Germans. But Bolsheviks, even Russian Bolsheviks, leave nobody alone."

I believe that this view, very common among the former Russian border countries, must be taken into account in estimating the future of Eastern Europe. For the next few years Germany seems likely to attempt to advance in this region. Assuming the Western powers continue their inactivity, the course of events seems likely to be determined by the relative strengths of Germany and Russia, and of allies which either may attract.

It seems to be very clear, to one visiting these five countries today, that not one of them would resist German domination if the only alternative were the spread of Bolshevik influence. Much as these small peoples distrust National Socialist Germany, they distrust Bolshevik Russia even more. A genuine alliance appears to be unlikely between any of the border countries and Soviet Russia.

Baltic Governments are too close to Russia to be in any doubt about the state of affairs in that country. All of them have well-established secret services, as well as skilled diplomatic observers. Today they all agree on two points: First, the Soviet Government is so firmly established in Russia that no alternative to it is in sight at present. Second, as a result of the drastic purges of 1936-39, Russia can scarcely be counted upon for much more than self-defense.

Soviet Russia's Place

Soviet Russia, therefore, at present, is being omitted from most schemes of organized opposition to German advancement in Eastern Europe. Poland's recent gesture toward Russia made very little impression upon other Eastern European Governments. They saw in it nothing but an empty gesture.

The border countries feel, then, that they cannot depend upon help either from Soviet Russia or Europe's western powers in the present state of affairs in case of any open conflict. They feel, therefore, that they must at all hazards avoid a conflict with Germany. Germany has informed them that it will not be too severe with those who behave "reasonably." The little eastern European countries hope that these assurances are genuine. In any case, they have no alternative to accepting them for what they are worth.

Neutrality Act Change Urged To Block Only Treaty-Breaker

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—Calling attention to the "tragic result" of the operation of the Neutrality Act in Spain and the need to deny American war materials to Japan, the members of the 14th Conference on the Cause and Cure of War today pledged themselves to enlist support back home for revision of the present law.

The Conference made it clear that members were voting as individuals and were not obligating the 11 national women's organizations they represent.

"The law must be amended to make it an instrument of peace and justice, through provisions which would preclude the sale of American war materials to nations waging war in violation of treaties," said the program of action, adopted as a recommended guide to 1939 peace activities of such national groups as the National League of Women Voters, the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the National Women's Trade Union League.

Law Indicted

The present law was indicted by the women as a "major contributing factor in the present strife and confusion of the world."

A conference committee, headed by Miss Henrietta Roelofs, spent many hours wording the neutrality "call to action" to make it acceptable to all present. Without yielding to pressure for a specific recommendation on lifting the Spanish embargo, the Conference called upon participating groups "to give immediate consideration to the serious problems created by the Spanish embargo under the Neutrality Act, and to take such action as will help to remedy the injustices brought about by its application."

The Conference, at its final session, reiterated its advocacy of cooperation of the United States with other nations to eliminate war and said that any national defense program should be "correlated with a foreign policy for peace which recognizes both the economic wastefulness of armaments and the necessity for internal economic stability."

"There will be no elimination of war itself as an instrument of national policy until all nations unite in a co-operative endeavor to set up permanent machinery whereby the common concerns of national states can be dealt with on an orderly basis of law and social justice," said the declaration of policy.

Turning to immediate current issues the women went on record in favor of "positive action programs of cultural, economic, and political cooperation among the nations of the Western Hemisphere"; continuance of the present reciprocal trade agreements program; international consultations in event of war threats, backed by provision for adoption of "financial and economic measures designed to withhold aid from treaty violators"; expansion of U. S. cooperation with the League of Nations; increased appropriations for the State Department.

A recommendation for a permanent joint national defense committee selected from Congress, the Federal departments, and the general public was referred to the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War for further consideration.

"There is no logic and no morality in neutrality but lots of times it is good hard common sense," Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, Bryn Mawr professor and delegate to the Lima Conference, told the women yesterday. Its immorality, he explained lies in the fact that it practically always favors the stronger power, and its lack of logic in the fact that the neutral nation is unwilling to use its position to deter the aggressor.

"The safest insurance against war," Professor Fenwick declared, "is to let it be known that the great resources of the United States will be on the side of those that observe the law. We need not go to war to restrain the aggressor; we need only notify him that he will find the weight of our economic power against him. Had we taken this position 10 years ago, it is more than probable that the lawlessness we are now witnessing would never have got started."

The Conference will end tonight with a session emphasizing the moral and spiritual bases of peace. Speakers will include the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, President of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through Churches, and Prof. Hans Kohn, of Smith College.

Interviews at Capitol

Varying degrees of success in their annual interviews with Senators were reported by the women after visits of state delegations to Capitol Hill yesterday. Interest centered chiefly in the question whether the new Senators would be isolationists or advocates of collective security. Many of them, however, "stayed on the fence," merely assuring the women they would welcome their advice from time to time.

Reorganization of the Pan American Union to fit new and multiplied responsibilities that the 21 vigorous, growing American republics are finding, was urged at last night's session by Samuel Guy Inman, executive secretary, Committee on Co-operation in Latin America. The Union at present, he held, is too much under the shadow of the Washington Government, too much under old prewar inhibitions against Government leadership in solving economic and social problems, and is working on a reduced budget and personnel "that would shame many a small college."

Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, at the same session, said the real problem of peace in Europe is whether piecemeal barter of backward territories can bring genuine appeasement, or whether the process of peaceful change must strike far deeper, and work toward a fundamental transformation of the existing international economic order." At the same time, she warned against exaggerating the strength of Germany in the world picture, interpreting the "apathy of the German people during the Czechoslovak crisis an an indication that popular appetite for such adventures might be approaching the point of satiation."

Farm Buildings, All Steel, Set Up for Tests in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—An experiment to determine the suitability of steel houses for farm use is being made by the Farm Security Administration. Fourteen such houses, prefabricated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company of Birmingham, a U. S. Steel subsidiary, have already been erected on FSA projects in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. FSA officials helped design the new structures. Each group includes a steel dwelling, barn, smokehouse, poultry house, and outhouse. The FSA points out that purchase of the buildings was experimental. Each will be checked closely before deciding how many more the FSA can use. An important factor in reaching a decision, they said, would be how well the original units pleased the tenants. In its program of farm aid, the FSA is selling the housing units to tenants on easy terms. Yearly payments including land sold along with the buildings, taxes, and interest may average around $150. The financing will extend for 40 years.

Advantages claimed for the steel buildings include: Full protection against fire, lightning, storms, termites, and vermin; interior wall board insulation equivalent to a 13-inch brick wall; durability; facilitating long-term financing; complete erection in 18 to 20 days.

The group of five farm buildings is priced around $3,000, ready for occupancy. Dimensions and prices of individual buildings follow:

Dwelling, 24 by 30 feet, with living room, three bedrooms, and a kitchen-dining room — $1,695 to $1,904; barn, 20 by 32, with two stalls, wagon shed, corn crib and hay loft—$688 to $900; poultry house, 10 by 12, with room for 50 fowls—$154 to $167; smokehouse, 8 by 12, with overhanging roof for work or wash benches—$133 to $142; outhouse, 4 by 4—$53 to $58.

The houses can be varied in shape and size by adding panels. Some 12½ tons of steel go into the standard group of five buildings, about six tons into the dwelling.

Crime Law Revision Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — In announcing the results of a year's crime study here recently, the Interstate Commission on Crime urged revision of Pennsylvania's criminal statutes to conform with those of other States.

The Commission, which receives advice from deans and law school professors of 25 leading universities and whose membership includes attorneys general of many states, is seeking uniform criminal legislation among the states to prevent lawbreakers escaping punishment through legal loopholes.

Recommended changes in Pennsylvania laws include:

Amendment of 1937 laws covering witnesses needed in criminal cases to eliminate the existing 1,000-mile limitation.

Amendment of 1927 laws on extradition of criminals to provide for a waiver of extradition and insertion of certain other provisions of the Uniform Criminal Extradition Act.

Amendment of narcotic legislation to cover more fully the use of marihuana in Pennsylvania.

Enactment of a uniform pistol act similar to that of other states. The proposed statute would prevent gangsters from obtaining guns, but would not place too drastic regulations on their use by sportsmen.

James Cuts 1,000 State Positions

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP)—Pennsylvania's new Republican Governor, Arthur H. James, listed 1,000 State positions for elimination Jan. 24 at a saving of $1,750,000 in a program of job-junking for economy.

Assembling his Cabinet members, Governor James checked over their estimates of personnel reductions and said they would be effective immediately.

He predicted the reductions, with other savings, would amount to $11,000,000. The other economies, he said, would result from "not spending appropriations already made."

In the Highway Department alone, Governor James announced, 323 jobs would be wiped out and 54 others abolished temporarily. Some reduction was listed in pay rolls of every department.

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254 E. FORD'M RD., Nr. Valentine Ave.
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BROOKLYN
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671 BROADWAY.. Cor. Man. Ave.
350 FULTON ST.... Cor. Pearl St.
55-45 MYRTLE AV.. Cor. Putn'm Ave. (Ridgewood, Qns.)
1558 PITKIN AVE.... Bet. Hazel and Douglass Sts.
1772 PITKIN AVE. Cor. Watkins St.
160 JAY ST. (Factory Sales Room)

JAMAICA, L. I.
165-18 JAMAICA AVENUE

SYRACUSE, N. Y.
352 SO. SALINA ST.
Two Doors North of Loew's State Theatre

JERSEY CITY, N. J.
320 CENTRAL AVE.
Corner Griffith St.

NEWARK, N. J.
82 MARKET ST.
S. W. Cor. Wash. St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
1215 MARKET ST.
1511 CHESTNUT ST.

PITTSBURGH
233 FIFTH AVE.
Bet. Wood & Market

PROVIDENCE
200 WEYBOSSET ST.
Crown Hotel Bldg.

CHICAGO
220 SO. STATE ST.
Corner Quincy

BOSTON, MASS.
43 TREMONT ST.
Near Scollay Sq.
605 WASHINGTON ST.
Bet. Avery and Boylston Sts.

WORCESTER, MASS.
104 FRONT ST.
Corner Church

China Builds 'Inner Empire' With 'Go-West' Movement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—While China's hinterland-based National Government buys railway equipment abroad for a 1,000-mile West China line and supports new industries and mining projects, the "go west, young man" movement is being vigorously pushed to provide colonization of hitherto sparsely peopled areas.

Little impetus is needed, for the horde of war refugees has been thrusting ever deeper into interior China. Government heads at Chungking have decided that with the New Year, Sikang—formerly known as "Inner Tibet"—will be a new province and given full recognition for its role as site of vast land-reclamation projects which are to be pushed by both Government and semiofficial circles.

A movement is on foot to develop this vast area. Rail lines are to be laid, highways are to be improved and extended, up-to-date telegraph and telephone services will link Sikang with other provinces, especially Szechwan, and in various other respects Sikang will become to China what the Japanese used to say Manchuria was to them—a "life line."

Cattle Improvement

Chinese experts with training in the United States and other foreign countries are at work on agricultural development of Sikang. Improvement of Tibetan cattle is hoped for especially and Fan I-hua, who studied in Texas after coming originally from Hopei, is at work in the interior setting up a ranch with 1,500 head of yaks.

Tibet's nomads have been ignorant of how to care for the Yak. In Minya, west of Tatsienlu, many cows give only a quart or so a day and the price of highly-watered milk is high. To the nomad "a yak is a yak, and who ever heard of improving a yak? and why improve the yak?" As the nomad sees it, an improved yak may give more milk, and more milk may give more cheese, which will produce more money. But more money will mean more expense . . . so why improve the yak?

Yet this attitude may be overcome and an approach is being made in other fields. Lo Mei-luen, another traveling expert, is an engineer who expects to improve roads and highways; he, too, has American training. Karl C. Lee, an agriculture expert, is a Missouri graduate who thinks even Sikang's 12,000-foot average elevation should not be an unsurmountable obstacle to better vegetables although experiments previously have indicated that grain and wheat become stunted at 10,000 feet and cabbage gives up at 14,000.

Part of Unknown

Sikang is situated between Tibet and Szechwan and its area is officially stated to be 371,599 square kilometers (about 143,000 square miles). Its pre-war population was estimated at 968,187, giving a population of but 2.6 individuals to a square kilometer. From the Chinese standpoint Sikang has been part of the great unknown—an area little explored or ventured into by any Chinese of means and education.

Actually the movement to make Sikang a part of China's provincial system started long ago, but Chinese indifference and ignorance concerning Sikang provided an effective brake on the wheel of progress in any direction. In the spring of 1911, one Chao Er-feng was appointed Viceroy of Szechwan. He desired to subjugate eastern Tibet to Chinese rule and expelled Tibetan officials from Nyarong, near the basin of the Yalung River west of Tatsienlu, capital of Sikang. China had claimed position of Suzerain of Tibet from the early days of the Manchu rule in the latter half of the Seventeenth Century but there had been endless disputes until an agreement was reached in 1906 whereby the British recognized China's rights of Suzerainty over Tibet.

Adhering to engagements to the Tibetan authorities, the Manchu Government twice rejected proposals by Viceroy Chao to take over administration of the new province but when he acted on his own behalf to occupy Nyarong things might have developed had not a revolution been launched in China before the Tibetans could make serious reprisals. Chao was killed by the revolutionaries, the Manchu dynasty disappeared, and although Chao put Chinese administrators into districts from Tachienlu up to Mekong near upper Tibet, Tibetans eventually got back into control.

After Chao's passing his assistant, Gen. Fu Sung-mu, submitted a memorial proposing creation of a new Chinese province called Sikang (Western Kam), made up of eastern Tibet, but the memorial never got to Peking because of the wave of revolution.

By a Staff Artist

Map of China Showing Location of Sikang

Two Air Lines To Link China To Outside World

CHUNGKING, China (AP)—Premier H. H. Kung announced Jan. 25 agreements for new air services to Link China with the outside world by way of British Burma.

Premier Kung said the Chinese Government had authorized the British Imperial Airways to extend Service to Yunnanfu, Capital of the southwestern Province of Yunnan. In return, Britain permitted China National Aviation Corporation planes to enter Burma and India.

This, it was explained, will mean opening of air transport linking Chungking with Rangoon, Port of Burma, by way of Yunnanfu and Mandalay, a centuries-old camel-trade route.

The Premier pointed out that facilities of the Burma route took the place of those by way of British Hong Kong lost to China when the Japanese captured Canton in November and disrupted communications between Hong Kong and the still-resisting parts of China.

[Since the Chungking-Hong Kong air service was stopped, the best route for travel from Chungking to the outside has been the Chungking - Kweiyang-Yunnanfu-Mandalay-Rangoon highway system recently traversed by Nelson T. Johnson, United States Ambassador. This route, however, requires about two weeks to cover by motor car under favorable conditions.]

Sovereignty Set As Aim of China In Peace Conditions

CHUNGKING, China., Jan. 26 (AP)—Mme. Chiang Kai-shek said yesterday China's minimum terms for peace included guarantees of territorial integrity, administrative sovereignty, and equal treatment.

"We are not seeking third power mediation," she said. "We want an honorable peace, not one with cringing and fear. If the Powers can facilitate this we will accept gladly."

Manifesto Advises Peace

PEIPING, Jan. 26 (AP)—The United Council of the Peiping and Nanking Japanese-sponsored Governments have issued a manifesto describing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as "China's Public Enemy No. 1" and recommending peace with Japan.

The Council, acting upon conclusion of a third meeting, advised a peace along the terms offered by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, who on Dec. 22, while he was Japanese Premier, proposed to abolish foreign privileges and extra-territoriality in China and organization of a Japan-Manchukuo-China politico-economic bloc.

The Council also supported the proposals of Former Chinese Premier Wang Ching-wei, who was expelled last month from Chiang Kai-shek's regime at Chungking, after advocating peace negotiations on Prince Konoye's terms.

The manifesto by the puppet Government was accompanied by a number of resolutions which expressed a desire for peace and for collaboration with Japan, attacked Communism, and invited co-operation of the Chinese Government Kuomintang Party and of Central Government leaders.

Six Chinese members of the United Council, three each from Peiping and Nanking, together with 20 Japanese "observers" were present at the meeting. It was presided over by Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Peiping Provisional Government.

Japanese Navy To Aid Army In Yangtze Drive

SHANGHAI (AP)—A Japanese war council at Nanking was reported Jan. 25 to have drafted a program to mop up guerrilla forces concentrating in the vast areas along the Yangtze River.

Leaders were said to have agreed the Navy would garrison Yangtze cities and towns from Shanghai to Yochow, 700 miles up the river, while the Army devotes its attention to cleaning up adjacent territory.

The campaign is expected to cover Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Hupeh Provinces where, despite their penetration, the Japanese actually control comparatively small areas adjoining the river and railroads.

Taking part in the council were Lieut.-Gen. Otozo Yamada, new Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Central China, Vice Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, Commander of the Third Japanese Fleet in China waters, and Maj.-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, chief adviser of the Japanese-sponsored "Reform Government" at Nanking.

Several military bases already were under construction along the Yangtze and reinforcements arrived steadily, while foreign observers reported vast piles of supplies were seen on docks, especially at Nanking, Wuhu, and Hankow.

The Japanese were said to have an estimated 300,000 troops operating in the Yangtze zone against nearly 200,000 Chinese north of the Yangtze, 300,000 to the south, and an additional 300,000 guerrillas.

Several hundred Japanese planes were expected to play an important part, however, in making up the difference in man power.

Chinese military authorities in Chungking, meanwhile, said the Japanese were advancing slowly northward from Canton and had occupied Fahsien, 25 miles north of the South China metropolis. From there they were moving into position to attack Pakonghow, important railway point 50 miles north of Canton.

They also said 2,000 Japanese had landed at Waichow Island, off the South China coast. It was believed the Japanese were preparing to attack Pakhoi, Kwangtung Province coastal town near French Indo-China.

Insurgents Bomb Town Where U. S. Refugees Gather

ABOARD THE U. S. CRUISER OMAHA, Near Barcelona, Jan. 25 (AP)—Insurgent planes today began bombing the village of Caldetas where more than 30 American refugees from Barcelona were gathered to board this cruiser, anchored two miles off shore.

The bombardment began at 8:30 a. m. (3:30 a. m., E. S. T.) after the Omaha sent out a boat to take off the refugees.

Caldetas is 20 miles northeast of Barcelona and the refugees had gone there yesterday and last night.

The American destroyer Badger left Caldetas for Marseilles with 20 American refugees from Barcelona at 1:50 p. m., Spanish time today.

Walter C. Thurston, American Chargé d'Affaires, went board the Omaha, together with Lieut. Col. Henry B. Cheadle, American military attaché; Capt. Francis Cogswell, naval attaché; William Krieger, of Chicago, Embassy clerk, and others.

The Omaha arrived last night after a rough trip from Villefranche.

Captain Lind said a lack of harbor facilities made it necessary for motorboats to be used in taking off the group.

Wire Menace Tackled

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority called a conference Jan. 24 of several Federal agencies in an effort to eliminate the menace of high-tension wires to aviation. The conference will be held Jan. 26.

Status of Forces in Spain Today

By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Shaded Area Held by Insurgents

The black area is that held by Spanish Loyalist Forces. Dates of major tactical developments are given.

Insurgents Enter Barcelona But Loyalists Still Hold On

(Continued from Page 1)

Madrid—besieged in November, 1936, and still holding out.

Before the direct attack began Insurgent artillery was blasting Barcelona and its suburbs. Moroccan and Navarrese troops then drove into the outskirts of Barcelona, where fighting went on during the morning.

These troops, which yesterday swept across the Llobregat River west of the city, completed a wide enveloping maneuver.

Northwest of Barcelona the Navarrese corps conquered several villages along the Llobregat, including Castellbisbal, 10 miles northwest of Barcelona.

Solsona Occupied

Fifty miles northwest of Barcelona other Insurgent troops occupied the important communications center of Solsona, on highways to the French border.

Insurgent officers reported little resistance during the advance yesterday which brought them virtually to the City's gates, but Government advices said the Capital would be defended to the last.

Insurgent and Government reports on conditions inside the besieged industrial center differed.

Insurgent observers said the City last night was black and fog-laden.

Government dispatches, on the other hand, reported light and water systems were operating as usual although stores and shops suspended business when the attackers entered the suburbs.

Refugees on Roads

Along the winding roads leading northward from Barcelona to the French Border thousands of refugees trudged on foot, carrying on their backs what few possessions they were able to take with them. They were almost entirely confined to elderly people, children, and women whose husbands were at the front.

The procession of homeless plodding to the open country was interrupted by lines of trucks and wagons moving valuable machinery from munitions factories to temporarily safer regions in Gerona Province to the North.

Supporters of the Government cause insisted that removal of the seat of Government closer to the French Frontier did not necessarily foreshadow the fall of Barcelona, much less the end of fighting, for which they declared both "reasons and resources" remained.

The Insurgents counting on success, however, already have set up a Government for the City. Thousands of specially trained men were formed into corps of "public order and police," to be sent to the Capital on the heels of troops.

Defense Entrenched

Yet there were numerous indications that the departure of the Government did not mean the end of Barcelona's defense. Militiamen who had withdrawn in almost perfect order were entrenched in the suburbs in fortifications which all the City's able-bodied men were working to strengthen.

Insurgent advices from Manresa said General Franco's troops took that manufacturing city 30 miles northwest of Barcelona so swiftly that workers in eight arms factories barely had time to escape.

Machinery in the factories was still running when the Insurgents entered.

The first three of a fleet of small vessels in which an undetermined number of Government militiamen were fleeing Spain arrived at the French Port of La Nouvelle, 40 miles up the Mediterranean Coast from the Spanish Border.

Two Spanish oil tankers, the Pantero and Campesche, put in at Marseilles from Barcelona.

Barcelona's Condition

The City of Barcelona is now between two streams of traffic, those going toward the near-by fronts for a last-ditch stand, and those going northward seeking safety.

This once great metropolis bears the tragic marks of a destructive war.

Bomb-slashed wrecks pit many of the streets, and the once well-equipped port has been bombed to the last inch of its docks, machinery, roads, and equipment all smashed under 2½ years of bombing.

The city's beautiful, formerly well-kept promenades now are bleak with shuttered store fronts.

Barcelona is a war-front city, and it is a bitter experience for the city and those who found it once gay and gracious and urbane.

If it is taken, there is every indication it will be taken only after a fierce struggle such as has marked the defense of the great cities of Government Spain.

The Spanish Government has transported much of its armaments manufacturing equipment from besieged Barcelona to the North to carry on the war even if the Capital should fall, travelers from Spain said.

Piece by piece, workers dismantled valuable machines of Barcelona's rich war industry, it was stated here, and took them to safer places nearer the French Border.

Hundreds of vehicles which have moved for days along busy roads carried nothing but lathes, milling machinery, and other manufacturing equipment.

Planes Over France

From Cerbere, France, come reports that French antiaircraft batteries today fired two warning rounds at four Insurgent bombing planes which circled over French territory near this border city.

The appearance of the planes at 10:30 a. m. (5:30 a. m., E. S. T.) hampered the scheduled passage of about 400 non-Spanish combatants including 94 Americans through the international tunnel from Spain to France.

The crossing of the former member of the International Brigades was delayed until afternoon.

The four planes, flying low in clear weather crossed the mountain frontier near Cerbere, but flew out over Spanish waters as soon as the French guns went into action.

Italy Arms, Warns France

ROME, Jan. 25 (AP)—Italy called 60,000 army reservists born in 1901 to the colors today for training and instruction, and at the same time warned France anew against helping the hard-pressed Spanish Government.

An announcement that a "first quota" of 60,000 men had been summoned for duty Feb. 1 indicated that more reservists might be called up later.

The announcement did not connect the summons with current tension between Italy and France, in which there has been talk of France occupying the island of Minorca, near Mallorca, on which there is an Italian airbase, in the event of a Spanish Insurgent victory. Both islands are in Spain's Balearics, in the Mediterranean.

But foreign military observers remarked that it was unusual to call reservists for their periodic training in winter.

Authoritative Italians previously had denied men were being called as a precaution against possible French intervention in Spain to save Barcelona. Italy repeated a warning that French intervention in Spain would result in Italy claiming its "liberty of action."

French concern that Italian troops on the French-Spanish border would be dangerous to France was declared "excessive" by Informazione Diplomatica, official bulletin of the Italian Foreign Office.

"Responsible Rome circles have followed attentively discussion of foreign affairs in the French Chamber," said the Foreign Office publication. "Among many speeches one aroused particular interest—that delivered by Deputy Xavier Vallat, a war veteran recently defeated for the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber, a place that was given to a genuine Negro.

"Vallat had the courage to tell the truth about . . . French intervention in Spanish affairs, which was desired by the Popular Front Government presided over by Blum (Socialist ex-Premier Léon Blum) even before the real outbreak of the civil war. (M. Blum became Premier in June, 1936, about six weeks before the Spanish War broke out.)

"It is true that the first Italian planes were sent to General Franco at his request many days after the arrival of French airplanes."

British Minister Departs

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced that Ralph Stevenson, the British Minister to Government Spain, eft Barcelona this afternoon with his staff on the British cruiser Devonshire.

The staff was to proceed to Port Vendres, France, and remain there for developments.

The Insurgent Spanish regime, replying to a British request to refrain from "acts of revenge" during its drive through Catalonia, said today that "such acts would be out of keeping with General Franco's character and intentions."

At the same time the Spanish Government assured Britain it was taking steps to maintain public order in Barcelona and safeguard 2,000 Insurgent prisoners.

Pressure Groups Promote Delay On Spanish Embargo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The rising tide of debate on whether the United States should lift the Spanish embargo, which has reached the proportions of a national forum on foreign policy in recent days, was today confronted by a decision taken by the State Department and approved by President Roosevelt to withhold any move to end the embargo.

This was learned on high authority here today, the reason advanced for the decision being the assumption that the time has now passed when American initiative could save the Spanish Loyalist Government from military defeat. It was the Administration's answer to the proposal of Henry L. Stimson, Former Secretary of State, that the President lift the embargo by Executive order.

Some consideration was given the Stimson proposal. But with the Spanish armies retreating from Barcelona and the heavily equipped battalions of General Franco driving ahead to what appears to be early victory the State Department's policy makers have reached the conclusion that nothing either can or should be done.

Many different reasons are involved in the decision. A paramount one is that for the United States to lift its arms embargo might precipitate a crisis in Europe in which American public opinion is presumably not prepared to take an active and positive role. The State Department feels that it has no right to push Britain and France into a critical position unless and until they can be assured of at least American economic support unhampered by terms of the Neutrality Act.

Another important reason is that a move by the Administration towards lifting the embargo would in all probability precipitate a political controversy in Congress which would damage the strength of the Administration in Congress and migth perhaps even jeopardize the chances for passage of the national defense program.

President Roosevelt has referred the question of his legal right to lift the Spanish arms embargo to Government attorneys, it was disclosed at his press conference Tuesday. But beyond this evidence of abstract interest in the question there is no evidence of a disposition to take positive action.

The bare admission that he had asked legal opinion on the subject was the only apparent result of a long, detailed, and heavily documented appeal from Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, to the Administration to lift the embargo which has proved in net effect a valuable aid to the cause of the Spanish Insurgent forces backed by Italy and Germany.

Questions put to the President at his press conference appeared to displease him. He answered the first question regarding legal opinion tersely. When it was followed with another as to whether the Spanish arms embargo was consistent with traditional American foreign policy, he turned his reply into a sharp criticism of advocates of rigidly defined foreign policy.

Decision Reached?

It appeared that the recent urgings of several widely read newspaper columnists for a better defined foreign policy have rankled with the Chief Executive. He started by insisting that American foreign policy is the result of a long process of development beginning in 1776 and is adequately clear. He complained that it is impossible and unwise to attempt to lay down rigid rules governing future action in all future contingencies. But immediately thereafter he denied that American foreign policy is flexible. But he offered no definition of foreign policy as applied to the Spanish situation, nor any light on the prospects of change in the arms embargo.

The assumption current here is that the decision has been reached in high Administration quarters to sit tight on the Spanish embargo and permit the defeat of the Spanish Government without taking the step here which still might conceivably change the outcome of the Spanish War—although it is widely felt now that it is probably too late to save Spain from the domination of the Fascist axis.

Public Opinion Prepared

There was no perceptible or significant religious issue involved in the original development of the Spanish embargo. The Roman Catholic Church was from the start preponderantly on the side of General Franco's Insurgents, but was under no need to act to sustain its friend in Spain. The proposal to pass a special act of Congress required no special pressure. Public opinion was conscious only of the fact that the Mar Cantabrico was about to carry some airplanes to a war zone. Congress acted almost without opposition on Jan. 8, 1937. The vote in the Senate was 81 to 8, and in the House 406 to 1. Thus by special act of Congress an embargo was made mandatory on sale of American munitions to either side in the Spanish war.

Previously it had been the generally recognized policy of the United States to supply arms to a recognized and friendly Government when engaged in an effort to suppress a rebellion against its authority. This has also been a long-established practice in international law. However, it was brushed aside first by the Anglo-French plan for "non-intervention." The subsequent passage of the embargo resolution here brought American policy into line with London's policy and satisfied the general public desire to keep American arms at home.

It was not long after this hasty action had been taken, however, when many groups of Americans began to realize the implications of what had been done. It soon became apparent that in net result the nonintervention agreement meant that Italy and Germany poured arms, munitions, and even contingents from their regular armies into Insurgent Spain whereas the Spanish Government found it increasingly difficult to purchase arms. It obtained some.

A Phone Call

As this condition began to develop liberal groups in the United States, realising how American neutrality was contributing to the ultimate defeat of the Spanish Government at the hands of Fascist forces opened a propaganda campaign to obtain repeal of the embargo. In the early weeks of 1938 it appeared for a time to have some chance of success. The strong majority in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was understood to favor it. But the movement was suddenly quashed. Rumor, apparently well substantiated, is that George Cardinal Mundelein, Archbishop of Chicago telephoned to President Roosevelt at the White House. The movement to lift the embargo thereafter was dropped so far as the last Congress was concerned.

For as liberal support for the movement to lift the embargo developed the Roman Catholic Church organized its forces of publicity and political influence against such action. During the early 1938 campaign this counter force acted quietly behind the scenes.

Other Pressures

The reluctance of the Administration to act cannot be explained solely by the political influence of the Roman Catholic Church. While this is a powerful deterrent at the White House there are other considerations. The State Department had hoped to use the demand for removal of the Spanish embargo to help them obtain revision of the general neutrality statute. Further, London and Paris are not taking any action to aid the Spanish Government. And the chances of survival of the Loyalist cause are at a most unpromising stage. The arguments are advanced that Washington should not take an initiative which London and Paris are not prepared to take. To do so would probably be to force France and England into a direct conflict with Italy over the Spanish situation. The State Department is not yet ready to ignore London to such a degree even though it is seriously disturbed over the implications of a Franco victory in Spain.

It is also being argued that Spain is a lost cause for democracy anyway and that the least dangerous course is to hasten a Franco victory.

France and Spain Establish Neutral Zone for Refugees

PARIS, Jan. 25 (AP)—The French and Spanish Governments decided today to set up a neutral zone on the Spanish side of their Pyrenees Frontier as a haven for 150,000 refugees fleeing before the Insurgent conquest.

By gathering children and aged men and women at a single site the two governments hoped to spare them bombings and shelling, although no formal assurances of respect for such a zone had been received from Insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

This solution was agreed upon by the foreign ministers of France and Spain, Georges Bonnet and Julio Alvarez del Vayo, in a conference at the French Foreign Office.

An authorized source said Señor del Vayo asked France to take in 150,000 civilians swarming toward the Frontier ahead of the Insurgent armies.

M. Bonnet was said to have declined on the grounds that France had neither the funds nor the space to shelter so many.

He offered, however, to give French aid in feeding the refugees if they remained on Spanish soil bordering France. Señor del Vayo accepted.

Other nations were expected to be invited to join in recognising the zone and to help pay the upkeep.

The zone's exact location was not announced immediately but it was expected to be in the northeast corner of Spain near the highway running south from the French City of Perpignan, which would serve as a supply base.

France, seeking to maintain absolute neutrality in the Spanish civil war, refused to extend aid to able-bodied men seeking escape from the Government's dwindling zone. If any flee across the Frontier they are to be sent to Insurgent territory, if they request it or interned in concentration camps.

M. Bonnet kept a close watch on Spanish developments before writing a speech he is to deliver to the Chamber of Deputies tomorrow.

With the Insurgents already in the streets of Barcelona, M. Bonnet found solid support from most political quarters to reject Socialist and Communist demands for aid to the Spanish Republic.

Widespread fear was evident, however, that a new victory for the Fascist-backed Insurgents would be the signal for fresh demands from Italy to share in the French colonial empire.

Refuge in Mexico Provided Members of Loyalist Brigade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Volunteers from the International Brigade fighting for Loyalist Spain are soon to find refuge in Mexico, according to a recent announcement by the Ministry of the Interior. The number to be received here is estimated at 1,200 Austrians, Germans, Italians, and Russians, and 300 Mexicans. The date now set for their arrival is Feb. 20.

This move is attributed by the Mexican Government to a desire to co-operate with the Azana Government so that "it may pursue its noble cause, aided only by its own people, and reducing the conflict to a purely domestic one between Spaniards." It is also "founded upon a desire for universal peace and upon fraternity with the Spanish people with whom we are united by historical tradition."

The refugees will be reincorporated in civilian life through establishment in agricultural colonies which are now being planned by technicians in engineering, agriculture, and economy. They will also be given employment in the public works program.

Undesirables will be rejected and those received will be required to take an oath of co-operation with the Mexican Government. Any violation of hospitality will be punished and the possibility of becoming public charges will be averted by the employment furnished. The asylum will be continued, according to the announcement, until such time as the refugees may return to their native lands without danger of persecution.

Productive but under-populated regions in the states of Jalisco, Guerrero, and Michoacán on the Western Coast will receive the veterans, and the Government expresses the hope that they will "contribute with disciplined and fruitful force" to the development of these areas.

The assimiliation of these veterans into peaceful civilian life is viewed skeptically by a local newspaper, "El Universal" which predicts that they may become political agitators. However, it is known that all of them speak Spanish, due to their years of fighting in Spain, and optimists predict that they will welcome peaceful occupation after the rigors of war.

Mexico has for over a year been caring for 500 Spanish war orphans who are being housed and educated at Morelia, Michoacán, and the present admission of refugees marks it as one of the leading nations in granting asylum to political exiles. The most famous of these is Leon Trotsky but there are innumerable others who have fled here from Latin American governments following a change in their regimes.

Lift of Embargo Asked

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—A group calling itself the Revolutionary League of writers and Artists of Mexico, sent a telegram to President Roosevelt Jan. 25 urging him to lift the United States arms embargo and permit shipments to Government Spain.

The Official Party of the Mexican Revolution, meanwhile, instructed its members to stage anti-Fascist parades throughout the country.

A different element of public opinion developed with a demonstration by a group who protested plans to permit entry to nearly 1,000 former members of the International Division which fought with the Government in Spain.

The men, due next month, include several Russians, Poles, Czechoslovaks, and French. President Cardenas promised them land on which to settle.

Pressure for Spain in Britain

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—As the Italian—and German-backed forces of Gen. Francisco Franco thrust at Barcelona, anxiety grew in British Government and Opposition quarters over what an Insurgent victory in Spain would mean to British and French interests.

Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, while refusing to summon Parliament to consider the Spanish situation ahead of its scheduled meeting next Tuesday, agreed to meet a deputation of Labor leaders yesterday to hear a new plea for action to help the Barcelona Government.

Despite arguments of the Opposition and some Conservatives that a Franco victory would be a serious threat to Britain and France, Mr. Chamberlain has refused to relax the British nonintervention policy.

The Government contributed an unspecified amount of money to aid child refugees in Spain and sent a check for $100,000 to the International Refugee Commission as an immediate advance.

British officials also announced that in the past week the United States had agreed to send $300,000 worth of wheat each month to both sides in Spain for six months and that other countries had advanced $425,000 for relief—Sweden, $250,000; Norway, $50,000; Belgium, $75,000, and Denmark, $50,000.

'March of Dimes' Passes $20,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The "March of Dimes" on the White House to aid victims of infantile paralysis passed the $20,000 mark today.

Attachés reported 12 mailbags of letters containing dimes were received yesterday with receipts increasing as the President's birthday, Jan. 30, approaches. There were predictions that the total would surpass the $86,000 received at the White House last year.

Sponsors for the "birthday balls" announced that a group of motion picture actors—Annabella, George Brent, Errol Flynn, Jean Hersholt, and Ralph Bellamy—accepted invitations to attend the dances in the Capital.

'We Will Not Give Up'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Domingo Torres, Mayor of Valencia, here on a good-will tour for Loyalist Spain, on learning of the march on Valencia, said:

"The war will go on, even if Barcelona is lost. We will not give up. We still have 14 very important provinces and about 14,000,000 of the 23,000,000 people in the country are in Government territory."

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New System of Radiocasting Without Static Is Operating

News in Radio

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quietly but with steady progress a group of radio pioneers is experimenting with a new form of radiocasting whose ultimate end may be the shifting of the great American radio audience from the wave lengths over which it now hears its programs of music and entertainment to another "room" in radio called the "ultra high" frequencies.

These are the conclusions one may draw from the intense engineering interest exhibited in the demonstration in Bridgeport, Conn., by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, of his static-less, high-fidelity transmitting and reception system known as "frequency modulation." Majr Armstrong, incidentally, is the inventor of the familiar superheterodyne circuit so commonly used in most radio sets today.

The nucleus of a system of frequency - modulation transmission and reception already is in operation. The "KDKA" of the new method is W2XMN, Major Armstrong's own pioneer station at Alpine, N. J., is on the Palisades of the Hudson River. Experimental stations are in operation at Storrs and Hartford, Conn., and at Albany and Schenectady, N. Y.

In New England on Mt. Asnebumskit, near Worcester, Mass., John Shepard III of the Yankee Network has already expended $100,000 on a frequency modulation station whereby he expects to serve most of New England with a strong clear signal. This is one more indication of how the wind is blowing in this field. There are other straws.

Applied to Television

Television is one of them. Television, or visual radiocasting, is transmitted on a set of ultra-high frequencies adjoining those set off for frequency modulation. Its advent will draw lookers-in to the ultra-high frequencies. The sound channels accompanying television pictures are right alongside the picture channels just as the sound track lies beside the pictures on a motion picture film.

From the engineer's point of view at least it will be quite simple to keep the radiocasting band in the ultra-high frequencies. The listener will not care particularly upon what frequency he sees pictures or hears music and speech but if he is promised stronger clearer reception and better quality from the ultra-highs, and especially on frequency modulation, his choice will naturally fall on the superior method of radiocasting. The consensus of the Bridgeport meeting was that the quality of frequency modulation is definitely superior to the present methods of radiocasting.

Major Armstrong's method of frequency modulation, hereinafter distinguished from "amplitude modulation" which is the type of radiocasting in use today, developed, he said, from an ambition to get rid of static. He discovered that a great deal of static, natural and man-made, is similar to amplitude modulation. Nature, however, does not produce many examples of frequency modulation. Therefore, in order to get rid of static Major Armstrong, in his own words, "induced into the transmitted wave a characteristic which does not exist in the waves produced by nature. The receiving system is not responsive to waves of natural origin but only to waves having the special characteristic."

Changes With Conditions

Frequency modulation, therefore, is a method of transmission of radio waves in which the radiocast wave frequency changes with music and speech. In amplitude modulation, the intensity of the radiation is varied by the program placed upon it.

The Armstrong method, employed on the wide path of the ultra highs, allows for a very high quality of reproduced music and speech.

From the cost standpoint the favorable balance is in the direction of frequency modulation. Receivers for this system are not any more elaborate than present-day sets, although the special circuit to receive the Armstrong transmissions is necessary. During the changing-over period from today's to tomorrow's radio, receivers may be built to receive both types of radiocasting.

Operators will also like the lessened cost of frequency modulation. It was estimated that national coverage of the United States with a better signal such as frequency modulation can give would cost roughly one-sixteenth of present costs.

In building radio stations today many technical tricks have to be resorted to in order that the transmitters may lay dawn a pattern of signals without interfering with other stations on the same wavelength or stations on adjoining channels. Antenna systems lay down figure 8 or heart-shaped field patterns in order to serve listeners or suppress the signal in certain directions to "protect" other stations on the same wave.

What are some of the advantages of frequency modulation? It has been found that a definite signal pattern can be laid down with constant strength, clarity and selectivity up to the limits of the transmission path which is approximately 40 miles in radius. (Ultra high frequencies because they are so close to the frequency of light exhibit the same characteristics, by traveling in a straight line to the horizon. Ultra high frequency antennas are generally located on mountain tops, office buildings or masts to achieve maximum range.)

Bank of Mexico Shows Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Another sign of the improved financial position of Mexico, received with extreme gratification in financial and business circles, is the resumption of weekly published reports on the condition of the Government Bank of Mexico, early this month. Since the oncoming of the financial crisis following the expropriation of foreign oil properties in March of 1938, these reports had been suspended.

Newspapers state that resumption of publication of the weekly reports will quiet public uncertainty and restore confidence and praise the Bank of Mexico for a management which has enabled it to "survive the greatest crisis since its foundation."

Important information revealed in the report is that the metallic reserve is 174,000,000 pesos, valued at the current rate of exchange, and that circulation of currency has increased by 17,000,000 pesos since last March. The present circulation is 295,000,000 pesos with a coverage of 43.54 as compared with 278,000,000 pesos with a coverage of 39.76 during March.

This increase is remarkable, comments the newspaper El Universal, in that it has been achieved without weakening the condition of the bank, inflation, or issuance of new bills, "which all the world expected and feared." It is also remarkable in that during this period the Bank of Mexico has been faced with lowered exports, particularly in oil, and with extraordinary imports in corn and wheat.

The newspaper Excelsior observes that "it is not necessary to say that a good impression has been caused in industry and commerce by the possibility that exchange will be stabilized" but holds that fixation of the rate of exchange may await an opportune time. El Universal, however, urges an early stabilization which would serve as a boon to business.

Baldwin to Pay Visit To Canada in Spring

LONDON (AP)—Earl Baldwin, former Prime Minister, has accepted an invitation to visit Canada this spring to inaugurate a University of Toronto lectureship.

The trip probably will be in April. Lord Baldwin was in Canada last to attend the Ottawa Economic Conference in 1932.

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How to Write Best Sellers— Maugham Drops a Hint or Two

Author! Author!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

When a successful writer like Somerset Maugham takes the time and trouble to enunciate a few of the rules of his craftsmanship, that is important. They may not be Mr. Maugham's chief tenets. They just bobbed up here and there in one of the author's infrequent interviews. But they give definite light on the technique which has wrought many best sellers.

A writer must go after his material, says Mr. Maugham. When he finds himself growing stale it is because he has been waiting for the material to come to him.

Description, according to Mr. Maugham, "is extremely boring" unless it gets on with the story. The story, he believes, is "character" and unless the words give definite light on character they might better be omitted.

"Don't you often come across description?" he asked. "You know it is beautiful. You tell yourself so. But you skip it because you want to get on with the story."

English Characters

Then the author must know his characters. That is why Mr. Maugham adheres so religiously to the English pattern of behavior. He was born in France. His home even now is in the south of France. He has travelled much. Yet he writes not much about the natives in the countries he has visited, but of English people as they are affected by native environment.

For this reason he has withheld his pen from dealing with the scene in India. He spent four months there last year. He is thrilled and interested by India. He means to spend all next winter there. Then he will decide whether or not he knows enough to do a book about it.

Mr. Maugham has often been criticized for putting "real" people into his stories. But he still clings to the idea that the author who claims not to do that is lacking in truthfulness. There must always be an actual person, he declares, to serve as the foundation for the fictional character. The author of course makes the character he borrows more vivid or more significant, since the writer is not a photographer.

"Real people are apt to be shadowy," says Mr. Maugham. "If you copy them exactly you get something unreal."

The one inexhaustible mine, he believes, is human nature, and he still is "staggered by the unexpectedness of it."

For his own part Mr. Maugham writes in longhand, very easily and very rapidly. Then he reads it over, "sees what muck it is," and starts a long, toilsome job of rewriting, which goes on over and over again.

"Few people realize how difficult the English language is," Mr. Maugham says. "The choice of words is not easy and it is hard even to avoid grammatical errors in English."

At present he is spending two months in America "just for fun." He came partly to see his American publishers, Doubleday Doran who are bringing out his new book, "Christmas Holiday," partly to see friends, partly just for the pleasure of travel. He will stop in various cities, including San Francisco—but not Hollywood—and will sail in March for his home in the south of France.

Uncritical Visitor

Another English visitor in the United States is Miss Phyllis Bentley, who is here for a lecture tour which will take her all the way to the west coast. Miss Bentley is one of our most uncritical visitors. She thinks the New York skyline is the most beautiful sight in the world, except Venice. She loves Boston because it is most like her native England and its Puritan derivation is closely allied to rebellious Yorkshire, the scene of many of her novels, including her last one, "Sleep in Peace" (Macmillan). But then too she loves New Orleans and Minneapolis, and so many other cities that this reporter was led to look at her with a warning eye and say, "Come, come, Miss Bentley, you can't be so uncritical as all that, and have you seen the harbor of Rio and the Pali on the island of Oahu. The United States mainland is dear to Americans, but you must have a fleck of criticism here or there."

But Miss Bentley insists that she has none, that she likes places and people to be "different"—which is of course the touchstone of the born traveller.

Miss Bentley will do some short pieces while she travels but nothing on her next book, which is to be a history of the English Civil War of the seventeenth century, a topic chosen under the compulsion of today's challenge to freedom and democracy.

Marjorie Shuler

Appeal to Aid Blind Asks Work at Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEONIA, N. J.—An appeal for volunteer home workers in all parts of the country to do typing, translation into French, German, and Spanish and to make Braille transcriptions has been issued by Robert Grimshaw, director of Blindaid, a volunteer, gratis service. Replies, stating what service each volunteer could render, should be addressed to Blindaid, here, he added.

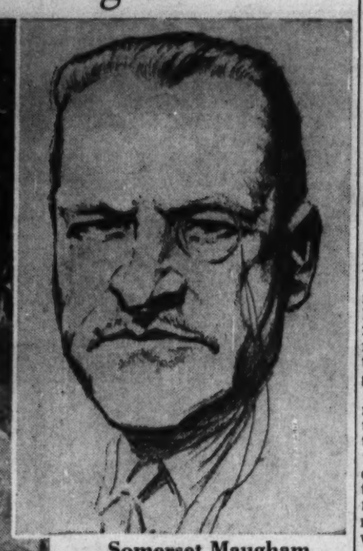
Mr. Grimshaw's service consists of sending Braille transcriptions of current news items without charge to blind persons who can read Braille print and in teaching Braille to both blind and sighted persons. The service also arranges for blind persons to learn typewriting without charge at two secretarial schools in Manhattan and two in Brooklyn, of reading to the blind and of writing cheerful letters to blind persons who cannot read Braille and who do not live near Braille aid workers. The service also recommends occupations by which the blind can earn their own living.

Mr. Grimshaw, founder of the service, now has in preparation Braille-printed phrase books in French, German, and Spanish for the blind who wish to study these languages at home, but who have no competent person to read "ink-print" lessons to them. The service is also adapting ordinary typewriting machines to writing raised-print. It also is producing cheap light gramophone discs to be played on ordinary gramophones and is evolving a universal phonetid raised-print alphabet using a six-point system, but recording sounds instead of characters. This alphabet will apply to English and other modern languages.

Blindaid sells neither merchandise nor service and all its workers are volunteers.

2,700 Languages Spoken

It has been computed that in the world today at least 2,700 different languages are spoken.



Somerset Maugham

Chileans Expect North to Take Raw Material in Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Although welcomed and celebrated here, the Lima Pan-American Conference resolution for the freeing of trade is not expected to produce immediate results. Chile refuses to abandon its compensation regime until assured of unrestricted marketing for its exports. Argentina is still tied to its exchange preferences for Great Britain and is not likely to concede more to the United States until the tariffs and certain sanitary regulations, the latter alleged to be disguised protection, are modified. Brazil has obliged the United States more than any States, yet it must sell coffee and cotton to Germany under conditions unfavorable for the remainder of its customers.

There has been an informal suggestion that the United States might finance its "good neighbors" back to free exchange, the pivotal requirement in Mr. Hull's reciprocal pact policy, but could fresh loans be conceded without a reversal of the Johnson law which bars loans to nations in debt to the United States? The protective organization in the United States for foreign bondholders has stated that South America contains a group of nations which, relatively, has proved the most incapable of adjusting debts in default.

Confiscation

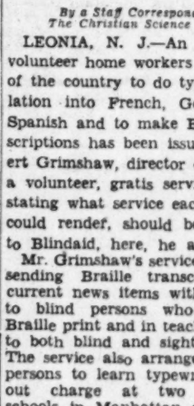
Then there is the menace of confiscation which will persist in American minds until the Mexican and Bolivian incidents are clarified. The latter case is often forgotten. The Bolivian Government has recently negotiated favorable commercial agreements with Argentina and Brazil on the basis of oil confiscated from the Standard firm. It is only fair to recall this parallel with Argentine sustenance of the Drago doctrine and the Chilean move for an American international law that foreign interests, in cases of expropriation, be entitled to no recourse not also available to the expropriating country.

El Mercurio, the Santiago daily newspaper, has summarized South American expectations as well as any source. It recommends the United States to inquire, by official commission or any other means as to what extra products it can acquire from these countries. It might mean an exhaustive analysis of American economy, it indicated, but it would be worth while, for there would be an immediate corresponding increase in southern purchases. And South America needs no inquiry as to what it wishes to buy. It can absorb practically every line of American manufacture.

Barter

Incidentally, the same paper, usually, pro-British and with a century's record for commercial liberalism, criticized Great Britain for its reported plan to combat Germany in South American markets. England, as the center of a large prime product-producing empire, was judged a "relatively moderate purchaser" of South American raw materials; whereas Germany, with no such resources, was valued as "a good client, following an intelligent policy of paying reasonable prices and viewing trade as essentially a barter transaction, which is precisely the viewpoint of South American economy." It recommended Great Britain to reflect on its own Ottawa shortcomings and study expanded buying rather than attempting "economically to crush other countries whose interchange brings us clear advantages."

This is the essence of what many South American countries have been trying to tell the United States.



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Higher Pay, Better Libraries Urged for N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 25—Mayor La Guardia and members of the City Council began stpdying Jan. 24 a report of the Citizens Committee on the Status of Librarians of the Public Libraries of New York in which substantial salary adjustments for library employees and an improved scheme of library service are recommended.

The Committee, organized at the insistence of the United Parents Associations of New York and financed by the Carnegie Foundation, declared that its study had made it evident that New York City librarians were paid on a sub-professional basis and that their economic level was far below that of teachers and other comparable groups.

To correct this situation the Committee recommends that the city take immediate steps to eliminate the present practice of filling positions of one grade by staff members of lower grades without concomitant compensation, and that immediate automatic salary increments be established for all library workers in the public libraries.

The study urges the establishment of a clear-cut distinction between clerical and professional workers on the ground that it is "unsound and wasteful administrative procedure to keep a large number of highly trained professional librarians doing routine clerical work when there exists a real demand for their professional services elsewhere."

Finally, the study recommends that the salaries of all employees of the public libraries of New York City, paid out of public funds, be so adjusted as to be brought into proper relationship with salaries received by other employees paid by the city having comparable responsibilities and similar educational and experience requirements in consonance with the City's agreement to maintain these libraries in "adequate fashion."

According to Ellwood M. Rabenold, formerly State Senator and Chairman of the Citizens' Committee, if the situation stays as it is, there will be a continued retrogression in the library service, adding that the alleged inadequacy of salary and the slowness of promotion not only failed to encourage inspired service, but also caused a large turnover among the more efficient personnel.

Stating that the library system is the only city service whose staff does not benefit from annual increment provisions, the Committee recommends an annual increase of $240 for members of the administrative staff and $120 for each of all other employees. It is estimated that the cost of this increment, which has been included in the Board of Trustees' recommendations to the City Budget Commissioner, would be $176,000 during the 1939-1940 budget period.

The estimated cost of the proposed salary increases, which were not included in the Trustees' budget recommendations, is put at $220,175 for the next budget year. Thus the total added expense to the city recommended in the Committee's report is placed at $396,175, in addition to the cost involved in modernizing the promotion system.

According to the report, the public libraries in New York City today require a college degree and one year of library school. Present salaries paid librarians range from $1,320 to $2,820, with 77 per cent receiving an income between $1,240 and $1,990. Comparing this with the average salary of $3,085 for grade school teachers, the Committee recommends that the minimum for city librarians be $1,500 and the maximum $4,000.

Such adjustments are long overdue, the Committee declares, adding that there have been no increases in the public library system for the past eight years.

While denying that it is a "pressure group," the Committee announces that it will make special effort to bring its report to the attention of civic bodies in the hope of arousing a public demand for an end to what it calls "discrimination" against library workers.

The Committee, which was formed nine years ago, but withheld its findings until a suitable moment for making them public, is composed of Mr. Rabenold, Chairman; Henry Bruere, Treasurer; Spencer Miller, Jr., Secretary; Marinobel Smith, Executive Secretary, and Dr. Gilbert C. Convers, Research Specialist.

Among those associated with the report are Bruce Bliven, Editor of the New Republic; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, well-known liberal clergyman; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Director of Industrial Studies for the Russell Sage Foundation, and George Aubrey Hastings, Public Relations Counsel.

Labor Party Expels M. P. Who Appealed For 'Popular Front'

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Labor Member of Parliament, today expelled from the Labor Party by its National Executive because he sought to form a "Popular Front." The executive's vote was 18 to one.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Laborite Member of Parliament, cast the lone vote in favor of Cripps, who formerly was a member of the Executive.

Cripps went over the heads of that body in issuing an appeal to labor groups for a united front in an effort to defeat Prime Minister Chamberlain's Government after the Executive had vetoed his demand for such action.

Charged with "party disloyalty," Cripps argued he had no wish to split the Labor Party but that "the time and circumstances" necessitated a combined effort against the National Government.

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SCALLOPS BOX (12-oz.) 33¢
COUNTRY STYLE FRYERS 2¼ LBS. AT $1.24 EACH
Price will vary depending on exact weight chicken selected.

Women Executives to Tell Of Achievements of Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Members of Quota Club International, Incorporated, a classified, executive women's service organization, will make graphic the stories of the achievements of women, both past and present, beginning Wednesday, Feb. 1. A proclamation issued by the International President, Mrs. Bertha E. Dick of Buffalo, N. Y., calls upon the 110 Quota Clubs in the United States, Canada and Australia to celebrate the Club's twentieth anniversary through programs emphasizing the achievements of their own membership, of pioneer women in their states or provinces, or of present-day women throughout the world.

Viscountess Astor, in accepting International Honorary Membership conferred upon her by the Quota Club at the last annual convention held in July in Canada, made this statement on the achievements of women:

Women have to struggle against suspicion and prejudice, but no unbiased person can fail to recognize their contribution towards good citizenship and their influence for peace. In this country since women got the vote the volume of social legislation and of Government work for women and children, never before attempted, tells its own tale.

The achievements of women today are built on the work of the women pioneers, one of whom, Elizabeth Fry, enaged in that work of prison reform which laid the foundations of crime prevention for which your are pledged to work.

As a final high point in their twentieth anniversary program, the Quota Club is endeavoring to arouse the interest of the public in the establishment of a World Center for Women's Archives. The World Center for Women's Archives with headquarters in the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, has entered upon the task of rescuing all factual data of women who have a history of their own making, and the common human history they have helped to make. Among the sponsors of the World Center are: Inez Haynes Irwin, President; Judge Florence E. Allen, Dorothy Canfield Fisher, Dorothy Thompson Lewis, Ida M. Tarbell, Dr. Charles A. and Mary R. Beard, Honorary Quotarians Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde and Mary E. Woolley, and many other equally prominent men and women.

Roosevelt Left Leanings Seen in Amlie Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

ings. Mr. Amlie is not even a Democrat, but a Progressive who in 1933 was Chairman of the Farmer-Labor Political Federation, both Left-Wing organizations which attempted to fuse radicals with liberals.

The President is thus building up his ties, not with the regular Democratic Party, but with an entirely separate, advanced group. Mr. Amlie was not even an enthusiastic New Dealer, saying on the floor of the House a year ago—as he outlined a sweeping plan to force industry into higher production—that he did not "believe there is any solution for our economic problems in any of the approaches that have been attempted by the New Deal." He said he had supported the New Deal because it was better than doing nothing.

When Mr. Amlie appears before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee he is bound to be closely questioned on these and other views he has often expressed. In Washington he was associated with a group of multi-party House members who pressed on ahead of the New Deal, but retained contact with Administration figures such as Thomas G. Corcoran. The group suffered most severely in the last election. Inside contact of Mr. Amlie with favored Presidential advisers, like Mr. Cocoran, probably facilitated his appointment.

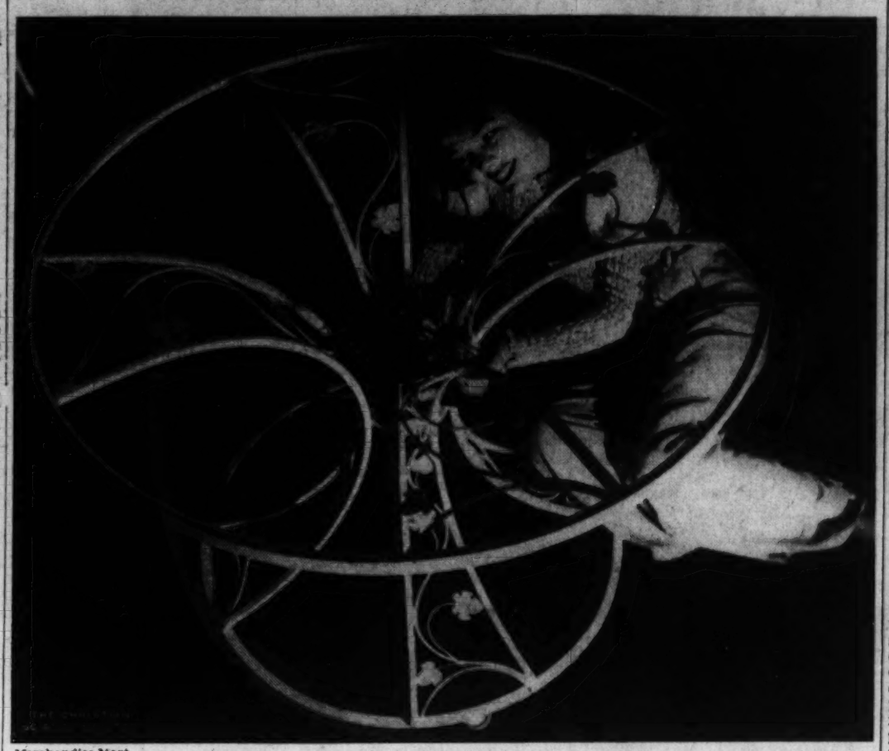
Appointments like that of Mr. Amlie confirm and accentuate a feeling of apprehension in the Democratic rank-and-file in Congress, composed of men with somewhat cautious leanings, bred in party politics. They see the President, with their own party leader, turning to a radical wing with which they have had much contact but little sympathy. It puts one more strain on their loyalty, drives them one step nearer more conservative party leaders in Congress and out.

F. C. C. Revision Urged

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt called for new legislation "to effect a satisfactory reorganization" of the Federal Communications Commission.

In letters to Chairman Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, and Clarence F. Lea (D) of California of the Senate and House Interstate Commerce Committees, the President asserted that he was "thoroughly dissatisfied with the present legal framework and administrative machinery of the commission."

A Preview of Summer Furniture



Merchandise Mart

Modern Trend in Wrought-Iron Tables

Framed under a glass-topped table of wrought iron Miss Jeanne Brown arranges a flower display in the pedestal of the table. The table is typical of the furniture shown at the Merchandise Mart in Chicago at the International Home Furnishing show of furniture for spring and summer.

Ontario Appoints Relief Director In Reform Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Provincial unemployment relief has been brought to the fore again with the announcement from the Provincial Government that Eric Cross, Minister of Municipal Affairs and Welfare, is demanding a tightening up of relief administration throughout the Province.

The greatest percentage of the Ontario relief problem is confined to the city, Mr. Cross explained, and it is believed that in some instances persons receiving direct aid are not entitled to it. Only investigation can bring these cases to light. In view of the seriousness of the situation, Edward A. Horton has been relieved of his duties as Deputy Minister of Welfare and appointed to a new post of Director of Unemployment Relief, and will now devote all his time to this phase of the situation.

In a statement unanimously approved by the executive meeting here of the Ontario Mayors' Association, Provincial and Federal Governments were warned that the mayors will refuse to pay any more than 30 per cent of actual expenditures for relief. To increase their share to 45 per cent, as, they said, had been proposed by the Ontario Government, would mean bankruptcy to some municipalities. It would mean a 50 per cent increase in the share of the municipalities, and such an increase could only be levied against property owners, they contended.

The following recommendations will be made by the Executive to the various municipalities in the Province, it was announced: That the municipalities of Ontario, in preparing their 1939 budgets, refuse to budget for or pay in excess of 30 per cent of their actual expenditures for relief, and that in case the two Governments contribute less than 70 per cent toward relief costs, the municipalities will cut relief accordingly.

66,519 on Toronto Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Gross cost of unemployment relief for the City for the year 1938 was $7,524,513, an increase of $329,559 over the $7,194,954 expended in 1937, according to the report recently presented to the Board of Control by Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver.

The net cost to the City for the year was $2,575,230, an increase of $165,276 over 1937, while governmental contributions amounted to $4,949,283, an increase of $164,283 over the preceding year. In December there were 66,519 receiving relief, as compared with 61,877 in 1937. In December expenditure totaled $693,930, as compared with $691,766 for the same month the preceding year.

Summer Furniture Exhibit Adds Bit of Color to Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Though snow flurries prevail and winter winds howl around the corners, furniture manufacturers have set up their latest advanced models in outdoor summer settees, beach umbrellas, and terrace gliders to give buyers a peek into what is offered for the green lawns and sandy beaches of next August.

In fact, some 10,000 buyers from coast to coast who arrived for the midwinter furniture market here recently were entranced with the summer furniture shown and summer settings.

Clouds floated luxuriously over one sylvan scene at the American Furniture Mart. On a raised platform, under a serene summer sky stood the new chassis of an outdoor glider which claims some 20 ball-bearing parts and many other advantages over the old model. The gliding unit which is registered at the U. S. Patent Office, is ingeniously constructed so that all parts having to do with the movement are concealed. It is finished in a new weather-resistant surface.

Rocking Chair Influence

A totally different glider, which goes back to the old rocking chair idea, was shown by another firm. It is a wooden seat suspended in a steel frame so that when the occupant braces himself slightly with his feet, he is off to a good old-fashioned rocking chair movement.

Other manufacturers have not only adopted cushions as before, but have made slip covers for the pillows out of tub-fast material in beautiful gay floral designs. The inside pillow is finished in a rubberized material. The manufacturers say, "the covers can be washed every Monday."

Huge umbrellas for the lawn or beach have adopted the tam-o'shanter mushroom style by curving under at the edge and finishing in a row of fringe. Some have borrowed ideas from the French merry-go-round, slanting upward in a dip to the pointed peak at the top. Others are called "candy stripes" and display wide bands of red and white, or blue and yellow. One firm exhibited double decker umbrella with the center cut out, lifted and fringed.

For outdoor chairs and settees, several manufacturers featured new variations in metal. The spring base chair is still very good.

Wrought iron pieces for the sun parlor or the terrace were exhibited at the Merchandise Mart. Tables are made with glass tops through which may be seen the artistic pedestal base set with a basin of blooming flowers—all below the surface. A new line of spring steel furniture was exhibited for the first time by a firm which makes bicycles.

But outdoor furniture manufacturers have not forgotten the youngsters in all of this array of gay beach umbrellas and comfortable chaise longues which they are offering American families for the coming summer. To give juniors and toddlers a means of transportation out to the peach or picnic grounds, park or play field, furniture makers have figured out a collapsible baby cart.

A Convenient Gadget

The contraption is made of canvas on a metal frame. It's not much to look at but it gets over the ground and when not in use it just folds up into a flat package, the manufacturers explain. Furthermore, when the beach enthusiasts return home the cart is easily slipped into a small clothes closet making it doubly convenient for the small apartment dweller.

Picnickers were not forgotten either. Those who hanker after barbecue parties will praise the manufacturers for their "barbecue pit." It seems that the barbecue which started in the South is spreading to other sections of the country. Following in its wake came the barbecue dress and the barbecue apron, and now comes the barbecue pit. A Louisiana firm has brought out a special table and benches which would make any outdoor meal more delectable.

Of the colors used in the various summer fabrics for outdoor furniture, peacock blue appears to be the leading one this season.

Public Opinion and Crime

(Continued from Page 1)

and become one of the best of the big cities so far as racketeering and labor violence go.

"Only by constant vigilance can Chicago or any other City hold its gangster and racketeering element to a minimum."

From Chicago's struggle Mr. Hostetter added this axiom:

"No city can cure an evil by refusing to recognize its presence."

What the public can do is likewise hailed by another key campaigner who battled the gangsters hand to hand.

"Public opinion if properly informed and aroused can perform anything," he commented, and then with glum honesty tacked on, "but the public is so seldom aroused that spoils politicians think of it as dormant and disregard it."

Yet the spell of the spoilsman is not universal. For example, in scores of the city manager cities, which are for the most part of smaller size, gangsterism and racketeering are being held down or killed off altogether, it is reported by Clarence E. Ridley, executive director of the International City Managers' Association.

Police Tied

"The police, I have found, would like to do the sort of a job that they know ought to be done," noted Mr. Ridley. "All but a very few would do a good job of law enforcement if they had the chance. But they are generally so held back by politics and favoritism that they cannot go after organized crime and racketeering as they want to.

"When the administration of the police department is removed from political control and transferred to the responsibility of the chief administrator, the city manager, inevitably the result is a breakdown in the alliance between crime, racketeering, and politics.

"The police are then protected, and hoodlumism and racketeering are minimized.

"But there is no magic wand to be had to shift the responsibility from the people. They must be sold on the idea that decent Government is worth working for.

"Good government comes at a price. It is bought only by the personal service of the citizens, and then has to be supported when obtained.

"The device of city managership is not in itself enough. A community has to be given a lot of education so that it understands what city managership means and realizes the need of backing it up. First the citizens have to elect a good council which will pick a good manager.

"There are plenty of people in our big cities who are willing to put their shoulder to the wheel, but they find their local government so complicated and confusing that they do not know where to put their shoulder in. The business of local Government needs to be simplified.

"Gangsterism and racketeering are not so deep-rooted that they can't be gotten out. No, not at all."

Mexico Marks Gains In Tourists in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico — Many tourists are pouring into Mexico with the New Year, and although figures at the border show that last year Mexico's tourist influx below that of 1937, there is every evidence that this will be a year marking new highs in travel to the ancient Sunland of the Aztecs.

Within one week Monterrey alone received four tours, one group consisting of 350 persons who came by rail, and another group of 400 who came by automobile for one of the many "week-end tours from Texas" now becoming popular along the Mexican border.

Severe Earthquakes In Chile Reported

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—An army airplane surveying the scene of a disastrous Chilean earthquake Jan. 25 few low over Chillan, 220 miles south of Santiago, and reported finding the city of 40,000 inhabitants "completely destroyed."

The report of heavy damage to Chillan came as three army planes flew south to check unconfirmed reports 2,000 persons had been killed in Concepcion, important coastal city 50 miles southwest of Chillan.

The mayor of Concepcion sent a terse message to the Government saying: "Situation most serious as a result of the earthquake. Unable to state number of casualties but many hundreds, probably thousands. Require food, medical aid. Desperately urgent."

All available planes in Santiago were commandeered for relief and survey work as the Government rushed medical and food supplies to the stricken area by train, plane and boat.

President Aguirre Cerda and several cabinet members departed for the quake area on a special train with 40 physicians, 70 nurses, and and medical supplies.

Perkins Ouster Move May Decide Dies Probe Fate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—The impeachment proceedings brought against Frances Perkins Secretary of Labor in connection with her handling of the Bridges deportation case will have a profound effect in determining whether the Dies Committee gets its desired fund for a two-year continuance. The formal demand for impeachment was brought against Secretary Perkins by Representative J. Parnell (R) of New Jersey, a member of the Dies Committee as well as against James L. Houghteling, Commissioner of Immigration and Gerard D. Reilly, Labor Department solicitor.

The Thomas charges parallel in many details the charges of "coddling" radical aliens heard against Secretary Perkins in the Committee. But it is known that other Committee members have sought earnestly to dissuade Mr. Thomas from taking the extreme impeachment step, against America's first woman Cabinet member on the ground that there is a big difference between "coddling" aliens and committing "high crimes and misdemeanors" as charged in the impeachment resolution as a matter of fact, this is the first attempt to impeach a Cabinet officer since 1876 when Secretary of War Belknap was absolved of accepting bribes.

Fear Democratic Alienation

Another reason why all other Dies Committee members, so far as known, oppose the proceedings is apprehension that it will alienate and antagonize Democrats just when the Committee is seeking to get a two years' extension. There has been a strong movement in the House to change the Committee's personnel and organization, in any case if it is continued. Dissatisfaction with the alleged ambiguity of the Dies charges, and the failure to substantiate evidence has been sharply expressed, and many members believe the Committee did a slipshod job on a very important subject. The Perkins' impeachment move is identified in many ways with the Perkins-Dies exchange of acrimonious letters on the Bridges case during the hearings, and seems likely to revive the whole issue.

Secretary Perkins extended a formal "welcome" to the resolution, which was referred to the House Judiciary Committee presided over by Representative W. Hatton Sumners (D) of Texas, who will take up the charges immediately.

Cover Many Old Issues

The Thomas charges cover old issues which have been many times aired in this and other newspapers. Specifically, he accuses Secretary Perkins and Messrs Houghteling and Reilly of "failing, neglecting and refusing" to enforce the immigration laws, in connection with the four-year investigation and proceedings against Harry Bridges, Australian-born labor leader, accused of being a Communist.

In a statement Secretary Perkins repeats her contention that the case of Joseph Strecker, now pending in the Supreme Court, will determine whether a member of the Communist Party is deportable on the charge of "membership in an organization advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence."

Mr. Strecker admits former membership in the Communist Party; Mr. Bridges denies it, despite affidavits to the contrary. If the Supreme Court upholds a Circuit Court decision that even admitted membership is not sufficient for an alen's deportation, then that ground for deporting Mr. Bridges is automatically ruled out, Secretary Perkins contends.

Dies Charges Unsupported

But Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Dies Committee, contended in a letter to Secretary Perkins last summer that Mr. Bridges had advocated overthrow of the Government in his own person, quite apart from the question of his alleged Communism.

Justice Department officials have sifted Mr. Dies' charges and deny that any of the evidence he offers support the contention that Mr. Bridges advocated overthrow by violence. They even deny that there are any formal charges that he advocated such violent overthrow.

Mr. Dies submitted affidavits purporting to show that on specific occasions Mr. Bridges had spoken disrespectfully of the President, criticized the use of the American Navy, and employed intemperate language toward another labor organization. But none of these comments, the Labor Department holds, cover the charge of "overthrowing the Government." They have contended from the first, supported by advice of the Justice Department, that the Bridges' case for deportation—short of new evidence—hinges on whether an alien Communist can, ipso facto, be deported, and second, whether Mr. Bridges can be proved to be a Communist.

Bridges' Status Sought

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 25 (AP)—The California Assembly yesterday adopted a resolution asking Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to make known the results of her investigation of the citizenship status of Harry Bridges, west coast Congress of Industrial Organizations leader.

Oklahoma Assured Of Hearing on Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — Oklahoma members of Congress declined Jan. 20 to go on record as opposing the construction of a $56,000,000 Denison, Texas, dam on the Red River.

They assured representatives of Gov. Leon C. Phillips of Oklahoma, however, the State would be given a full hearing and plenty of time for investigation before any Federal appropriations were made for the flood control and hydro-electric project.

A resolution by the Oklahoma legislature asking Congress and the President to delay construction of the dam was placed before the Oklahoma members of Congress.

Soviet Purge of 'Loafers' In Industry Is Extended

MOSCOW, Jan. 25 (AP)—A half dozen new Commissariats were created today by a decree of the Supreme Soviet, highest governing body of the Soviet Union, subdividing the important Commissariat of Heavy Industries.

Lazar Kaganovitch, who has been Commissar of Heavy Industry, henceforth will be fuel Commissar.

The five other new Commissariats will be headed by Mikhail Pervukhin, Commissar of the Electric Power Industry; Feodor Merkuloff, Ferrous Metallurgy; Alexander Samokhvaloff, Nonferrous Metallurgy; Mikhail Denisoff, Chemical Industries, and Leonid Sosnin, Building Materials.

This was the fourth move in recent weeks to increase the number of Commissariats and divide administrative responsibility. Its objective is to step up industrial production and increase the productivity of labor.

Executives Convicted

Eleven industrial executives, meanwhile, were convicted of "protecting loafers" and sentenced to prison terms ranging from three to eight months. The action follows that of Jan. 21, when the new Commissar of Domestic Trade, A. V. Liubimoff, ousted five executives, three of whom were held for trial under the criminal code. Nine others were demoted and reprimanded.

Those ousted included the Director of the Moscow Fruit and Vegetable Trust and several food store managers.

Mr. Liubimoff also ordered the Trade Commissars of all the Soviet Union's constituent Republics to "report to me every five days" on progress in a nation-wide campaign against labor slackers. The drive also affected civil aviation and water transport. Several pilots and a number of air line, aviation factory, and airport officials were punished.

An order issued by Vasily Sergeyevitch Molokoff, Chief of the Civil Air Fleet, accused 15 important executives of shielding lazy fliers or disorganizers of aviation production.

Nicholas Yezhoff, Commissar of Water Transport, pressed the Government drive against laziness on the Soviet Union's inland waterways. He ordered four executives removed and held for trial, including the Managing Directors of ship repair plants at Astrakhan, Moscow, and Taganrog. Others were removed, demoted or reprimanded.

That the ultimate aim of the Government's labor discipline is attainment of "complete Communism" was indicated by an article in Pravda, the Communist Party newspaper.

Pravda said that while "parasites" of the capitalist era have been liquidated and "the possibility of converting money into capital has been exterminated," complete Communism will be attained only through high productivity by all workers.

Meanwhile in the Uzbek Republic, 513 collective farmers were decorated in reward for the rich cotton crop. About 5,000,000 acres now are planted in cotton, mostly on collective farms in the Caucasian and Middle Asian areas. In a decade the harvest has increased by more than 300 per cent, due partly to more extensive planting but mostly to an increase in yield per acre.

Workers Rewarded

Premiums, medals and publicity encourage prompt harvesting. Russian newspapers recently hailed the establishment of what they called a world record in cotton picking by Iljas Mustafayeff, who, they said, plucked 4,620 pounds in a single day.

Although every effort is made to stimulate cotton production, the problem of ginning the increased crop, weaving the cotton into cloth, manufacturing shirts and socks and distributing them still is troubling Soviet administrators.

Consumers have difficulty finding the finishd articles but they have the Government's assurance that production of all kinds of goods, including cotton textiles, is being speeded.

Alaska's Governor Advises Road and Airport Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JUNEAU Alaska—Economy was the admonition of Gov. John W. Troy to Alaska's Fourteenth Legislature. Rejoicing that the Territory is in fairly good shape financially—the possessor of a sum of $977,112 in the Treasury—he still insists that Territorial affairs be managed on a sound business basis.

Roads, aviation, liquor control, mining expansion, the question of the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, public welfare, the Pioneers' Home, unemployment compensation, bounties on predatory animals, and education, all came within the Governor's scope of legislative recommendations.

Of importance to the Territory, in the view of the Governor, are transportation facilities. These include more roads and an accelerated aviation program. At present three new airplane landing fields have been equipped with technical aids and there is a fourth now on the way to completion. These are Juneau, Anchorage, and Fairbanks, while Nome is still to be made ready. Through Government aid in conjunction with Territorial funds, essential radio facilities along with buildings and aerials, have been installed. Such facilities, the Governor points out, must be maintained by the Territory until the Federal Government sees fit to assume responsibility.

So far as roads are concerned, he held that the Legislature should provide funds to enable the Territorial Highway Commissioner to match available Federal funds.

"Liquor," declared the Governor, "is a vexatious problem. Experience has taught us that too much liquor is a bad thing for anyone, and is especially a bad influence on Indians. It excites primitive natures and for one thing fills our courts with natives, who without liquor, would not be criminals." His recommendation is for a license system, and one which would prohibit the granting of licenses to Indians. Although he says that he does not wish to be "discriminatory," he nevertheless holds that with Indians a paternal attitude, where liquor is concerned, is necessary.

The Governor recommends a study of the labor situation, stating that some plan should be inaugurated which would grant resident Alaskans a greater share in the profits of the Territory's industry, especially where the fisheries are concerned. More employment of Alaskans in Alaska was the keynote of his comment.

Regarding the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad, a private transportation facility, which is expected to be abandoned when the Kennicott Copper Mine closes down, the Governor noted that it should receive attention as of possible value to the Territory.

Also in the Message to the Legislature are considerations as to taxation; warfare against wolves and coyotes; representation of Alaska at the New York and San Francisco World's Fairs, and study of the Alaska Planning Council's findings.

Snowfall in England Stops Air Traffic

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Heavy snowstorms blanketed most of England today, disrupting rail and highway traffic and causing cancelation of air services to the Continent.

Lloyds reported that a rescue ship had failed to find the missing Portuguese fishing vessel Pioniero, with 12 men aboard, last reported in a leaking condition off Funchal, Madeira.

The Chilean passenger steamer Aconcagua, which sent out an SOS two days ago while off the Irish coast, today reached Liverpool.

Oxford Journal Isis Begs Windsors Return

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Oxford undergraduate newspaper Isis appealed today for the Duke and Duchess of Windsor to return from their exile in France.

"We want no English pretender," the newspaper said. "But if it is indeed their wish to return to England we will give them such a welcome as they have never seen before.

"To the Duchess in particular, whether as Her Royal Highness or just as the chosen wife of the man who for so many years served this nation as few have served it, we will show that courtesy is not wholly dead among the middle and lower classes of the British People."

Meeting of Reichstag Is Called for Jan. 30

BERLIN (AP)—The Reichstag secretariat announced Jan. 25 that the 855 members of the German Parliament had been summoned for a meeting at 8 p. m. Jan. 30. The sixth anniversary of the assumption of power by the National Socialists.

Flagpoles have been put up along the famous boulevard, Unter Den Linden, in anticipation of Reichsführer Hitler's convocation of the Reichstag, at which he is due to speak.

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U	R	D	O	G	E		E	S	T	U	I	H		
R	O	B	U	G		L	E	G		P	A			
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K	H	A	N		R		C		D	U	K	E		
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paris Dressmakers Lead in the New 'Wool-Gathering'

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Wool Invades the Paris Fashion World on Recent Cold Waves

Soft Wool Pull-Overs and Jerseys for Afternoon. Hand-Knits Swing Round the Clock

By Elene Foster
Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

The recent unprecedented cold wave having made Frenchwomen wool-conscious, the dressmakers have risen nobly to the demand for warmer clothing by launching in this between-season period, new evening models in light-weight woolen materials, evening jackets with woolen or quilted linings, and dressy, woolen pull-overs for afternoon wear. It is really amusing to see how the chic Frenchwoman has succumbed to the "call of the wool," not only for frocks but for warm woolen "undies," as well. They have taken most kindly to undergarments of the finest wool, betwitchingly trimmed with ribbon and lace, and to thin, woolen "sous-bas" worn under their sheer silk stockings. High suede boots zipped up the front, are as common in the Bois and on the Champs Elysées as they are on Madison Avenue.

Except for formal dinners, balls, and other ceremonious functions, the evening costume of the smart Parisenne, at the moment, consists of a long frock of lightweight broadcloth, fine, woolen jersey or crepe, long-sleeved and high at the neck and absolutely plain, save for the jewelry-necklace, bracelets, clips, earrings, et cetera—which has become a most important item of both the day and the evening costume. Over this simple frock one may wear a trig jacket in a bright contrasting color of velvet, faille, moiré, broadcloth, or duvetyn, or of gold, silver, or brocaded lamé, or glittering sequins.

Afternoon Pull-Overs

I have already told you of the woolen housecoats which have supplanted frilly negligees and teagowns, but the afternoon pull-over is a still more recent innovation. These pull-overs in cashmere, angora, or fine, hand-knitted wool, in lovely shades of violet, petunia, fuchsia, Regency pink, or powder blue, dressed up by bands of satin ribbon, or bead or sequin embroidery, are quite suitable for the luncheon party, afternoon tea, or bridge. One which I saw in a fashionable teashop the other day, worn with a black tailored suit and a jaunty black hat, was of fuchsia with satin ribbons in deep plum and fuchsia extending around the waist, crossed at the front and tied in a bow high at one side. Another, worn with a long plum-colored coat and skirt, was in Regency pink with two bands of turquoise embroidery around the chest with flat little bows at the front.

Plain frocks of black jersey, duvetyn, or lightweight broadcloth are also popular for afternoon wear, their somberness set off by heavy gold or jeweled necklaces and bracelets. Grandmother's jewelry of heavy gold, set with semi-precious stones—amethysts, topazes, garnets, or aquamarines—is the last cry in "chic," and happy is the woman who has inherited genuine Victorian ornaments. For the less fortunate, there are the specialty shops in the Faubourg St. Honoré, where one will find exact replicas of these historic baubles. Here are side combs topped with gold balls, cameos, amber or coral, long, heavy gold chains or little branches of coral and all sorts of interesting earrings—long pearl tassels, sprays of gold or jeweled flowers, a bunch of garnet grapes and so on. As for bracelets, these are of endless variety.

Cameos are in high favor. A big cameo brooch on a black velvet ribbon tied around the neck and a wide gold bracelet set with cameos give the finishing touch to the crinoline evening costume.

Knitted in High Style

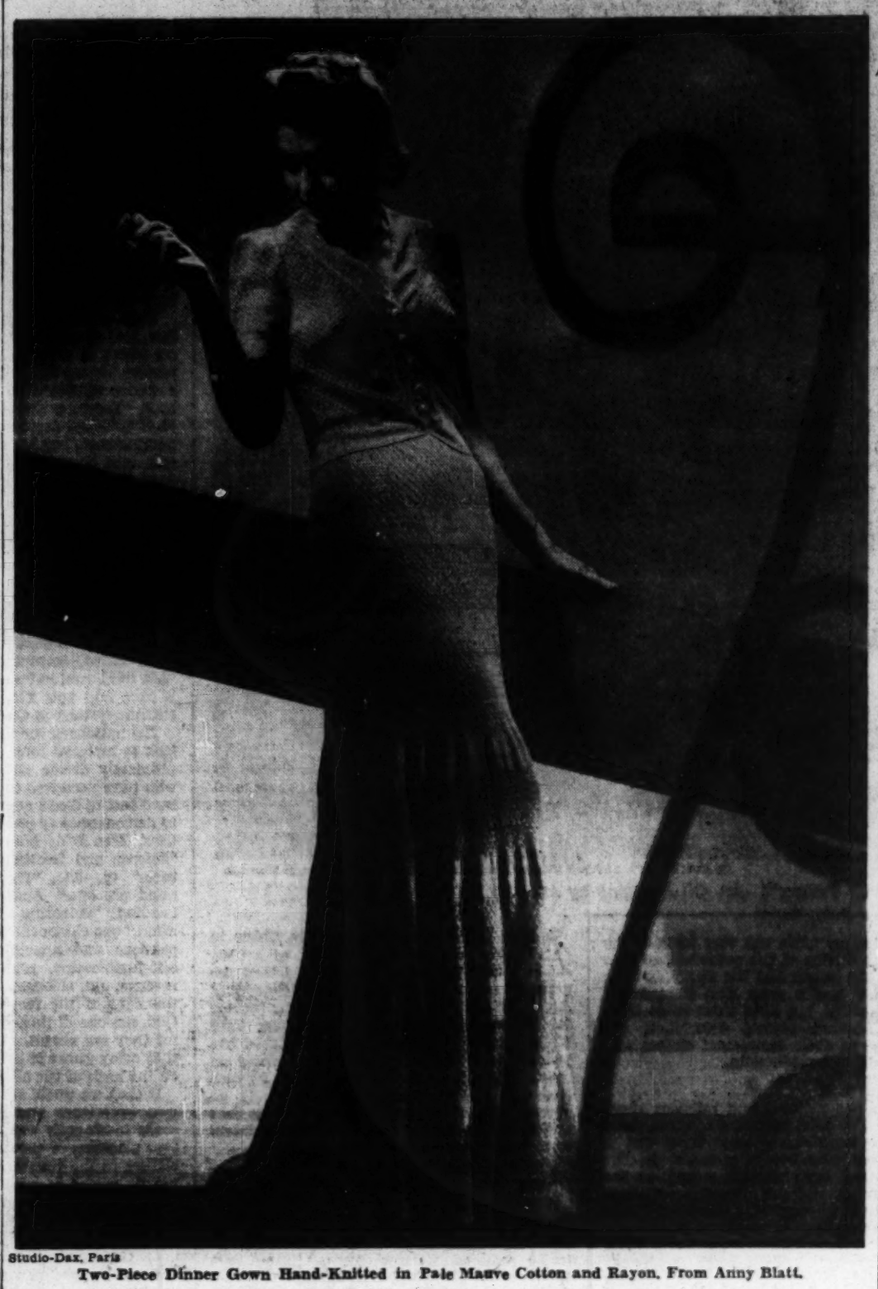
Knitted suits, frocks, coats, and evening gowns have leaped into favor during the cold wave. Time was when a knitted garment was definitely for country wear only and not so very practical even for this. Skirts bagged, shoulders stretched, sleeves became elongated, and there was nothing to be done about it, but knitting has made great strides in the last two or three years and knitted garments, for both town and country, have a definite place in the wardrobe of the fashionable woman.

Besides the houses which are solely for knitted garments, several of the great dressmaking houses have a special department for this type of clothes. In the last collection of Madame Bruyère, for example, nearly one third of the models were knitted. Wool is not the only material used for these knitted garments; linen, cotton, rayon, cellophane, and chenille are almost as general. These knitted garments are not easily recognizable as such. There are tailored coats and suits which only an expert can distinguish from tweed, evening gowns in fine woolen yarn with a rayon or cellophane thread interwoven which gives the appearance of silk crepe.

Wool Evening Gown

One of the latter which I saw at Lola Proussac's charming little shop in the Faubourg St. Honoré was in ruby-red wool and cellophane, long-sleeved and square-necked with a draped belt of the same knitting, its only decoration a big brooch of gold and rubies. Anny Blatt, the pioneer of de luxe knitting, is showing a youthful, two-piece dinner frock, all hand-knitted in pale mauve cotton and rayon, a photograph of which I am sending you.

One of the most attractive of the knitted blouses was designed by Madame Bruyère, knitted in black chenille. This takes the form of an overblouse with a narrow collar of gold crochet and a belt of gold soutache braid and is worn with a black velvet skirt. Although designed for the afternoon, this is quite as appropriate worn with a long skirt for the evening costume and it may also serve as a jacket worn over the evening frock.



Studio-Dax, Paris
Two-Piece Dinner Gown Hand-Knitted in Pale Mauve Cotton and Rayon. From Anny Blatt.

Use for Leftover Drippings

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Canada

Dear Editor:

In homes where roast beef or brisket are favorite meats, what to do with leftover "drippings" is sometimes a problem. I find that this fat is excellent for use in making oatcakes, or very thin oat cookies useful as sandwich cookies. If one has no oatmeal on hand, rolled oats can be put through the meat-grinder and will do just as well—in which case be sure to measure it after grinding, not before.

Oatcakes

Sift together
1½ cups of flour
¼ cup sugar
½ teaspoon salt and
½ teaspoon soda.
Mix this thoroughly with
1½ cups oatmeal. Then add
½ cup melted beef dripping, mixing well. Add a very little
Water, just enough so dough can be rolled out a little at a time.

If there are boys in the family, you should double the recipe and make oatcakes, not too thin. You won't need to use a cooky cutter for these—just cut into squares. With or without butter, they are simply "scrumptious."

For sandwich cookies, roll very thin and use a cutter. Date filling can be made by cutting dates into a saucepan, adding a little boiling water, and mixing and mashing thoroughly, over burner, until of a consistency suitable for spreading.

(Mrs.) F. W. K.

Driftwood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Flotsam, jetsam—so you are,
a broken plank, a
splintered spar,
an intimate of briny seas,
perhaps from the far
antipodes;
gathered up by valuing hand
from your last mooring
on the sand
to burn with flames of
blue and green
while home-folks muse on
the ports you've seen.

Jannis Parker

Pineapple-Cream Cheese Variation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Remove the outer leaves from
1 small head of lettuce. Divide into quarters, and without separating the leaves, slice the quarter head crosswise into a shallow soup plate. Distribute over the sliced lettuce
2 tablespoons of juice from a can of pineapple, and arrange
2 slices of pineapple, cut into "bite-size" pieces. On this place
4 heaping tablespoons of cottage cheese. Cover with a dressing made of equal parts
Mayonnaise and pineapple juice, well blended. Serve with
Salted soda wafers, or any preferred cracker.

This is a delicious and satisfying luncheon; and the ingredients will "come out even" for four portions; that is, it requires one small head of lettuce, one pound of cottage cheese, and one large can of pineapple. It is rendered quite different from the usual pineapple-cottage cheese combination by using the lettuce as an integral part of the salad, rather than as a garnish; by the zest imparted to the lettuce by the pineapple juice; and by the very delightful flavor of the blended mayonnaise and pineapple juice.

(Miss) V. E. T.

The Recipes on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Voice Questions and Answers

How May We Express Joy, Confidence, and Assurance in Our Everyday Speech?

In publishing this group of 12 articles on The Speaking Voice, we are presenting three articles each, by four well-known teachers. Inasmuch as each trio of articles has been worked out independently of the others, we are actually offering four miniature series welded into a major one. The articles, designed for both men and women, are running on consecutive Wednesdays. Mr. Robert Lawrence Weer, approaching the subject as a teacher of singing, is the author of the last set of three.

The Speaking Voice—12

By Robert Lawrence Weer
Director of the Robert Lawrence Weer School of Voice

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It has been said that every singer has at least one unanswered question about voice production. This is true not only of singers but of public speakers as well. Since an unanswered question indicates an unsolved problem, this, the concluding article of the series on Voice, will undertake to answer some of these questions.

Question: Is there more than one correct method of tone production? **Answer:** There can be but one correct method. It would be a difficult matter to list all the different vocal methods that have been formulated during the past two or three hundred years. As a general thing a vocal method, so-called, is some person's personal opinion on the subject. There is no muscular method governing the production of beautiful tone. The correct method must necessarily be a mental one, and, since a mental method governs the physical action, it is important that the method conform as nearly as possible to the best information obtainable on the subject.

Free and Active

Question: Should the body be entirely relaxed during speaking and singing? **Answer:** If the body were entirely relaxed it would fall to the floor. In discussing this point it is necessary to remember that there is a difference between a relaxed body and a free, active body. Three states of muscle should be considered: rigid, firm, and relaxed. A completely relaxed body and a rigid body are both **inactive.** The firm body is a body that is up and alert, **ready for action,** what is commonly called "on the toes." A relaxed, flabby body is not ready for anything.

Question: How much breath should I inhale before beginning a phrase? **Answer:** The taking of breath should be governed by the phrase to be sung or spoken. It is not necessary for one to fill the lungs completely to blow out a lighted maton held close to the mouth. If, however, one wished to blow out a lighted candle held six feet from the lips, a full breath would naturally be taken. When one is thoroughly familiar with the demands of phrasing, whether in a lecture or song, there will be a natural preparation made to accommodate the phrases' demands.

Question: Is a loose jaw of such great importance in the cultivation of the human voice? **Answer:** A loose jaw is absolutely necessary if we are to have clear and distinct enunciation, since the jaw is a part of the pronouncing apparatus. Furthermore, if the jaw is rigid and stiff the throat is correspondingly so, especially the little voice box, since the muscles of the jaw are directly connected with it. If the entire body is loose and free the jaw will be so, since it is a part of the body.

It Is Thinking, Not Muscles

Question: What muscular action is responsible for a high pitch? **Answer:** There is no voluntary muscular action capable of producing a high or low pitch since pitch is something you think, not something you consciously do with the body.

Question: What can I do to overcome fear of high notes? **Answer:** First of all, stop thinking them high. Fear cannot dwell in the same place with confidence and assurance. If confidence and assurance are held to steadfastly when approaching a so-called high note, these liberating mental qualities will govern the physical action so completely that the note will be delivered with ease and clarity.

Question: Should words be spoken differently when speaking or singing in public than in ordinary conversation? **Answer:** No. The words in both singing and speaking should be spoken firmly, being particularly careful not to change the easy posture of the body.

Question: Is it necessary to keep the shoulders and upper chest still while singing and speaking? **Answer:** The answer to this question involves a discussion of breathing methods. There are three types of breathing, upper-chest or shoulder breathing, abdominal, and diaphragmatic. Most singers, speakers, and voice teachers are agreed that diaphragmatic breathing is far superior to the types known as upper-chest or abdominal. If diaphragmatic breathing is properly done the shoulders and upper chest remain still at all times. If the upper chest falls when the breath is leaving the body during speech or song, it is because the air is coming from the top. The breath in speaking and singing should come from the bottom, consequently, everything around the waist and lower ribs should be free and loose. The upper chest should be firm and free, never relaxed and flabby, and is up correctly only when up as part of the entire body.

Freedom and Posture

Question: Is it necessary for one to devote hours of practice on posture in order to sing or speak well? **Answer:** Occasionally the vocal student already is possessed of what is considered to be the correct posture for singers and speakers. Naturally it would be unnecessary for such a student to spend hours of practice on posture. However, a large majority of students beginning vocal study stand incorrectly. There are so many arguments in favor of correct posture that it would seem unnecessary to defend the demand for earnest practice on this important detail of a speaker's or singer's equipment. Freedom is the goal toward which all vocal practice should tend. Vocal freedom with a poor posture is practically impossible, while a correct posture frees the body, assuring good stage presence, an active flexible body, and easier tone emission.

Question: What is the most important point to consider when working for vocal freedom? **Answer:** There can be but one answer to this question and that answer is—Find out what not to use when producing tone. This particular point in voice culture is handled in many different ways by different teachers, each having his own pet method and illustration. When undertaking to eliminate muscular interference that would restrict, limit, or prevent free tone emission, the entire body should be thought of as a single unit, not as many separate parts.

Getting Rid of the Body

The following illustration is one that has been used with remarkable success in teaching the elimination of the body. Stand erect, feeling uplifted and alive, with the weight of the body on the front part of the feet, knees loose. Think of a rod running down through the entire length of the body into the floor. This imaginary rod prevents bending sideways, backwards, or forward, the only movement possible being to turn gently from side to side. Many singers, actors, dancers, golf players, have found this exercise very beneficial.

Gently turning the body from side to side without the slightest bending, including the head and neck, gives an excellent idea of the body as a single unit. The body can become so light and free that it is possible to turn it with a gentle touch on the shoulder. This "single unit body" is what we **do not** sing with. Without disturbing the easy condition of the body as it gently turns from side to side speak or sing words firmly and fairly loudly. Gradually greater power and more voice will be expressed until real vocal freedom is obtained. This exercise can be practiced for weeks, months, and years, with profit. It should be practiced at first without any vocal sound whatever, until the voice is seen to be entirely separate from the swinging body.

Joy, confidence, and assurance are mental states that are expressed by a strong, active, and flexible body. Be confident, fearless, and assured, never doubting that voice will be abundantly expressed no matter what may seem to argue to the contrary.

Those who have followed with interest this series of 12 articles may be interested also in a series of 4 articles to appear on the Tuesdays in March on the Education Page, entitled "The Radio Voice."—Editor.

Crocheting a Durable Shoulder Fastener

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of the better gowns have a little device on the shoulder seam of the under side of the dress, made of tape or ribbon to snap together all the shoulder straps worn beneath it.

This often wears out and tears off quickly, because it is not of durable material. Also many of the medium priced dresses do not have this additional convenience in dressing.

Some women keep safety pins fastened in the shoulder seam for this purpose but this causes the straps to go into shreds very early, due to the rubbing of the safty pin. This also frays out the seam all too soon.

In but a very few minutes two tiny pieces, about a quarter of an inch by an inch and a quarter, may be crocheted for each shoulder seam. Attach one end of each of these far enough apart that their opposite ends will touch in the center. Fasten snaps on these ends. A color matching every gown is useful.

Household Hints

Dressing Up the Sewing Machine

Small-flowered chintz makes an attractive and disguising slip-cover for the drop-head sewing machine found in so many homes. A machine covered this way may be used as a dressing table, topped with a hanging mirror.—(Mrs.) R. A. O., Illinois.

Keeps String Handy

A good way to keep string handy is to buy a small funnel, hang it on the wall and put the ball of string in the funnel, with string through the small end. The funnel may be painted to match your kitchen.—(Mrs.) E. H., Kansas.

Photo J.-C. Monneret, Paris
Semi-Evening Frock by Lucien LeLong, Done in the "Little Women" Manner That Recalls the Famous Alcott Classic. The Long-Sleeved Bodice Is of Black Satin and the Skirt Is of Heavy Black Net With Pleated Bands of Pink, Black, and White Ribbon.

Through the Editor's Window

Companion for Ye Literary Cook

By Meliscent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It happens occasionally, very occasionally, that one is completely charmed by a book at sight, won to feel a tender regard upon the briefest of introductions. With me, such a volume is likely to be small, for like Samuel Johnson I prefer "books that you may carry to the fire and hold readily in your hand." It is likely to be intimate, too, and friendly. It must be beautifully printed and bound, an excellent piece of craftsmanship. So it is that when the "Williamsburg Art of Cookery," in its quaint old-time format modeled on the first American cookbook, made its bid for recognition, I bore it home forthwith for an evening of reminiscence and delight.

Reminiscence—because Williamsburg, with its wonderful old Colonial houses, inns, and public buildings, its fine restorations and Early American atmosphere, is to me one of the treasures of our American scene, a cause for gratitude and pride. Delight—because like the Williamsburg restorations, it is faithfully done, and helps one to step back into the days when old Southern halls from whose kitchens these recipes came were alight with tapers and awake with their famous Virginia hospitality.

"The Williamsburg Art of Cookery, or Accomplish'd Gentlewoman's Companion," just published by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., is a fascinating collection of old recipes, many of them eighteenth century favorites, the balance of them traditional Virginia foods served even today. The recipes have been collected and edited by Mrs. Helen Bullock, of the Restoration Research Department, and most of them have been tested and adapted for present usage. Of these tested ones (indicated by a star), you would find many you have read about in stories and letters of Colonial times or in novels depicting the Old South. It is my guess that many a family will be trying them—spoon bread, beaten biscuit, coach wheels, deviled crabs, "beef steak pye" (you really should have the long old-style s's and spelling for atmosphere!), and "sassage" meat. They do sound good.

* * *

Many untested recipes are also included, and these are sheer delight if you are a cook with so strong a literary bent that you are content merely to peruse. The old language, the ingredients, the huge quantities, and the quaint directions make savory reading. They are presented "to divert the reader, without, it is hoped, confusing the cook." Among these you will find such dishes as Oxford John, An Egg as Big as Twenty (to be used in a "Grand Sallad"), venison pasty, veal partridges, and elaborate directions for cooking all manner of "flesh and fish."

I was particularly intrigued with the "pocket soups," or "glues," doubtless the Colonial precursors of our modern American bouillon cubes. A long explanation of how "To make a Veal Glue, or Cake Soup to be Carried in the Pocket," is from a cook book called "The Lady's Companion," dating from 1753. A modernized tested recipe for pocket soup, by the way, is also given, tested by the Market Square Tavern Kitchen in Williamsburg. We should think that in those old Virginia days of long journeys to the House of Burgesses, it would be a warming thought to some Mistress Lee or Mistress Byrd remaining at home on the plantation, to know that her husband were well supplied with "pocket soups" against the vicissitudes of the road.

* * *

Alas, we must confess that this quaint little volume reveals many of our patriotic ancestors as indulging in much strong drink. A large per cent of the untested recipes included "to divert the reader," call for alcoholic beverages; and we may be glad that this notion of cooking everyday dishes is outmoded. Some of the tested recipes do likewise, and may be merely read; or if red or white wine is called for, can be followed by substituting red or white grape-juice. In the section preceding the recipes for the various ancient drinks (and all these departmental prefaces captured my interest), we are told of some of the efforts made to control the drinking of those times, especially "in the Capital while the Courts and General Assembly were sitting." A table listing the vices, diseases, and punishments accompanying various stages of intemperance, and quoted from The Gentlemen's Magazine for May, 1789, is enlightening in this connection. More truth than our forebears perhaps realized, was incorporated into the wording of an early rule in the House of Burgesses concerning punishment by a fine, when it described intemperate ones as "disguised" with overmuch Drinke.

It is a far cry from the large laboratory-style cookbooks of our modern days, with their washable covers, use of standard measurements, colored illustrations of food, and their emphasis on oven temperatures, to this quaint, thick, little leather-bound volume recapturing the atmosphere and ways of Old Williamsburg. The first American cookbook was printed in Williamsburg by one William Parks in 1742. This one, hand set, and faithfully done in every detail, is a satisfying tribute to the able craftsmen of his time and sort.

"The Williamsburg Art of Cookery," edited by Helen Bullock. Published by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., Williamsburg, Va. $2.50 plus 10 cents for postage.

A Wednesday Column.

British Women Record a Year of Achievement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

British women recorded a series of "firsts" during 1938. The year began with the appointment, for the first time in history, of a woman deputy-Governor of a mixed prison. It ended with the nomination of the first woman Chairman of the London County Council.

The appointment to the mixed prison—it was that of Manchester—was announced in January, 1938. Miss Dorothy Joan Wilson was promoted after having served first at the women's Borstal institution at Aylesbury and later at the women's prison of Holloway.

Following this by a few weeks came the announcement by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, of a decision to set up, for the first time, a committee which should inquire into the case for the granting of pensions to unmarried women at the age of fifty-five. Miss Florence White, a shopkeeper of Bradford, stood at the back of this "first," having reached the ear of the House of Commons through a campaign fought with but small funds and the support of women who, largely of the working classes, had more of enthusiasm than of time or money to devote to the cause.

In April, the announcement of approval given by the Trade Union Council to a plan for the establishment of a trade union for domestic workers marked another "first," since never before had the T. U. C. made itself directly responsible for the organization of a union. The case of the domestic worker, however, was considered so acute that it was believed that no individual union could handle it with success.

In November, women's organizations—societies of women civil servants, clerks, and secretaries, land workers, workers in the cause of peace, and others—hired their own stands at the Olympia Women's Fair. This was the first time that organizations of this character had been invited to take part in an enterprise that, in previous years, would undoubtedly have been devoted to fashion, beauty culture, and the home.

Early in December came perhaps the happiest "first" of the year, in the announcement by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Colonial Secretary, that women are, for the first time, to be admitted to the Diplomatic and Consular Services so far as the British Dominions are concerned. The Foreign Office still remains averse to the entry of women, but it is believed that misgivings will not trouble it much longer. After a struggle that has lasted for some twenty years, women will now be eligible to enter for "the stiffest examination in the world" and, passing it successfully, to represent their Government in British possessions in any part of the world.

Finally, in December, came the nomination of Mrs. Eveline Lowe as first woman Chairman of the London County Council—a position which will be of peculiar importance since the coming year is to celebrate the jubilee of the Council.

According to British women, 1938—which in political circles has been pronounced one of the most embarrassing and troubled years of history—has proved itself, for them, a year of steady progress and achievement.

Phyllis Lovell

For the Starter Course

Here is a new and appetite-whetting thought for the starter course. Zip up tomato catsup with lemon juice, horseradish, Worcestershire sauce, and celery salt, and serve it over well chilled canned pineapple gems. The combination is as good as it is unusual.

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The Home Forum

On the Subject Of Uncles

I HAVE been reading a book called "Victorian Peepshow," by Martin Armstrong, where he describes an uncle of his who once dropped a Stilton cheese into a pond and went in after it. That is nothing. Nothing, I mean, when one comes to boasting about uncles. I had a great-uncle who had a stuffed swan and who was a cabinetmaker. His name was Wood and his beard smelled of glue.

Uncle Wood was not one of the jovial school of uncles. He gave no presents, he played no games and his cast of mind, like his voice, was harsh and informative. He was not even pleasant to look at, for a child. He was a short man with humped shoulders, which came from perpetual bicycling and working at a carpenter's bench; he had large, stained, and indelicate hands and a long, crinkled, black beard like a square foot of black crepe from his chin. In addition to this, he always had a bowler hat on his head and a pencil behind his ear; out in the street he always had bicycle clips on, which gave him a false air of bandiness; and, in the house—being one of those men who insist upon continuing their work as a hobby after they have knocked off at the factory or office—he wore a white apron with a pocketful of nails, and two pads made of carpet strapped round his knees. Uncle Wood was always nailing down, screwing up, easing a bit, giving a drop of oil, boring through, cutting in half, giving a coat, making hang straight or "fixing up a new one." Not in an amateur way, with a crowd of slaves and awful mishaps; but professionally, efficiently, silently, and alone.

* * *

Uncle Wood was a working man, a skilled workman, and he and his wife were poor. They were and had to be careful with money. They lived in a cul-de-sac in a mean street of a large industrial town, opposite to a gasworks. When they needed a chest of drawers or a sofa or a table, they scorned to buy such things; Uncle Wood made them. I am writing now on a table made by Uncle Wood which has a not very good design of acorns all round it; it will last about three thousand or perhaps four thousand years.

It might be thought that the life of Uncle Wood was narrow and arid, the cramped life of the unimaginative artisan. It was not. Dour and taciturn as he was, there burned inside him a passion for knowledge and particularly in the natural sciences. He had built in his kitchen window, for example, a grotto of ferns and fossils he had collected and in the grotto lived a toad with which he had rather strict talks before he fed it. In his parlor he had cases of geological specimens, stuffed creatures, and things in bottles and the beautiful eggs of birds. He was a bird watcher. He also collected flowers. It was in the parlor, on a table in the window and shutting out half the light, that the huge stuffed swan sat. It shook in a flurried way when a lorry went down the street. But my great-uncle Wood's masterpiece was not in the house; it was in the museum of the town. It was he who had assembled half a mammoth, coating each bone with glue, which (after a heap of dust, like coal grit, which is kept in a glass case and has a label below it, saying *Unknown Substance*) is the wonder of that museum. People in charabanc parties always go to see it.

My uncle's trophies and collections had not been bought in auctions. They were collected by himself. He owed them to his bicycle. For scores of miles around the city, over byroads and moorlands, he had ridden, stopping now and then to have a look for arrowheads of the ancient races in heaps of stone, chasing moths and butterflies, picking flowers. I have ridden with him and he went fast, but missing nothing. After some years, I realized that I was receiving a living education. He was also an expert antiquarian. Ruined castles, relics of famous abbeys—like the one at Whitby of the Venerable Bede—city walls, ancient buildings, churches and cathedrals were his prey. He would carry a packet of sandwiches in his coat pocket and, arriving at a ruined monastery or a granite castle wall rising out of a bank of nettles and with a litter basket attached, he would take out his sandwiches and eat. He had eaten sandwiches at every famous ruin in that part of England.

* * *

Uncle Wood was a very moral man. He subscribed, as his century did, to the special morality of work and knowledge. For my moral instruction he would often stop in the streets of the town or the country roads, to ask a man about his work and how he did it. He taught me to regard men as human beings who drove a horse, built a house, laid a drain, fashioned a horseshoe—as workers. He was always taking me to see men work. Sometimes he had ill success. Once he took me on the top of a tram which passed the Post Office where a young cousin worked, so that I could see him working. Unhappily, when I looked down out of the tram window into the Post Office, there was this relation emptying a waste-paper basket over the head of another employee. But my uncle was very tolerant; he took me to a service at the cathedral, so that I could see the bishop and the clergy at their work—and he was a man who disapproved fiercely of bishops, but liked them to do their job; and admired beyond description the workmanship in their ceremonial clothes and the ecclesiastical impediments.

* * *

My uncle had political and religious views all his own. The chief opponent of those views—I do not know what they were—was a brother-in-law who was a minister. In the parlor they had huge arguments and, as the room was small and their voices were deep, the swan used to shake in its case. Their differences may have been about dogma, for my uncle was inquisitively heterodox; but they really sprang from difference in character. There seem to me two main types of men in the world: those who are concerned with what it will become or can be made to become; and those who are interested in the world as it is. One of the great arguments of my uncle and the minister was about monkeys: "Ye can't go against the *facts*," my uncle would say. Then his wife would come in anxiously: "George, I won't have you upsetting the minister before his dinner." The other significant difference between them was that the minister was a great walker. He would walk twenty or thirty miles to preach. Whereas my uncle was a bicyclist. Walkers are dreamers and bicyclists are not.

Nothing really reveals my uncle's character better than his reading. For years he read only one book, and that he read and re-read. Indeed, having had no schooling, I believe he taught himself to read by it. It was that inexhaustible compilation, Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy." A man at the Museum used to translate the Latin for him. "It's all in old Burton," my uncle used to say. It was this book which gave him his only vanity: the pose of a scientific and melancholy character. And when I try to think of a sentence to sum him up and his life, it is one he always used in his arguments with the minister; and which he once used on me when in order, alas, to disobey him, I responded with a leaf out of his own book of the liberal spirit of free inquiry. "Circumstances Alters Cases," shouted the gruff old man. "You can't do it." To see what circumstances altered what cases was the imperative of his life.

V. S. Pritchett

By Courtesy of the Malmö (Sweden) Museum, to The Christian Science Monitor

"A Meeting of the Select Vestry"; *An Oil Painting by Axel Kulle*

Axel Kulle, born in Lund in Skåne in 1846, belonged to a family of artists. With his brother Jacob, he joined the group of students studying at the Academy of Art in Stockholm, many of whom became famous Swedish painters. Some years later Kulle went to Düsseldorf where he stayed five years, afterward going on to Paris where he spent three years. It was the fashion at that time for anyone who possibly could to go abroad. The exodus was, in fact, so great that one critic declared that all Swedish painters would soon be found on foreign soil.

Although Axel Kulle was much influenced by the foreign schools, he painted a great number of pictures depicting middle-class life in southern Sweden. One of those genre paintings, which hangs in the Malmö Museum, is "A Meeting of the Select Vestry." The rector is seen seated in a high-backed chair at the head of the table; beside him his secretary, quill in hand, sits listening to the argument being carried on by two members of the Vestry. The different types of farmers are well observed and the color is fresh.

Kulle was elected a member of the Academy of Art in Stockholm in 1887, and in 1891 he was appointed teacher of drawing there, a post he held for seven years.

"A spiritual axis"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PEOPLE sometimes speak of a political understanding established between nations which are animated by similar aims, as an axis, and this application of the word merits consideration. Since modern thought has brought into prominence certain systems, adherence to which tends to unite in a common front those nations which adopt them, the thinker will naturally wish to consider if there may be found a true axis for all nations.

Webster defines "axis," in part, as "a straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body on which it revolves, or may be supposed to revolve." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in her book "Retrospection and Introspection" (pp. 88, 89), "Mind demonstrates omnipresence and omnipotence, but Mind revolves on a spiritual axis, and its power is displayed and its presence felt in eternal stillness and immovable Love."

The Christian religion admits the omnipresence and omnipotence of God; and from this basis Christian Science draws the logical conclusion that these verities preclude the existence of any other presence or power. Since God, infinite divine Mind, fills all space, He does not employ material methods of motion, or come from a distance to the aid of His children. Mind, omnipotence, whose presence is "felt in eternal stillness and immovable Love," is here and now available to all who understandingly turn to God for help.

The nations of the world may more and more look to material force as the factor which will ultimately decide all controversies, but those who have perceived in some measure the spiritual fact of God's omnipotence are called upon to demonstrate or prove this fact in their daily lives. Mrs. Eddy has written in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 484), "Physical force and mortal mind are one." And on page 115, under the heading "Scientific Translation of Mortal Mind," she shows the unreality of "evil beliefs, passions and appetites, fear, depraved will, self-justification, pride, envy, deceit, hatred, revenge, sin, sickness, disease, death." Yet, in the light of the fact of the omnipresence of God, not one of these mortal beliefs can stand, for they are unreal. Christian Science teaches that every phase of evil must be denied reality on the basis of the allness of God.

If then we would see good manifested in our own experience and in the world, we must cease to magnify evil as having power. However alarming or menacing its aspect, however clothed in the vestments of physical force, evil has no power, because God is the only power. We must cease personalizing error, giving it, in belief, a body or a mentality through which to act. Christian Science teaches very clearly that man, God's reflection, expresses the nature of his creator. The omnipresence of God does not include an evil effect. The warfare in which the Christian Scientist is engaged is a warfare with the belief in evil; and he overcomes it in his individual consciousness and experience by denying it place, power, personality, or permanence, and replacing belief in it with the understanding of the great spiritual facts of the allness and omnipresence of God.

Christian Science shows how these evil traits of mortal mind can be destroyed. It can never be done by trying to mingle good and evil, for the two have no possible affinity. The work is one of replacement. Paul writes (Romans 12:2), "Be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind." Just as a light brought into a darkened room immediately dispels the darkness, so the recognition of the truth of God's omnipresence and man's inseparable relationship to Him brings light into the darkened consciousness—the light of the Christ, which Jesus so clearly manifested that neither sin nor sickness could remain in his presence.

Since "Mind revolves on a spiritual axis," all of God's ideas are held in perfect spiritual relationship with one another and with their divine source. The understanding of this fact enables one to recognize the everlasting spiritual unity between God and man, which was the keynote of Jesus' teaching, and to utilize this knowledge in daily living. The fact of true spiritual relationship transcends all bounds of race and nationality—those artificial barriers of material sense. It enables one to see that the qualities expressed by God's children are universal, since they are the reflection of the one infinite Mind, which is Love, and that they can be expressed individually by all who have the spiritual capacity to perceive them. What a unifying bond is this understanding—the only true axis for humanity's redemption! Through it we cease to be deceived by racial antagonisms, for we look beyond external characteristics to discover the qualities which constitute man, the image and likeness of God. Man is the full and complete expression of these qualities, as revealed by Christ Jesus, and as we discern this we understand the meaning of Paul's words (Galatians 3:28), "There is neither Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor free, . . . for ye are all one in Christ Jesus."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Winter Tasks

As I went through the banks of snow,
My lantern swinging at my side,
The winter night began to grow
Enormous. Like a rising tide
The winter night stretched vast and strange
Between me and the mountain range.

The mountains were a bulwark black
As thunder, walling me about;
And suddenly against my back
The wheeling stars were blotted out,
For storm clouds had begun to stray
Over their wonted silver way.

And when I reached the barn at last,
Crossing the sill, my lantern-flame
Thinned to a flicker till it cast
No gleam along the path I came.
Snug sheltered from the frosty air,
A deeper darkness met me there.

The whole wide world lay hushed and white
To the far house. I looked around,
Seeking to gather from the night
What reassurance could be found
From that small cut whose narrow lane
Would lead me safely home again.

Marguerite Janvrin Adams

Sun Over Snow

The grasses stand knee-deep in snow.
The wind can barely sway their tips.
The flocks of sparrows come and go.
The wind drives over snow and slips
among the yellow stems. The brown
seed heads nod stiffly, and the sun
shines over grass and birds, shines down
like water; clear as waves that run
upon white sand, the gold light falls.
Like laughter in a quiet place
the grasses rustle, and the scrawls
of tiny feet trace and retrace
the lanes of gold, and music sounds
like joy over the snowy mounds.

Fred Lape

"En andlig axel"

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

MAN talar ibland om det politiska samförståndet mellan nationer, vilka besjälas av likartade syften, såsom en axel, och denna tillämpning av ordet axel förtjänar att tagas i betraktande. Emedan den nutida tanken bragt i förgrunden vissa system, vilkas åtlydande syfta till att i en gemensam front förena de nationer, som antaga dem, frågar sig den tänkande människan helt naturligt, om det är möjligt att finna en verklig axel för alla nationer.

Webster definierer "axel" delvis såsom "en rät linje, verklig eller tänkt, vilken går genom en kropp som verkligen roterar eller antages rotera kring den." Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver i sin bok "Överblick: Det förgångna och mitt inre" (sid. 88, 89): "Sinnet demonstrerar allnärvaro och allmakt, men Sinnet välver sig kring en andlig axel, och dess makt ådagaläges och dess närvaro gör sig känd i evig stillhet och osviklig Kärlek."

Den kristna religionen medgiver Guds allnärvaro och allmakt, och från denna grundval drager Kristen Vetenskap den logiska slutsatsen, att dessa sanningar utesluta tillvaron av någon annan närvaro eller makt. Emedan Gud, det oändliga, gudomliga Sinnet, fyller allt rum, använder Han inga materiella rörelsemetoder och ej heller kommer Han från ett avlägset fjärran till Sina barns hjälp. Sinnet, allmakten, vars närvaro "gör sig känd i evig stillhet och osviklig Kärlek" är här och nu tillgängligt för alla som med förståelse vända sig till Gud för att få hjälp.

Nationerna i världen se mähända mer och mer till materiell kraft såsom den faktor, som till sist skall avgöra alla stridigheter, men de som i någon mån urskilt det andliga faktum att Gud är allsmäktig, uppfordras att demonstrera eller bevisa detta faktum i sitt dagliga liv. Mrs. Eddy skriver i sin lärobok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 484): "Fysisk kraft och dödligt sinne äro *ett*." Och på sidan 115 visar hon under rubriken "Vetenskaplig förklaring av dödligt sinne" det overkliga i "onda föreställningar, passioner och begär, fruktan, depraverad vilja, självrättfärdigande, högmod, avund, svek, hat, hämndlystnad, synd, sjukdom, lidande, död". I varje fall kan i ljuset av sanningen om Guds allnärvaro icke en enda av dessa dödliga föreställningar hålla stånd, ty de äro overkliga. Kristen Vetenskap lär, att, på grunden av Guds allhet, varje fas av det onda måste nekas verklighet.

Om vi således önska se det goda manifesterat i vårt eget liv och ute i världen, måste vi sluta att upphöja det onda, såsom hade det makt. Hur förskräckande eller hotande det än ter sig, hur det än ikläder sig fysisk styrka, har det onda ingen makt, emedan Gud är den enda makten. Vi måste upphöra med att personifiera villfarelsen och att i föreställningen giva den en kropp eller mentalitet, genom vilken den kan verka. Kristen Vetenskap lär mycket klart, att människan, Guds återspegling, uttrycker sin skapares natur. Guds allnärvaro inbegriper icke något ont inflytande. Den strid, i vilken en Christian Scientist är invecklad, är en strid mot tron på det onda, och han övervinner det i sitt individuella medvetande och i sitt liv genom att neka det plats, makt, personlighet eller fortvaro och genom att utbyta tron därpå mot förståelsen av de stora andliga fakta om Guds allhet och allnärvaro.

Kristen Vetenskap visar, hur dessa det dödliga sinnets dåliga karaktärsdrag kunna tillintetgöras. Det kan aldrig ske genom att söka sammanblanda det goda med det onda, ty mellan dessa två är ingen frändskap möjlig. Arbetet består i att sätta det ena i stället för det andra. Paulus skriver (Rom. 12:2): "Förvandlen eder genom edert sinnes förnyelse." Liksom ett ljus, när det införes i ett mörkt rum, ögonblickligen skingrar mörkret, så bringar erkännandet av sanningen om Guds allnärvaro och människans oupplösliga samband med Honom ljus till det förmörkade medvetandet—ljuset från Kristus, som Jesus så klart uppenbarade, att varken synd eller sjukdom kunde förbliva i hans närvaro.

Emedan "Sinnet välver sig kring en andlig axel", hållas alla Guds idéer i ett fullkomligt, andligt samband med varandra och med sin gudomliga källa. Förståelsen av detta faktum sätter oss i stånd att inse den eviga, andliga enheten mellan Gud och människan, vilken enhet var grundtonen i Jesu lära, och att tillgodogöra oss denna kunskap i vårt dagliga liv. Sanningen om det verkliga, andliga sambandet höjer sig över alla begränsningar i fråga om ras och nationalitet—dessa den materiella uppfattningens artificiella skrankor. Den sätter oss i stånd att inse, att de egenskaper, som Guds barn uttrycka, äro universella, därför att de äro återspeglingen av det enda oändliga Sinnet, som är Kärlek, och att de kunna uttryckas individuellt av alla som hava den andliga förmågan att varsebliva dem. Vilket enande band är icke denna förståelse—den enda verkliga axeln för mänsklighetens återlösning! Genom den upphöra vi att låta oss bedragas av rasantagonism, ty vi se bortom de yttre karaktärsdragen för att upptäcka de egenskaper som utgöra människan, Guds avbild och likhet. Människan är det hela och fullständiga uttrycket för dessa egenskaper, såsom de uppenbarades av Kristus Jesus, och i den mån vi urskilja detta, förstå vi innebörden av Pauli ord (Gal. 3:28): "Här är icke jude eller grek, här är icke träl eller fri, . . : alla ären I ett i Kristus Jesus."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Red Door of a Salt-Box Cottage

THE advantage about red is that it is never dull. That is why I painted the door of my little salt-box cottage a Venetian red. One remembers red, somehow. Of course, I might have painted the door green or blue or yellow or black, or some combination. But the house itself said that it wanted a red door, and its wishes certainly deserved consideration.

Houses, as everyone knows, have their own notions regarding their respectability and grooming. It is the business of houses to make life pleasant and agreeable, and no house will be at its best when conscious of a weather-beaten and colorless complexion. So when I talked over the matter with my house and remarked as tactfully as I could on its rather bedraggled appearance, it said:

"Well, of course, I am frightfully conscious of my down-at-the-heel condition. But then, you see, no one has been interested in me personally for years. I've been sitting here for the past two hundred years growing more and more introspective, and it's enough to make any house gray around the eaves. Just give me a touch of rouge and a posy for my buttonhole and you'll see the difference."

So I painted the door red, and for a posy I planted a white climbing rose beside it. The result was astonishing, for the house at once lifted up its head and arched its eyebrows in interested query and shook the cobwebs of centuries from its shoulders. . . .

A friend of mine once told me that the most vivid recollection out of her childhood is her grandmother's log house in Ohio—more specifically, its red door. It seems that when she was a little girl (my friend, I mean, not the grandmother), and her mother wished to send her on an errand to Grandmother, she would forestall directions and cautions by saying, "Oh, I know the way. I'll follow the road until I come to the house with the red door." . . .

My friend remembers her grandmother's house because of the red door, and the memory is associated with a picture of a very old lady in voluminous skirts and tight basque stepping out of the door and stooping over old-fashioned larkspur and cockscomb and mignonette and moss roses; or it is associated with a blanket of brilliant snow and dark woods and with the door like the bright tongue in the face of a shaggy gray dog. The house would never have lived in her memories if it had faded with protective coloration into its wooded background.

So with my house. It started out with a terrible handicap. . . . But when I acceded to its request and gave it a touch of rouge, thinking of Venetian moonlight and the lap of water and the sound of distant music (though you and I know that Venetian red has nothing whatever to do with Venice), all the while I was splashing on the paint in the sunlight of a Connecticut spring with the maple overhead dripping light and pollen indiscriminately—when I did this the response of the house was instantaneous.—From "Under Green Apple Boughs," by Lucile Greene. Copyright, 1935, 1936, by Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc.

Winter Winds

They blow
clarion blasts;
and if you have trumpets
within yourself, you shall not lack
music!

Irene Stanley

Here Is England

I SHALL always be glad that I saw some rural aspects of England first, for they are the most characterful and, to me, significant. London is an amazing city and thoroughly English; but the rural districts are more suggestive. . . .

The great open common about this house smacked of English individuality, leisure, order, stratification—anything you will. The atmosphere was mistily damp, the sun at best a golden haze. All the bare trees were covered with a thin coating of almost spring-like green moss. The ground was springy, dewy. Rooks were in the sky, the trees. Little red houses in the valleys, with combination flues done in quaint individual chimney-pots sent up soft spirals of blue smoke. Laborers, their earth-colored trousers strapped just below the knees by a small leather strap, appeared ever and apon; housemaids, spick and span with black dresses, white aprons, white laces in their hair, becoming streamers of linen made into large trig bows at their backs, appeared at some door or some window of almost every home. The sun glints into such orderly, well-dressed windows; the fields suspire such dewy fragrances. You can encounter hills of sheep, creaking wains, open common land of gorse and wild berries. My little master, smartly clad, dashes by on a pony; my young mistress looks becomingly gay and superior on a Shetland or a cob. A four-year-old has a long-eared white donkey to ride. That is England.

How shall it be said—how described? It is so delicate, so remote, so refined, so smooth, a pleasant land of great verse and great thought. —From "A Traveler at Forty," by Theodore Dreiser. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1939

Drive Is Begun To Put Loafing Funds to Work

N. E. investment bankers hope to ease flow of private cash to give impetus to industry.

A program aimed at reopening the capital markets of the United States so that investment funds will flow more freely to industry, was inaugurated in Boston today by the New England group of the Investment Bankers Association of America at a conference in the Parker House.

Declaring that the program's initial object would be winning the unqualified confidence of the public, Jean C. Witter, President of the Investment Association of America, said that real recovery will come when industrial concerns are able to build and buy new production facilities.

When this comes, he said, it will mean there are new jobs in their plants, and also work for the men who make machinery and build factories. "And, of course, the core of depression unemployment is in the so-called 'capital' or 'producers good' industries," he added.

The first step, Mr. Witter said, is to convince people that investment bankers are intensely in earnest. "This country," he continued, "cannot continue indefinitely to satisfy its consumptive needs unless we get operations started that make it possible to maintain the level of production and the standard of living of the country." Mr. Witter said he was citing no less an authority than Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution.

Winning Public Confidence

The program's initial object is winning the unqualified confidence of the public, he said, adding that "the public and investment banking will have to be ready to work together, and smoothly, when industrial concerns all over the country start to repair their neglected facilities.

"It takes the savings of a tremendous number of people to supply capital to trade and industry in the amounts that modern big-scale operations require," he emphasized. "Think a minute about how great factories are financed. Who puts up the money? For 12 years prior to the depression there was an average annual sum of three and three-quarter billion dollars that flowed from the individual who had saved it, through investment banking, into the purchase of newly issued bonds and stocks of business corporations. Those were strictly new capital funds for American industry and went to build buildings, to buy machinery and equipment. That is the way jobs are made in the United States.

Must Provide Jobs

"I think that we can make everyone see that it is really everyone's business to encourage the flow of new capital, that has been lacking for eight years. The Nation's biggest problem is to create jobs, and we know this about it—that it takes many thousands of dollars invested in machinery to provide a job. For a single typical job in industry a total of $8,600 must be invested in tools and equipment. That is the estimate of Col. Leonard P. Ayres and other authorities substantiate it. In other words, investors have to buy almost nine $1,000 bonds, or 86 shares of $100 stock, to finance a single new job."

New impetus is being given the Association's activities in this direction currently because, first, of the urgent need of reviving the flow of capital now, and second, because it is thought the public is in a mood to listen, Mr. Witter said. It is necessary to make an extra effort to talk to the public about the business, he said, "because we have previously neglected to put the same thought and effort on public relations that we have on the buying and selling of securities. We must sell our business as well as our wares."

The whole purpose, he said, "is to make the function of the business clear and to point out how indispensable it is to the country in providing (1) capital for growing industries, (2) employment for labor through the expenditure of capital thus provided, and (3) investments for individuals and institutions."

The Association's program calls for increased local activities in the various financial centers of the country, to be carried on by its groups. Consequently, a series of meetings comparable to the one here is being held in other cities.

O'Brien Opens Suit For $100,000 Against The Western Union

Thomas C. O'Brien, Former District Attorney for Suffolk County and 1936 candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the Union Party ticket, today opened his suit against the Western Union Telegraph Company for $100,000 on an alleged libel which he contends was contained in a telegram allegedly signed by Robert Robinson, member of the Boston Finance Commission. The telegram was addressed to the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, "radio priest."

The case is being conducted before Judge Francis J. W. Ford and a jury in Federal District Court. Maurice Caro of Chelsea is representing Mr. O'Brien. Arthur P. Hardy is counsel for Western Union.

The case has attracted the attention of attorneys as there is involved in the suit the deciding of whether a telegraph company has the right to refuse to send a message which is offered to it. This question never has been ruled on by the United States Supreme Court, attorneys in the case said.

According to defense counsel, there is a Federal statute penalizing a telegraph company for "discrimination," that is, refusing to send a message.

The telegram, according to counsel for Mr. O'Brien contained defamatory language. It was sent Sept. 30, just before the November voting.

Hearing Date Set For Proposal To License Bicycles

The annual drive to push through legislation requiring the licensing and registration of bicycles will open on Feb. 2 when the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles will hold a public hearing on the proposal filed by Edward E. Keevin of Lynn.

Since 1928, Mr. Keevin has been attempting to pass such legislation as a means to curb bicycle stealing. Last year the bill was reported favorably by the Committee but was killed by the House of Representatives.

The bill provides for the licensing and registration of bicycles in all cities and towns of more than 15,000 population which accept the system under a referendum. Local police would be in charge of the work although the registration plate, to be attached to the right handle-bar, would be designed by the State Commissioner of Public Safety.

A new provision in the bill this year provides that Chiefs of Police shall forward to the Public Safety Commissioner weekly a list of registrations and licenses. These would be catalogued in the Department of Public Safety and relayed to all Massachusetts Sheriffs. James J. Fee, Inspector of the Lynn Police Department and president emeritus of the Massachusetts Police Association, proposed this clause.

While bicycle renting agencies would register their bicycles under the bill, they would be exempted from the licensing provisions.

Recently the Massachusetts Police Chiefs Association went on record in favor of the legislation, thus boosting the hopes of the sponsor that the bill will be passed this year.

Age Pension Plan Offered in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 25 (AP)—Representative Benjamin C. Bubar Jr., of Weston filed a "$30 a week for life" pension bill with the Maine House of Representatives today, to benefit needy persons, 50 years or older.

Under the bill, the State would issue warrants of $1 value, 30 going to beneficiaries each week. The warrants could be used for payment of taxes or other debts to the State, counties or municipalities. Holders of them would affix a two-cent State stamp each week. At the end of 52 weeks, the warrant would be redeemable by the State for face value.

'Polar Bear' Stalks Children in Park

A. P. Murray

Roderick MacKenzie — Earl Vilbrau

Members of the Children's Museum Junior Sketching Club—after studying a bear in the Museum—do some life-size modeling in the snow outside.

Child Sculptors Model Animals in Snow

Polar bears and other animals appear in the grounds of the Children's Museum, beside Jamaica Pond, when the snow is good for snowballs and snowmen. This kind of snow gives members of the Junior Sketching Club an opportunity to do some modeling on a life-size scale.

Boys and girls enjoy studying some animal in the Museum and then going out to the broad lawns surrounding the building, and reproducing it in snow. It gives an added zest to the snow man idea and, according to leaders of the group, it impresses on the children the form of the animals in an effective and lasting way. After snow modeling, their sketches show a new and living quality.

Center for Hobbies

While the Museum is fully equipped for study of natural history, and various bird clubs and other nature-study groups carry their interest outdoors on hikes, it is a center also for children who ride many other hobby horses, from stamp collecting and model making to dramatics. For the latter, a well-equipped stage is provided at the Museum's new home at 60 Burroughs Street.

This auditorium is also used for movies on Saturdays, which combine amusement with education. Among these are "The Chronicles of America" series produced under direction of the Yale University Press. Of this series, "The Frontier Woman" was shown Jan. 14, "Alexander Hamilton" is scheduled for Jan. 28, "Dixie" for Feb. 11, "Columbus" for March 4, and "Jamestown" for March 18.

Each month several school talks are prepared by experts on the staff of the Museum who are ready to give them at any school to which they are invited. This month these include: "Are There Men on Mars?" "Orion and His Neighbors," "Our Gifts From Greece and Rome," "A Trip to the Philippine Islands," "Animals' Winter Plans," "Trees in Winter," "Winter Birds," and "Coal."

Loan Exhibits

Another free service for institutions outside the Museum itself, is the series of loan exhibits. These exhibits, of many different kinds, are packed in boxes and delivered for two-week periods to schools, libraries, clubs, and small interested groups. A number are now available, dealing with many phases of natural history, social science, and geography.

A feature of the Museum program which is especially popular with smaller children is the Saturday Story Hour, which lasts from 2 to 3:30 p. m. Stories cover activities of animals and insects and of children in other lands.

The Children's Museum is one of the agencies participating in the Community Fund Campaign now in progress—from which it derives about one third of its income.

First Million For Community Fund Collected

Workers enthusiastic as reports show a ready response from public to $4,645,000 appeal.

Enthusiastically received at the first report luncheon today of the Greater Boston 1939 Community Fund Campaign, was the announcement that $1,136,375 has already been subscribed or pledged. The goal of the fortnight-long drive, which opened on Monday evening, is $4,645,000. The "Dutch Treat" luncheon was held in the Boston City Club.

As the 15,000 workers began general solicitation yesterday, they were encouraged in their effort to raise funds for the 114 welfare agencies supported wholly or in part by the campaign, by the news that an anonymous subscription of $22,500 had been received. The headquarters workers were further heartened by receipt of an envelope containing $2.25 representing one week's dues from the Cub Pack at the Dorchester and Mattapan Hebrew School.

Predicts Victory

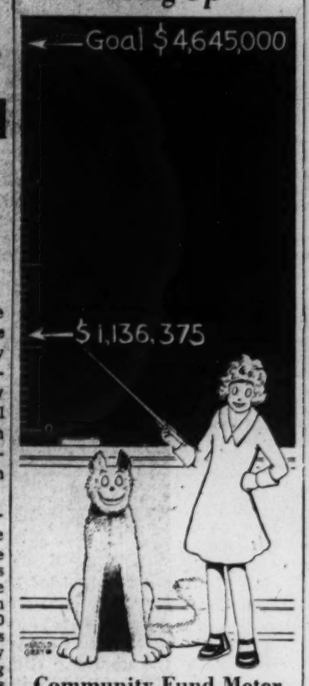
At the end of the day Stuart C. Rand, General Chairman of the campaign, after receiving messages from the 46 cities and towns involved in the drive, said: "We have a hard job on our hands—but we always do have. We can predict victory by Feb. 7, if generous examples of giving, which are already at hand, are followed by the 250,000 subscribers that we should have this year."

By this morning 17 business and industrial concerns had already requisitioned supplies of the "100 per cent sticker" which is issued when everyone in a single concern has subscribed.

At a meeting of Boston Public Works Department employees yesterday in the Henry L. Higginson Auditorium at the Municipal Building on West Brookline Street, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin told them that there would be no pay cuts as long as he is Mayor and said: "Show your appreciation for steady jobs by helping those who suffer from lack of them."

Among gifts reported at today's luncheon were 26 of $1,000 or more each. The largest was the anonymous donation of $22,500 made yesterday. Next to it was $10,525 subscribed by The Charles Irwin Travelli Fund. The total of annonymous gifts reported was $33,990.

'Going Up'



Community Fund Meter

Latest reports from headquarters of the Greater Boston 1939 Community Fund Campaign show that subscriptions and pledges received so far have reached the figure indicated. The goal is $4,645,000.

Reardon Ousted By Council As Education Head

(Continued from Page 1)

of hurricane and flood damage only.

5. The Commissioner is "incompetent and unfit" to continue as Commissioner of Education.

6. The Commissioner should be removed "for the good of the service."

Governor's Charges

In his communication, the Governor said, in part:

"The Commissioner does not in effect challenge the accuracy of the statements set forth in the first and third grounds for removal. . . . The second charge, except for the adjectives 'reasonable and proper,' is substantially not denied.

"Under the fourth charge, the Commissioner, while insisting such conduct does not amount to neglect of duty, nevertheless understood and intended that such repairs should be confined to emergency or hurricane damage, and that he, by statute, 'the executive and administrative head of the Department,' exercised no judgment of his own. . . .

"The Commissioner's position is that he was justified and excused from doing what he otherwise should have done because he was superseded in his duty through the express direction of the then Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, and that he as a department head ought to acquiesce in any request of the Governor as to the management of the Department, provided such request be honest and not fraudulent."

The new nominee for the post of Commissioner has been Headmaster of English High School for 15 years and has been a member of its faculty since 1910. He also has taught at Emmanuel College, Boston, and at Boston University. With the Rev. James J. Mellyn, S. J., he helped to organize the School of Education of Boston College.

Mr. Downey, born in North Brookfield in 1884, taught Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill and Carroll L. Meins, Secretary to Governor Saltonstall, at English High, and is an acquaintance of the Governor's. He is a graduate of Amherst, author of several textbooks and a Phi Beta Kappa. He is a Roman Catholic.

Sea Careers Open to Youth By Cadet Plan

Maritime Board is ready to receive applications for appointments in the merchant marine.

A new opportunity for America's youth to carve a career on the seas was opened today with news from Washington that the United States Maritime Commission was ready at last to receive applications from men 17 to 25 years of age to participate in competitive examinations for appointment as deck cadet and engineer cadet in the American Merchant Marine.

When first reports of the contemplated "cadet training" by the Maritime Commission leaked out some months ago, scores of young men sought to enroll. Shipping commissioners and personnel officers of the Department of Commerce were besieged with requests for information. But little of a definite nature could be learned at that time.

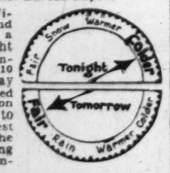
Word reached Boston shipping circles today that the Maritime Commission is ready. Through the examination, it is hoped to establish a list of eligibles to be appointed to merchant vessels the Commission subsidizes or owns.

Applications, properly executed with attachmetns and transcript of school record, must be on file with the Supervisor of Cadet Training, United States Maritime Commission, Washington, not later than March 1. Date and place of the portion of the test involving English grammar, literature, American history, algebra, plane geometry, and physics will be announced later.

Applcants must be unmarried and be able to produce evidence of good moral character. They must have certain scholastic credits and be of normal size. Minimum pay for cadets is at the rate of $50 a month, in addition to food and quarters.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair and much colder with a cold wave tonight and lowest temperature near 10 degrees; Thursday fair and continued cold; not so cold on Friday; fresh to strong northwest winds, gales off the coast, decreasing by Thursday morning.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except snow flurries in north portion tonight, cold wave tonight; colder in east and central portions Thursday, warmer Friday.

New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except snow flurries in north portion tonight, cold wave tonight; continued cold Thursday, warmer Friday.

Vermont: Snow flurries with a cold wave tonight; Thursday fair with slowly rising temperature, warmer Friday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair with a cold wave tonight; Thursday fair with continued cold, warmer Friday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Northwest gales diminishing late tonight and Thursday. Fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	31	Minneapolis	4	...
Bermuda	52	50	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	10	10	New York	30	30
Denver	40	26	Norfolk	36	36
Helena	32	28	Philadelphia	30	30
Kansas City	28	22	St. Louis	20	22
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	60	54	Washington	32	32

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 25.
B—Minimum, Jan. 24.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 2:18 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Thursday, 2:44 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:18 p. m.

Civil Service Marks Attacked

Mrs. John H. Kimball, only woman member of the Special Commission Investigating Civil Service in Massachusetts, charged at a meeting of the Boston League of Women Voters held in Perkins Hall last night, that she had known of marks being raised in noncompetitive examinations—"in one instance 30 points."

The legality of many meetings of the Civil Service Board was challenged, also, by Mrs. Kimball, on the ground that the full membership was not in session, as required by law, she said.

Examinations which demand answers of nothing but "yes" or "no" do not indicate very clearly, she declared, whether applicants for jobs have the qualities of intelligence and discrimination.

Mrs. Kimball, who is a former President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and Chairman of the National League of Women Voters' Government Committee, said it is her opinion "that there isn't a State in the Union that can match the typical politicians . . . that Massachusetts has."

Police to Check Up on Beano Games

Complaints from various sources today awakened Boston police to the possibility that beano is getting slightly out of hand again, bringing an order from Police Commissioner Timilty to branch station police captains demanding that beano establishments be investigated twice weekly.

Ever since beano places were restricted two years ago, providing for the licensing of only strictly charitable associations to conduct the games, the main check upon the establishments had been at the time when licenses were given out. Under the new order, checks will be made periodically upon all licensed establishments to see that they abide by the letter of the law.

New Destroyer Is Commissioned

The Navy's new destroyer Jouett arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard ths morning from the Bath Iron Works, at Bath, Maine, where it has been under construction for two years at a cost of about $5,000,000. It was inspected at once by a special examining board, and at 1 p. m. was placed in commission with appropriate exercises at which Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Navy Yard, officiated. The crew of 150 men, which had been brought from New York to take over the 1,850-ton ship, then set the watch.

Timilty Favors Present Taxi Plan

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, of Boston, was on record today in favor of continuing the present system of private taxicab stands in preference to setting up public stands as advocated by Boston voters in last November's referendum.

Although Mr. Timilty had sent word to City Council through his Secretary, Andrew J. Gorey, last Friday that he "neither favors nor opposes public stands," he "clarified" this position yesterday by sending a further message to the Council through Mr. Gorey that:

"The law as it now stands is fair and offers equal opportunity for all those engaged in the taxicab business. An orderly method of taxicab control is necessary to the public peace. Personally, I do not advocate a change."

Commissioner Timilty thus sides with Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxi Company, in the bitter battle being waged before Council between rival groups of taximen for control of hotel, railroad and theater stands. The question probably will be decided finally by Council at its regular meeting next Monday.

Radio Telephone Circuit Set Up for Block Island

A special radio circuit was set up by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Co. today to maintain service between Block Island, R. I., and mainland subscribers, as the Coast Guard cable ship Pequot moved the mainland end of the cable from Green Hill to the Point Judith Coast Guard station. The cable belongs to the Coast Guard, but lines in it are used by the telephone company.

It was expected that the change would be completed tonight, and that tomorrow the Pequot would proceed to Norfolk, Va., for other work in that vicinity.

Flow of Grain Rising in Boston

The tide of golden grain is beginning to flow through the Port of Boston again, under the influence of the reciprocal trade agreement with Great Britain, after many years in which it has been ebbing. The movement of grain to Boston is so marked in its increase, in fact, that shipping men at Montreal have just complained of its diversion from their elevators.

The Montreal interests point out that the cost of putting grain into elevators on the St. Lawrence is one cent a bushel, compared to one-half cent a bushel at Boston, so that with the removal—through the new pact—of the six cents a bushel differential on grain entering the United Kingdom from American instead of Dominion ports, it is inevitable that much of the traffic will be handled through Boston.

A total of about 450,000 bushels will have been shipped out of Boston this month, it is estimated, including a full cargo late this week and a large shipment to England—the first from Boston to that country in two years. At one time as much as 25,000,000 bushels a year were shipped through Boston.

Weather Keeps Mercury on Move

A cold wave which will drive the thermometer down near 10 degrees tonight is predicted for Boston.

Thursday, according to the weather Bureau, will be fair with continued cold weather. Friday will be somewhat warmer. Snow flurries are expected in the northern part of New England.

A disturbance crossing southern Canada last night brought heavy precipitation over New England and the Atlantic seaboard and snow to Boston. That disturbance is central over New Brunswick today. In its wake is a mass of extremely cold air proceeding southeast over Ontario at noon, causing readings as low as 40 degrees below zero in Ontario and zero readings on the border States and the Lakes Region.

Out-of-town motorists driving to work this morning found the Boston streets less glassy than some in the suburbs. Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland had his regular crew of 700 men on the streets at 7:30 and by the time traffic rolled up the highways had been thoroughly sanded.

Airport Shows Jump in Traffic

An increase of 38 per cent in the total number of passengers carried to and from the Boston Airport in East Boston in 1938, compared to 1937, and of 74 per cent compared to 1936, was reported today by William P. Long, Park Commissioner.

The commissioner sent the following report on the airport to Mayor Tobin today:

"Total airline passengers carried, 100,027—which is an increase of 38 per cent over 1937, and of 74 per cent over 1936.

"Total transient passengers carried, 14,400—or a total of 114,427.

"Average number of landings and takeoffs per day, 315; per week, 2,211; per month, 9,580.

"Total landings and takeoffs of all types, 114,960.

"Average number of planes stored per day during 1938, 75.

"Number of flight students enrolled during 1938, 305."

Quoddy Plan Gets Support of White

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Roosevelt's move to revive the Passamaquoddy power project in Maine and the Florida ship canal won support today before the Senate Commerce Committee from Senators from those states.

Senators Claude Pepper (D) of Florida and Charles O. Andrews (D) of Florida, presented a request for immediate public hearings on the Florida project. Chairman J. W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina, said no action was taken on the request because Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan was unable to attend. The Michigan Republican, in an apparent effort to block both projects has asked that surveys by government agencies be brought up to date.

Senator W. H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, a member of the Commerce Committee, asked the group to authorize a new survey of the Quoddy project in line with recommendations of President Roosevelt in his letter of Jan. 16.

Dr. Bevans to Speak

The subject of "What Young People Want Supremely" will be discussed by the Rev. Dr. George E. Bevans, of Philadelphia, in an address at the third annual Young People's Banquet of the Roxbury Presbyterian Church, Boston, on Friday evening, it has been announced. Dr. Bevans is General Director of the Department of Church Relations and Stewardship Education of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education.

Small Trades and State Help Push Ahead in New Hampshire

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan 25—Two economic and social trends in New Hampshire are represented by growing numbers of persons who earn their living independently, and by other numbers who have come to rely more and more upon the State.

The rule here has always been small business units, requiring less than 100 employees; and visitors to New Hampshire's small towns sometimes wonder how the residents get along, since there is no indication of large industries or of extensive farming. But back of the curtain is the story of home industries—maybe the production of small pieces of furniture in a woodworking plant, possibly the production of canned goods, or home-made jellies that have found an outlet among city folk. Maybe it is a craftsman who produces hand-made jewelery using local stones, or knit goods and hooked rugs.

This type of development has been on the increase in recent years, and tourist traffic in the rural areas has meant an opening market. Many ideas launched in such circumstances have expanded to the point where it has been necessary to enlist additional labor. At Whitefield, for instance, one may find a group of people who weave woolen cloth to the particular specifications of customers and make it up into the required clothing. In the same town one may find a group of women busy knitting winter sports sets, including stockings and mittens.

While this is going on, dependency on the State on the part of other groups is noticeable. Through social security provisions, the State is taking on new importance to a large portion of the population. Various tradesmen are out, too, to protect their means of making a living through regulatory bodies under State legislation. This is accomplished by the establishment of State commissions and the issuance of licenses to those coming under their coverage. At present, the contractors of the State are seeking laws to govern individuals and firms engaged in their line.

Footballs and Birds' Eggs: Harlow Shows His Versatility

Buried deep in the recesses of Dr. James B. Conant's lengthy report on the activities of Harvard University, which was made public this week, was a brief note which made no headlines, no newspaper stories.

"The following members of the University have been appointed to permanent administrative and research posts," said the Harvard President's report on page 31. A long list of imposing names followed. One of them was Richard Cresson Harlow, who was appointed Curator of Oology at the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Oology, in case you didn't know it, is the study of birds' eggs. Richard Cresson Harlow, often called Dick, is much better known to many thousands for his administration and research in Harvard pigskin and gridiron activities.

One thing is certain. With football coaching positions in their present highly changeable status, Mr. Harlow the researcher must feel far more secure than Dick Harlow the coach—the word "permanent" being scarcely ever encountered by mere football mentors. For Harvard's Dick Harlow birds' eggs have made the difference.

Brookline Board Favors Overpass

The Brookline Planning Board and its Advisory Council, composed of town officials, residents, and merchants, have placed their approval on a plan to construct an overpass rather than a tunnel at Brookline Village to expedite traffic.

The group has under consideration a five-to-ten-year construction program which comprises about 60 projects entailing an expenditure of close to $1,000,000. The projects have been drafted by municipal departments and other groups interested in the development of the town.

The Board advocated the overpass because they believed it will cost less than a tube, entail less obstruction of streets, and minimize interference with stores in the section.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Of Mice and Men," with Claire Luce and Guy Robertson, presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Angles With Dirty Faces," featuring James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 3:33, 6:33, 9:33. Also "Spring Madness," featuring Maureen O'Sullivan. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Submarine Patrol" with Richard Greene. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Exeter—
Shirley Temple and Joan Davis in "Just Around the Corner." 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. "Youth Marches On." Also Will Fyfe and John Loder in "To the Victor." 3:40, 6:35, 9:30 Tomorrow: "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison. Also Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:20, 5:10, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 8, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:20. Also "Off the Record," with Bobby Jordan. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gabilin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogues." "How to Play Hockey." "Submarine Circus." "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
"David Copperfield," with Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Love, Honor and Behave," with Wayne Morris. Continuously from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20. Tomorrow: "They Made Me a Criminal," featuring John Garfield and the "Dead End" kids. Also Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Next Time I Marry," featuring Lucille Ball. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 5:55, 8:40. Also "Secrets of a Nurse," featuring Helen Mack. 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:15, 10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Great Man Votes," starring John Barrymore. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Lady Vanishes," with Paul Lukas. 10:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

University—
Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell in "The Citadel." 2:35, 5:55, 9:20. Also "Spring Madness," with Lew Ayres and Maureen O'Sullivan. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15. Tomorrow: Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly in "Submarine Patrol." Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures." "Passing Parade." "King Vulture." Fitzpatrick Travelltalk, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Say It in French." 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer in "Algiers." Also "Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: "Drums," featuring Sabu, Raymond Massey. Also "Down on the Farm," with The Jones Family.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Third concert in the series of programs by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Wallace Goodrich, conductor. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Landscapes by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Normandie—
"Marie Antoinette," featuring Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," with Melvyn Douglas.

Scollay and Modern—
"Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Scollay 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Modern: 9, 11:50 a. m., 3:30, 5:30, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. Orpheum 8:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Also "The Girl Downstairs," with Franchot Tone and Franciska Gaal.

Tremont—
Spencer Tracy and Freddie Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous." Also "Merrily We Live," with Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Continuously from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Errol Flynn in "Four's a Crowd." Also "The Last Gangster," with Edward G. Robinson.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Bill Authorizing Department Quiz Put Up to Senate

Speedy passage of legislation authorizing a gubernatorial investigation of the State Department of Public Works and the State Department of Public Welfare was anticipated in the Senate today following engrossment of the bill by the House of Representatives yesterday.

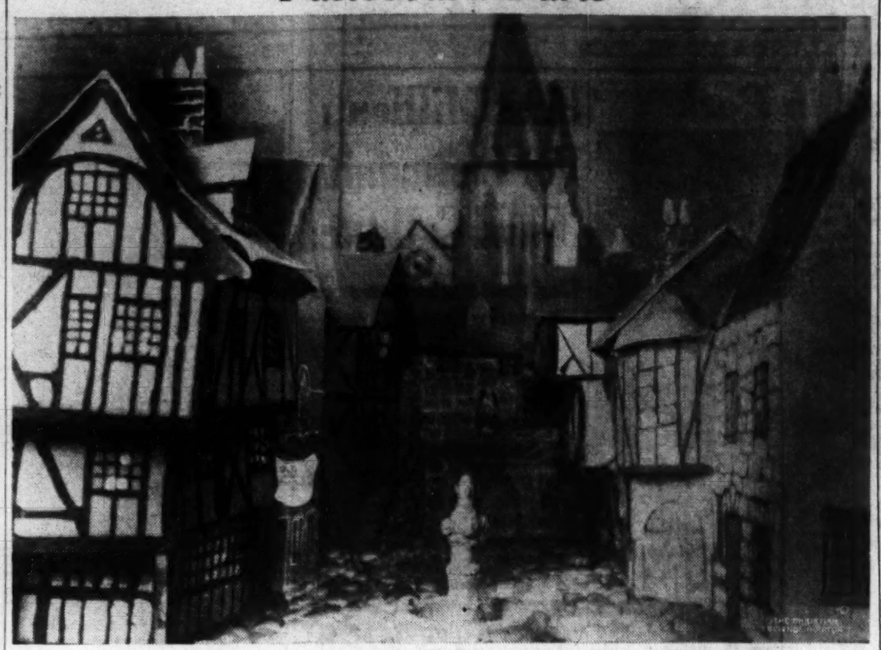
House action came after a battle by the Democratic minority which, by proposed amendments, attempted to hamper or delay the investigation. Among amendments considered and voted down by large majorities were one delaying the investigation until June 1, another providing for appointment of two legislators, one a Democrat, to the Public Works Department investigating group, and a third reducing the appropriation for each investigation to $100.

The approved legislation provides $10,000 for the Public Works investigation and $1,000 for the Public Welfare Department study. These amounts were asked for by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in his inaugural message.

During the House debate Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware satirically referred to the Governor's announcement that he would appoint three Republicans, Henry L. Shattuck, Boston City Councilor; Charles P. Howard, Former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, and John L. Hurley, Former Assistant Attorney General, to investigate the Public Works Department.

He described what Republicans would have done in 1935 if Former Gov. James M. Curley had demanded the same investigation and announced he would appoint "Theodore A. Glynn, Joseph Scolponetti, and Joseph McGrath—three men nationally known for their interest in public affairs."

Pasteboard Paris



Model of Rue St. Antoine, Paris, 1775, Done by Newton Boy

Out of an interest stimulated by the reading of Charles Dickens' "A Tale of Two Cities," came this model of a French street scene in the late Eighteenth Century. The creator of the scene is Charles Skinner, a member of the sophomore class in the Newton High School. During his leisure time he made this model which represents Rue St. Antoine in Paris. Postcards of actual old houses in Paris were studied by the young artist before he began his work. The result is considered a skillful reproduction reflecting careful consideration for historic accuracy, and it has repaid the boy's English teacher, Miss Jessie A. Southard.

Job Seeking Among Harvard Students Found Increasing

Although Harvard College has the reputation of being a haven for wealthy students, more and more facts are being brought to light which show that undergraduates there are not all men of leisure. The latest indication is the report of the Associate Dean George F. Plimpton, concerning the Harvard Student Employment office, which shows that well over one-third of the students applied for work at the office during the past year.

Wages totaling more than $200,000 were earned by 1,215 Harvard students in term-time and summer jobs, according to Dean Plimpton. Term-time earnings reached the highest point since 1932-33, while summer earnings continued downward for the second successive year.

Among undergraduates, 35 per cent applied for work during the year, as did 14 per cent of the graduate students. More than 80 per cent of the term-time applicants were placed in jobs, but only 32 per cent of the summer applicants.

Although the largest portion of placements were as typists and chore workers, some of the students were provided with more unusual work which included a hero and a villain for a pictorialized serial story in a local newspaper; a man to inspect the life buoys which hang from various bridges in and around Boston; and the Harvard members of a combined Harvard-Radcliffe team which took part in the first trans-Atlantic spelling bee with Oxford University.

Tobin to Study Real Estate Issue

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin said today he could not comment upon statements by Edward T. Kelly, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, that real estate in many parts of Boston is over-assessed, until he had given them further consideration.

The Mayor said he had called upon Mr. Kelly to make a report on his remarks to the City Council last Monday afternoon and that he cannot comment until he has studied this report and conferred with Mr. Kelly.

In the City Council, Mr. Kelly admitted, in reply to questions by Councillors, that real estate in many parts of Boston, but not those districts occupied by the small home owner, is over-assessed. He estimated that 80 per cent of the abatements sought from the State Appelate Tax Board are granted.

Station WIXAL

For Thursday, Jan. 26

(6.04mc—49.8m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Songs of Sir Edward Elgar—World of Song Series.
7:45 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique"; recordings; Rachmaninoff. Rhapsody for Piano and orchestra; Weber: Overture to "Der Freischutz"; Dukas: L'Apprenti Sorcier.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Jan. 26

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

SPECIAL RADIO COURSE 2 EVENINGS WEEKLY FOR FIVE WEEKS

Microphone technique and speech for lecturers, readers, club and church workers, and others having occasion to speak over the radio. Begins Jan. 30. Information: Mr. Haven Powers, Radio Dept., Leland Powers School, 31 Evans Way, Boston. Asp. 2900.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Walsh Presents Amendments To Wagner Labor Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25—David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts today introduced changes in the Wagner Act advocated by the American Federation of Labor and opposed by the C. I. O. designed to "guarantee fair and equitable administration of the law."

The amendments cover three objectives:

1. To make it obligatory on the Board to respect the right of craft groups to decide for themselves by majority vote who their bargaining representative shall be.
2. To curtail the assumed power of the Board to invalidate legal contracts between employers and labor organizations.
3. To correct the Board's procedure so that all parties affected by any case will be given due notice, accorded a fair hearing, protected against abuses of discretion and assured of adequate judicial review of wrongful decrees.

The Walsh amendments would limit the discretionary power of the National Labor Board. Senator Walsh charged today that the Board has "assumed power to abrogate contracts between an employer and a labor organization" and described his recommendations as seeking to curtail authority in conformity with the recent Supreme Court decision in the Consolidated Edison case. His amendment would forbid the Board to abrogate such contracts until the contract is (a) with a company union; (b) provides for a closed shop and was entered into with a minority group or (c) denies to a representative designated by a majority in an appropriate unit the right to bargain exclusively for such unit.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, Chairman of the Education and Labor Committee, said there was no likelihood that hearings would begin on the amendments for a month. Personally he expressed doubt over amending the Act now, preferring to wait for further court interpretation and possibly changes in Board personnel. Most criticism of the Act, he held, was directed at the Board rather than the legislation itself.

The CIO has bitterly opposed amendment to the Wagner Act and particularly as proposed by the American Federation of Labor, its factional opponent.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays inc., 9:15 a. m., and 5 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

'It's Rawther a Nuisance, What?'

'Boxholders'

Urbane "socialites" to attend Eastern Dog Club's doggy debutante party at Statler Feb. 1.

Career Employee Advised for State

Veteran preference in civil service was the most discussed topic at the first of a weekly series of radio regional forums, held last night at the Boston City Club by New England Town Hall, Inc., in co-operation with the Civic Affairs Committee of the City Club. The subject on which several speakers were prepared to speak—and to answer questions from the audience and other questions received by telephone from radio listeners—was, "What Shall We Do About Civil Service?"

Sole supporter of veteran preference was Joseph Riceman, Chairman, Civil Service Enforcement, Massachusetts Veterans of Foreign Wars. "We should all understand," he said, "that no veteran receives preference unless he first meets all the standards and tests in a fair public competitive examination and proves that he is qualified to fill the job. Three civilians are now appointed to each veteran appointed."

Mrs. Fritz Marx, Chairman, Civil Service Committee, Massachusetts League of Women Voters, declared: "Veteran preference prevents the Commonwealth and its cities from employing our ablest talent. On numerous recent lists there have been so many veterans that not one single civilian could be appointed. In 1933, 68 years after the close of the Civil War, a Civil War veteran was appointed to a Massachusetts civil service position. If the World War veterans prove as long-lived, it will take 48 years before they cease to benefit from the preference law."

'Deb'

Jefferson Nickel Still Worth 5 Cents, No More

WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, doomed to disappointment Jan. 23 thousands of Americans who have been hoarding the new Jefferson nickel.

He said the nickel, at first introduced last November, was still being minted and would continue to be. Officials said the hoarding was caused by rumors that the coin had a faulty design and would be withdrawn from circulation, giving the nickels already issued a collector's value.

One rumor was that the designer omitted a flag from the roof of Monticello, Jefferson's home, which is depicted on the tails side of the nickel. Another was that the coin had too much copper in it.

Dog 'Socialites' Look Forward To Ball for 'Debs'

Dogdom's socialites are evincing much interest in the direction of the doggy debutante party, which will take place on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 1, in the Hotel Statler's Imperial Ballroom, under the sponsorship of the Eastern Dog Club. For this is the day when all the fond mama and papa dogs, and all the adoring relatives will be on hand to see their eager, wide-eyed offspring, as they are officially presented to society.

These debutante dogs of the 1939 crop have, of course, been waiting for this moment, with wagging tails and heavy breathing, for years. Naturally they have appeared in public before, but always in the company of their mistresses, or any one of the retinue of family servants who could be pressed into service at the moment. But after Feb. 1 things will be a bit different. Not that they'll be entirely on their own from then on and allowed the full run of Commonwealth Avenue and the Public Garden, but they will be allowed a little more freedom, of a conservative type, you understand. Because by then these little debbie-dogs will have hopped aboard the social merry-go-round, and have been properly introduced to just the right people.

These national and international champion "socialites" have for weeks been preparing themselves for this event, the day of all days when each dog longs for individual recognition. There is even a rumor to the effect that there will be a "glamour girl" (unofficially, that is) selected from this doggy set; consequently the girls have been sitting for hours upon hours while they have been brushed and groomed without a whine. The only barking heard to date has been from the papa dogs, who must foot the bills. Any attempts at self-expression have been immediately squelched by all the mama dogs, who realize the importance of a launching that's utterly correct in every detail. Of the finest families (café society excluded!), this is the day when breeding counts, and little Gwendolyn must forget where she buried that last bone!

In other words, this is the preview for the Annual Dog Show, which will be held in Mechanics Building on Feb. 21 and 22. —J. T. H.

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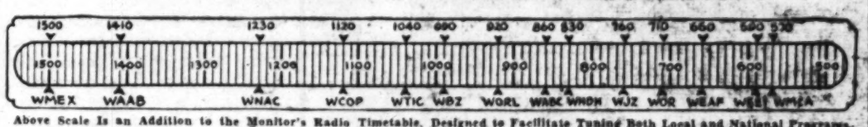
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs. (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	"Vocal Varieties"	"Four Stars Tonight"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	**"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch**	**Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra**	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings			Studio speaker
8:30 **Paul Whiteman's**	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	**Senator Henry Cabot**	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45 **Orchestra**; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists; guest	**Lodge, talk**	Johnnie Steele, news
9:00 **Theater: Charlie**	Fisk Jubilee Choir; con-	**"Town Hall Tonight"**	Bert Block's Orchestra	"The Swingsters"
9:15 **Ruggles in Wells'**	cert orchestra	**with Fred Allen and**	**John Steele, news**	Russell Byrd's Orch.
9:30 **"Man Who Could**	**'Wings for the Martians';**	**Company; Interview;**	"Jewish Contributions to	American - Jewish Fed-
9:45 **Work Miracles"**	**dramatization**	**F. Van Steeden's Orch.**	Civilization"	eration: talks
10:00 "It Can Be Done";	Network sports	Network sports	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:15 Edgar A. Guest;	Network sports	Network sports	"Famous Jury Trials"	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:30 Buddy Clark's Mu-	Network sports	Network sports	"Music Counter"; Mabel	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 sical Weekly	Network sports	Network sports	McCane; Edna O'Dell	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Four Grenadiers; orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	lem; variety
11:30 C. Calloway's Orch	"The Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 C. Calloway's Orch	"The Music You Went"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	lem; variety

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Bill Elliot, songs	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythm"	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Hollywood Discoveries"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News
9:15 "Beauty Hints"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Gospel Singer	"Variations"	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch.	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	the Air"	Commentator
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Ed. McConnell, songs	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Organ recital	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Melody Time"	Dramatic sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Commentator	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultrymen's talk	Network speaker
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly group	Frank Roberts, tenor
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; Musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	"Melody Strings"	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Gloomchasers"	Breed Waiter, comment
12:00 Kate Smith speaks	News; music; "Checker-	"Don Artiste"; pianist	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"; sk.	board Time"; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; W. Blau-	"Song Shoppers"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's club news	**"The Monitor News"**
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	Voice; organ; violin	"The Happy Gang"	New York Advertising
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Speaker; music	Club Luncheon;
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Jim Lewis' hillbilly	speakers
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	music	"Matinee Musicale"
2:15 News Service	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sylvia Cyde, soprano;	"Matinee Musicale"
2:30 **American School**	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Household talk	Emile Renan, baritone;	"We Cover Washington"
2:45 **of the Air**	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Soprano recital
3:00 **U. S. Army Band**	"Grand Slam Revue"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Len Salvo, organist	Sport reports
3:15 **U. S. Army Band**	**Rochester Philharmonic**	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"The Rich Harmonies"	Sport reports
3:30 **Music Hour**; Key-	**Concert; Jose Iturbi,**	Pepper Young's Family	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 board concert	**conductor**	The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sport reports
4:00 Lebrun Sisters	Weather; news	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 "Varieties"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; variety	"Vic and Sade"	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
4:45 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"Footlight Echoes"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Hans Anderson Stories	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interview	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	**"The Monitor News"**
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	Tito's "Swingtet"	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Music; talk	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earle Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Drama Time"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Vocal Varieties"	"Mark Down Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Joe Penner; Ben	"This Changing World"	News dramatizations	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 Pollack's Orch.	Elvira Rios, songs	"Don't You Believe It"	"20th Century Music"	Dance Music
8:00 **Kate Smith Hour;**	**"Parade of Progress"; story of wheat**	**Vallee Hour; Connecti-**	"The Green Hornet";	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 **sketch with John**	**Talk, Frank R. McNinch,**	**cut Yankees; Hugh**	dramatization	Legion speaker
8:30 **and Elaine Barry-**	**Chairman of FCC**	**Herbert in dramatic**	**"Sinfonietta" with**	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:45 **more; orchestra**		**sketch; comedians**	**Alfred Wallenstein**	Johannes Steel
9:00 Major Bowes' ama-	**Eastman School of Mu-**	**"Good News of 1939";**	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Smilin' Thru"
9:15 teur hour	**sic concert**	**Lionel Barrymore;**	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Smilin' Thru"
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	**"America's Town Meet-**	**Mickey Rooney in tribute**	"Famous First Facts";	"Midweek Forum"
9:45 teur hour	**ing: "Do Monopolies**	**to Abraham Lincoln**	interviews	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 **"Tune-up Time";**	**Retard or Advance**	**Music Hall; Bing Crosby;**	"Concert Revue"; Henry	Gypsy orchestra
10:15 **Lupe Velez; Ed-**	**Business Recovery?"**	**Humphrey Bogart;**	Weber's Orchestra	Gypsy orchestra
10:30 **ward Horton; or.**	**"New England Talks It**	**Frances Mercer; Cole**	George Hamilton's Orch.	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:45 **"Viewpoints"**	**Over"**	**Vandermark; orchestra**	George Hamilton's Orch.	**"The Monitor News"**
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Eddy Duchin's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	**"Road to Fame"**
11:45 **Eddy Duchin's Or.**	"The Music You Want"	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Bill Carlsen's Orch.	**"Road to Fame"**

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Announce the Opening of Another New Market in Squirrel Hill

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You'll find it Full of the Good Things that come to Those Who Wait on Themselves

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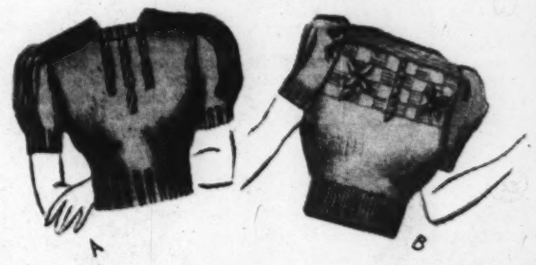


ZEPHYR SWEATERS 1.00

Dainty little pastel slip-ons to give you that feeling of Spring-in-the-air. Colors include pink, yellow, beige, chartreuse, blue, rose, aqua, white. Sizes 34 to 40.

Meyer Jonasson's, Liberty at Oliver, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please send me the following sweaters: Style ..... color ..... size .....

quantity .....

Name .....

Address .....

City and State .....

CHG. ..... CASH ..... C. O. D. .....

Harvard Exams: Midyears Again At 'Mem' Hall

The Week at Harvard

Imagine that you are, say, a junior in Harvard College. You are there to get an education, and right now, this very minute, the college authorities have decided to test your grasp of the various branches of knowledge which they have been doling out to you and some 3,800 other undergraduates during the past 12 weeks of the first term.

In short, it's midyears—your own!

Your name is Joe '40, and Joe has been up far too late the preceding night. He walks into the cathedral-esque auditorium of Memorial Hall as the clock in the tower overhead bongs 9 o'clock, and he wonders pensively: (1) if it mightn't have been a good idea to have taken time out for a snack of breakfast; (2) if he has remembered to fill his fountain pen; and (3) if he can still properly identify the business cycle theories of Keynes, Hawtrey, and Haberler.

Echoes Similar to Steam

Joe is not looking his best today. In fact he would scarcely pass muster as a dapper Harvard man. His suit is sadly in need of pressing. The Hall fills up rapidly with students, a few of whom talk quietly. Their voices rise up past the enormous old paintings on the walls, up to the vaulted ceiling where they are thrown back sibilantly like steam escaping from dozens of radiators.

The noise decreases now. Some stare vacantly at the ceiling or the floor; some are busy scribbling their name on the cover of the blue-colored paper notebook on which they must write the answers to the exam questions. Then, suddenly:

Under Way

"Gentlemen, put away all books and papers. This examination has begun."

The last whispering ceases, and Joe reads the sheet of white printed paper which has miraculously appeared before him. Government 29—well, this is the right day and the right course anyhow, he thinks.

"Answer five out of seven questions," a notice at the top of the paper warns, "including in your selection question four. Be specific and give concrete illustrations of your answers whenever possible."

Question four required—let's see that one right away.

"The defeat of the regulatory technique in action is that it deals with evils after they occur; it never anticipates them. Discuss this quotation from your reading period work with reference to TWO of the following: (a) antitrust laws and the Federal Trade Commission, giving historical examples; (b) regulation of transportation; (c) regulation of electrical utilities." Two aisles over, a second string tackle on the football team grins as he sees a question in English 30a:

"In the first half of the 17th century a literature of emotions and sensuous perception becomes a literature of embattled ideas and a more intellectual scrutiny of experience. The change is revealed in both prose and poetry, but in vastly different ways, and the results were both good and evil. Discuss this statement. Do you agree?"

But the little fellow chewing the end of his pen doesn't look so happy. On the Economics 36 exam he reads:

"How may we explain the changing significance of surplus food supplies for the location of economic activity in the period 1750-1850?"

Minutes on Wing

Well, let's get under way. On the big blackboard at the front of the room the time—9:30—is already scrawled in large figures. Every 15 minutes for the next three hours an attendant will mark up the time on that board, and the time will fly, Joe knows. All too soon that cold, impersonal voice will say:

"Gentlemen, this examination is finished. Please stop writing and hand in your blue books immediately."

So Joe loosens his collar, and his pen begins to scrawl out the answer to the first question.

Auto Accidents Number Greatest In Good Weather

Contrary to popular belief that more automobile accidents occur under unfavorable weather conditions than favorable, Eugene M. McSweeney, Commissioner of Public Safety, after an extensive study of accidents, has reported that the greater proportion of accidents happens under favorable road conditions because of the apparent lack of the additional caution used under slippery road conditions.

The Commissioner stated that out of 5,491 accidents reported in the latter part of 1938, 3,083 vehicles were going straight, the weather was clear, it was daylight and the road surface was clear and dry. "Ideal driving conditions apparently cause motorists to become incautious and allow their automobiles to get out of control," the Commissioner stated.

Sale to Aid Adult Center

A Penny Sale at the Boston Center for Adult Education, 79 Mount Vernon Street, Friday, Jan. 27, from 8 to 10 p. m. has been announced by Dorothy Hewitt, Director of the Center. Receipts from the sale will be used to meet the expenses incurred in the purchase of a new Radio Victrola to be used for classroom use.

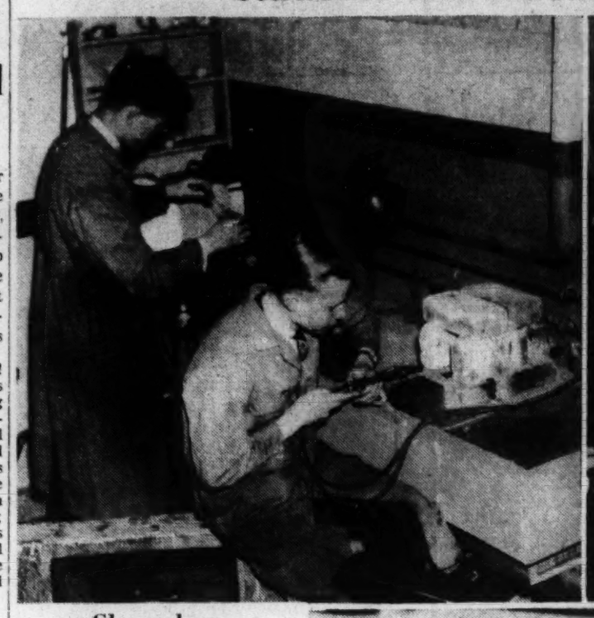
Still in Progress!

Our January Sale of FURS and Fur-Trimmed Cloth COATS

Every Garment in Stock Reduced!

LAMSON & HUBBARD
Boylston at Arlington
Boston
"A NEW ENGLAND INSTITUTION"

Students and Faculty Ride Their Hobbies at M. I. T.



Glassmakers

Making their own laboratory glassware in the M. I. T. Hobby Laboratory are Arthur Morrell, shop "foreman," and Dave Hashett.

Engine Builders

Students at the Lobby Hobby Lab examine models of steam, gasoline, and compressed air engines in various stages of completion. In the foreground is an idealized model of a streamlined auto.

By a Staff Photographer

Woodworker

In the woodworking section of the laboratory is a faculty visitor, Prof. Palmer.

Hobby Lab at Tech Grows; 'Apprentices' Are Admitted

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's novel Hobby Laboratory is experiencing exceptional activity these days as regular members take on new projects—principally the construction of a miniature glass factory to be patterned as nearly as possible after the one from which Sandwich glass came.

The model is to be the second of a series on Old New England Industries to become permanent exhibits in Technology's Museum of Science and Industry. The shop's faculty adviser, Arthur C. Watson, disclosed that a new organization is planned for the regular members of the group which built up the laboratory. These boys, some 10 to 12 in number, are to be "master craftsmen," led by Arthur Morrell, "shop foreman." Some 20 to 30 others who drop around occasionally to work on projects of their own design will be known as "apprentices."

Varied Interests

Many and varied are the interests of the hobbyists. They range through all the principal crafts of wood and metal working. As the shop expands, it is hoped to add facilities for photography, perhaps electroplating, metal spinning, and the like.

One boy whose interests turn to things mathematical, fashioned a model of mathematical solids, hyperboloids, which when activated by and electric motor and studied under the stroboscope appear somewhat like the motions of color curves on a barber's pole. The President of the Institute thought so well of the youth's results and the camera studies made using high-speed photography that he has made mention of the model many times in his talks to popular audiences.

Telephone Model

At the present time another mathematical model is under way. This time it will illustrate what happens when a cylinder intersects a cone. Another project is a copy some boys are making of Bell's original telephone, the one over which an assistant heard the historic message of Bell—"Watson, come here." The boys have a few things to add to it, adjustments to make, and then they intend trying it out.

Already completed is a tiny loom, a permanent exhibit for the Textile Department. The tiny shuttle is less than an inch long and no thread has yet been found fine enough to be in scale; yet the device works well enough, and has actually been used.

Around the Corner—

Hiking Hosts—Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wahl, "house parents" at the National Hostel headquarters at Northfield, Mass., are setting out on a hike of their own Feb. 1—to Mexico—but they're going in a car. For a total of nearly 15,000 miles they plan to pull a trailer behind them. They will visit all youth hostels on their route, and then, in Mexico, will prepare stations for what they think will be a big exodus into that country next summer. Besides the original chain of hostels for hikers and "bike" riders, which starts at Northfield and winds up through New Hampshire and Vermont, there are now other chains in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, the Rockies, California, Alberta, and the Ozark Mountains.

And the Storm Came—A great white expanse—dense, ragged at the edges—stretched itself across the wintry waters of Jamaica Pond toward the end of last week. It wasn't ice or snow—just gulls. The mass moved with rhythmic undulations which uncovered accents of black. The heads of passing motorists turned to look. Those on the shoulders of the weather-wise shook portentiously. "When gulls fly inland to rest, it means a storm's coming," went the warning.

Not Plumbers—Unlike the proverbial plumber who has to go back for his tools, some burglars who broke into offices of the Frank Fitts Manufacturing & Supply Company at 8 Purchase Street, Boston, the other day, left theirs behind—and did not bother to return to get them. The amusing thing about it was that police were sure the tools were worth more than the 60 cents the thieves took from the office boy's penny bank and the small sum of money they found in a third-floor safe before fleeing—evidently in considerable haste.

Dumb Friends—Dogs and cats are far from being the only notable variety of pets in Boston, it appears from a report of the Merwin Memorial Free Clinic for Animals in Allston. Among the 9,287 animals cared for during 1938 by this institution were dogs, cats, canaries, birds, rabbits, turtles, pigeons, horses, parrots, goats, chickens, love birds, guinea pigs and white rats.

Fancy Steps—Canada and Newfoundland, most people further south might think, are the home of expert skaters—yet Miss Margaret Miller returned from St. John's, Nfd., recently on the Furness Liner Newfoundland, after a very successful season of giving skating instruction there.

"Of course," she said, "the Newfoundlanders have lots of speed and endurance but I was able to show them some fancy steps and turns."

Miss Miller is a native of Switzerland who was brought up in Germany and is now an American citizen living in Boston.

Bar Harbor Manager Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAR HABOR, Maine, Jan. 25—This summer playground for wealthy families could save at least $30,000 a year of its annual governmental budget of $278,000—or 10 per cent—by adopting the town manager form of government, the Consulate Service of the National Municipal League declared today.

Under the direction of Harold J. Jones, director of the Consultant Service and expert on problems of local government, and Paul A. Volcker, Town Manager of Teaneck, N. J., the National Municipal League has made a survey of the town government of Bar Harbor at the request of the local Board of Selectmen to whom a 90-page report is addressed.

Calling Bar Harbor's present form of government "as inappropriate as a covered wagon on a modern express highway," the report laid most of the waste to lack of planning and direction and continued there is no way in which there can be any planning or direction under the present set-up.

The report contemplates no change in the town meeting or the board of selectmen. Rather, additional powers would be given to the board under the proposal.

Municipal debt was found to have increased 199 per cent in 10 years. The survey reported that "if Bar Harbor had refunded all its outstanding borrowings in 1937 under competitive bidding in the Boston money market, interest charges might have been reduced from $9,722 to $7,570, a saving of about $2,150 in one year."

The report stated that the summer residents and winter population of the wealthy resort have demonstrated an unusual promptness in paying taxes.

Sixty-one separate recommendations were made for the improvement of Bar Harbor government, but the report insisted that the adoption of the town manager form "supersedes and precedes the rest. Bar Harbor needs a single trained executive head to tie government together into a cohesive, smoothly functioning professional whole."

Somerville Slashes Budget by $400,000

Somerville's budget for this year has been reduced $400,000 under that of 1938 by economies ordered by Mayor John M. Lynch and will be supplemented by any additional appropriations later in the year, the Mayor has announced.

Appropriations for 1939 call for expenditures of $5,400,000, with welfare costs of more than $1,100,000, and school costs of more than $2,000,000. If additional welfare funds are necessary, it is understood they will be borrowed under the relief borrowing act.

Army Backs Project At Northeast Harbor

Improvement of Northeast Harbor, Maine, estimated to cost $94,500, is contained in recommendations made to Congress today by Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, according to word received from Washington.

This project, under General Schley's plan, calls for anchorage areas seven feet deep adjoining the harbor and a 10-foot channel and anchorage area between the harbor and the proposed town landing.

Japan Launches Destroyer

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Navy launched the new destroyer Hatsukaze at Kobe Jan. 24. The armament and tonnage were not disclosed.

Plan E for Springfield?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 25—Nine young Springfield business men, including Republicans, Democrats, and Independents in the group, have announced their intention of seeking a Plan E charter for Springfield, substituting a City Manager for the present Mayor and City Council, and introducing proportional representation.

For six months the sponsors of Plan E have been meeting for study and discussion of municipal government. Now they have disclosed their intention to campaign to obtain a Plan E referendum on the State election ballot of 1940.

The group has rejected a bill proposed by a City Council charter revision committee which would change the present bicameral City Council to a unicameral body. This legislation will be considered by the Legislature this year.

James S. Bulkley, a former Assistant City Solicitor, son of George G. Bulkley, president of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., is leader in the Plan E charter committee. He said his associates represented no organization, but have been drawn together by a mutual interest in improving municipal government in Springfield.

Other committee members are Charles J. Anderson, industrial concern employee; Gordon M. Grady, Carroll G. McQueen, and Thomas F. Touhey, insurance company employees; Donald A. Hosmer and George P. Vincent, oil company officials; John J. Sweeney, clerk in the School Department and president of the Municipal Associates, an organization of City Hall employees, and Philip E. Lawler, public utility official.

Lyman Praised For Storm Pacts

Congratulations have been extended Arthur T. Lyman, Commissioner of Correction, for his efforts in the "public interest" in awarding the hurricane repair contracts to his department.

Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, in a letter received by the Commissioner yesterday, said:

"I am glad to be able to inform you that following investigation of hurricane repair contracts in your department we have informed the Attorney General that we are satisfied that no illegality or irregularity has appeared.

"In view of the shocking circumstances surrounding the negotiation of similar contracts in some other departments, permit me to congratulate you upon your obvious efforts and those of your business agent to protect the public interest."

Eastern Memorial Associates to Meet

In connection with the third annual convention and design show, tomorrow and Friday, of the Eastern Memorial Associates in the Hotel Kenmore, a group of delegates met with Lieutenant Governor Horace T. Cahill this morning to talk over some of the plans for the meeting. The Lieutenant Governor will attend the convention as a special guest.

George T. Hutchings of Newton is President of the Associates and Lyman W. Whitcomb of Boston is Secretary and Treasurer.

Barrows Submits Two-Year Budget

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 25 (AP)—A State budget recommending aggregate appropriations of $22,921,980 for the next two fiscal years and containing a plan by which municipalities would contribute one-fourth of the amount needed for old-age assistance was submitted to the Maine Legislature yesterday by Gov. Lewis O. Barrows.

The budget prepared by a legislative committee and William H. Deering, was an increase of approximately $20,000 over the amount appropriated two years ago. The original appropriations of the last Legislature were cut $400,000 in a special session in the fall of 1937 in an "economy" move and the money was used for old-age assistance.

Most of the increase in the recommended appropriations for the next biennium was occasioned by the amount set up for old-age assistance and other welfare activities, agriculture, institutions, and the sea and shore fisheries department.

Sunshine Laundry
Telephone BEAcon 1790
Start 1939 right—Give CARE and QUALITY preference.
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When something new pops up in the way of a style . . . it's always nice to be one of the very first to have it. But it so happens that these new whimsies often have a way of making their debut just as your clothes allowance is going into a decline. In other words the two just don't synchronize. Then, too, some like to indulge in every new thing that comes along, but because of the fact that they can't always depend on the length of time the fashion will be popular, they don't like to put too much money into it. That's why we are calling your attention to Filene's new wimple . . . for only a dollar bill. Not that we intend to even suggest that the wimple isn't going to stay in vogue for some time . . . for we gave up forecasting a couple of years ago when a reputable shoe man assured us that the still-with-us toeless shoes would go out as fast as they came in!

Anyhow, in case you still don't know, the wimple is a little wisp of a hat (well, we've got to call it something) that you plant on your head at a definitely rakish angle. The idea being to make people wonder how anything could defy the law of gravity; or something. But you see there's a softly draped wide scarf that's part and parcel of the hat . . . and this has a definite purpose in life. In fact a couple of them. It's supposed to tie around your head and hang down in long streamers, and to doll things up as well. And it does, for it's most colorful, and when arranged in an interesting sort of swathed manner, can be somewhat mysterious. Nice to top the monotone winter clothes you're wearing while waiting for the first robin to appear. In rayon jersey . . . in such colors as American Beauty, white, gold, blue, and lime. On the first floor.

Sapphire Needle For the Phonograph

The business of handing out a quarter, another quarter, and then another one every so often . . . and all for phonograph needles, is often a problem in the family where the younger set monopolize the phonograph. Because it involves expense and bother. Then, too, there is always the bit of how-about-it that accompanies the strains of your pet opera record, when you hear it played over and over again . . . and you wonder just when it was the children fed the machine a new needle the last time! Because an old needle can ruin the record in so short a time. All of which brings us straight to the Walco sapphire needle . . . a more or less new item that sells at your favorite record store for $2. But wait a minute, until you hear about what this $2 needle does, and for how long a time. Now first of all, it'll play something like 2,500 records without changing. That in itself ought to be incentive enough . . . but on top of that, the laboratory tests have proved more than surprising. We mean that even though you may think anything as hard as a sapphire must necessarily wear a record right down, it doesn't. Because you see it isn't hardness that causes wear, at all. Rather it's roughness, which means friction. And the sapphire is smooth beyond words. And the Walco sapphire needle brings out all the overtones and high tones, and minimizes surface noises to the point where they're practically nil. In other words they're a gift to your ear, your records, your purse!

* * *

An Inexpensive Skating Outfit

When we think of all the clothes we used to wear in the days when we went skating, and look around us and see what the girls wear nowadays; we wonder how we ever even made the length of the pond. Under all that impediment, we mean. Now, as evidenced by some of the attractive outfits featured by C. Crawford Hollidge, a skating outfit has a place of its own in your wardrobe, and there's not an extra bit of weight or bulk anywhere. So much the better for the skater, of course. A three-piece set sells for $8.95 now. This includes a snappy little flared velveteen skirt and cap. With a tricky little cap to hold the curls in place; and a ski cloth jacket. From size 12 to 16. In green, orange flame, with dark brown. Undies consist of such slim-jim fitting items as knitted tights, made from the same yarn as the dress and skirts, in various colors. For $2.95. And Botany wool "warmers" for $3.95 . . . to wear under the jacket!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.)

Juvenile Cases Drop in Cambridge

Cambridge, with 20,000 children between the ages of 7 and 17 and about 2,000 between 17 and 18, reduced the total number of juvenile court cases during 1938 from 207 to 63, according to a report of the Cambridge Juvenile Aid Bureau, made public today.

The decrease of 144 court cases was attributed by the bureau to cooperation of authorities with court officials, clergy and various organizations interested in child welfare.

Of 531 complaints from police and 85 telephone calls, investigation disclosed that much of the difficulty was caused by econmic conditions. Only 63 cases were deemed necessary for juvenile court consideration.

Maine Potatoes Used For Starch Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOULTON, Maine, Jan. 25—A new industry for the United States manufacturing potato starch by the German method, is being carried on here at the $85,000 factory of the Aroostook Potato Products Company, Inc. Much of the machinery is of German make.

Only Aroostook potatoes will be used. The estimated output is 15 tons of starch daily from 1,200 barrels of potatoes.

January SALE
GROVER SHOES
$4.95 and $5.95
Reg. Prices, $6.50 to $8.00

Black, Brown and Blue Kid. Also Black Suede.

MARSHALAISE SHOES
Reg. $9.85 Now $7.95

GROVER SOFT SHOES For Tender Feet
Reg. 5.50 Now $3.95

GROVER SHOE SHOP
ZERO PARK ST., BOSTON
UNDER PARK STREET CHURCH

Arnold *authentics*
Arnold *Town Styles*
at
$7.95
formerly $10.95

Black, Blue, Brown
Exactly as Pictured

Shoes you have admired in our windows for Walking and Town wear, and we need hardly say that $7.95 is a most uncommon price for such fine footwear.

Arnold Boot Shop
Hotel Statler, Boston
Shop for Women — *A Personal Service Shop* — Shop for Men

Boston University College of Liberal Arts

COLLEGE and EXTENSION COURSES

Saturday, Late Afternoon and Evening Courses for Degree Candidates and General Students

Spring Semester Begins Saturday, February 4

Courses in Fine Arts, Drama, Public Speaking; English, French, German, Italian, Latin; Philology; Economics, Citizenship, History, Ethnology, Sociology, Psychology, Philosophy; Mathematics, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, Physics. Twenty-three new courses.

REGISTRATION: Sat., Feb. 4 (8:30-1); Evenings, Feb. 6-9 (to 7:30)

For Bulletin of Information, Address the

DIRECTOR OF THE COLLEGE AND EXTENSION COURSES
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ANNUAL SALE

Makanna's
teagowns in velvet
(and a few wools)
at 1/2 price or less

Makanna, Inc.
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Terriers Head for New York Friday—Rossmen Satisfied—Fast Field at Garden

Boston University Six Plays At West Point Next Saturday

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With mid-year examinations out of the way, the Boston University hockey team will leave next Friday afternoon for West Point where it will meet the Army sextet Saturday in one of three college games in the East this week. The other two see Yale meeting the Manhattan Arrows at New Haven and Toronto coming across the border to play Clarkson Tech. All games will take place Saturday.

Since their last game Jan. 6 with Brown, the Terriers have had only two practices, and are scheduled to have one more tomorrow morning at 7:30 before entraining for New York.

Following this morning's session at the Arena, Coach Waylie Vaughan posted the list of those who will make the trip. Altogether 10 players will go, including the first team, a second line, and a spare defenseman.

Walker Still in Goal

The first six include Paul Brown, Newton sophomore, at left wing, Capt. Al Carvelli of Newton at center, Joe Conaty of Chestnut Hill at right wing, Ray Wilkins of Medford and John Elliott of Newton on defense, and Johnny Walker of Pawtucket, R. I., in goal. On the second line will be Johnny Chambers of Needham at left wing, Dick Dow of Somerville at center, and Joe O'Sullivan of Arlington at right wing. Ed Richardson of Medford will be the spare defenseman.

Chambers will be playing his first game for the varsity. Last year he was an outstanding member of the freshman six and was slated to move up to a regular berth on the varsity at the start of this year's campaign. A leg injury side-lined him until now however, although it was thought at first he might not be able to play all year.

B. U. and Army will both be playing with a 50-50 record behind them in games this season. The Terriers have won three and lost three, while West Point has won two and lost two. In six games B. U. has scored 27 goals and allowed 36, while in four Army has scored 13 and allowed 4. Last year, the Terriers won at the Arena 6 to 5, when Carvelli sank a counter 84 seconds before the end of regular time, and only three seconds after Army had tied the score.

Vaughan Favors B. U.

Coach Vaughan feels that the Terriers should take Army Saturday, if they are in any sort of condition. And he hastened to add this morning that he was not unmindful of the comparative scores made by Princeton against Army and then against B. U. The Tigers beat the Army Mule, 2 to 0, Dec. 17, only one short week after they had bitten the Terriers by a score of 11 to 3.

Waylie also pointed to the 12-to-2 drubbing B. U. received from Yale, and to the 12-to-1 trimming Yale was given by Princeton. Waylie, incidentally, did not like that last score one bit, for he is a Yale graduate.

B. U. returns from West Point to meet Boston College the following Saturday, Feb. 4, at the Arena. The game will be a New England League contest, and both teams are tied with New Hampshire for first place in the standings. Boston University must win to keep its percentage rating at 1.000.

So far this season, the Eagles have won four and lost four, although in league play they have won two straight from Northeastern, and Colby. Other wins were from Colgate and Mass State, while losses were to Princeton, Dartmouth, and Brown twice.

Three Sextets Tied for Lead In Local College Hockey Loop

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pct
New Hampshire	3	0	0	17	2	1.000
Boston College	2	0	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	0	8	7	1.000
Bowdoin	3	1	0	19	5	.750
Northeastern	3	3	0	28	25	.500
Middlebury	1	2	0	5	22	.333
Colby	1	5	0	13	36	.167
M. I. T.	0	3	0	9	18	.000

New Hampshire, Boston College, and Boston University are tied in the team standing, and Johnny Chipman of Northeastern is out front by a slim margin in individual point scoring as the New Intercollegiate Hockey League prepares to start the second half of its season next week.

New Hampshire rates the top berth since it has played three games, while Boston College has played only two, and Boston University has engaged in a lone encounter. The Terriers may have to default the championship they won last year, unless they play three more games with different league opponents. The rules specify that four different league opponents must be met in the season and a cancellation of one game has been causing Boston University some difficulty.

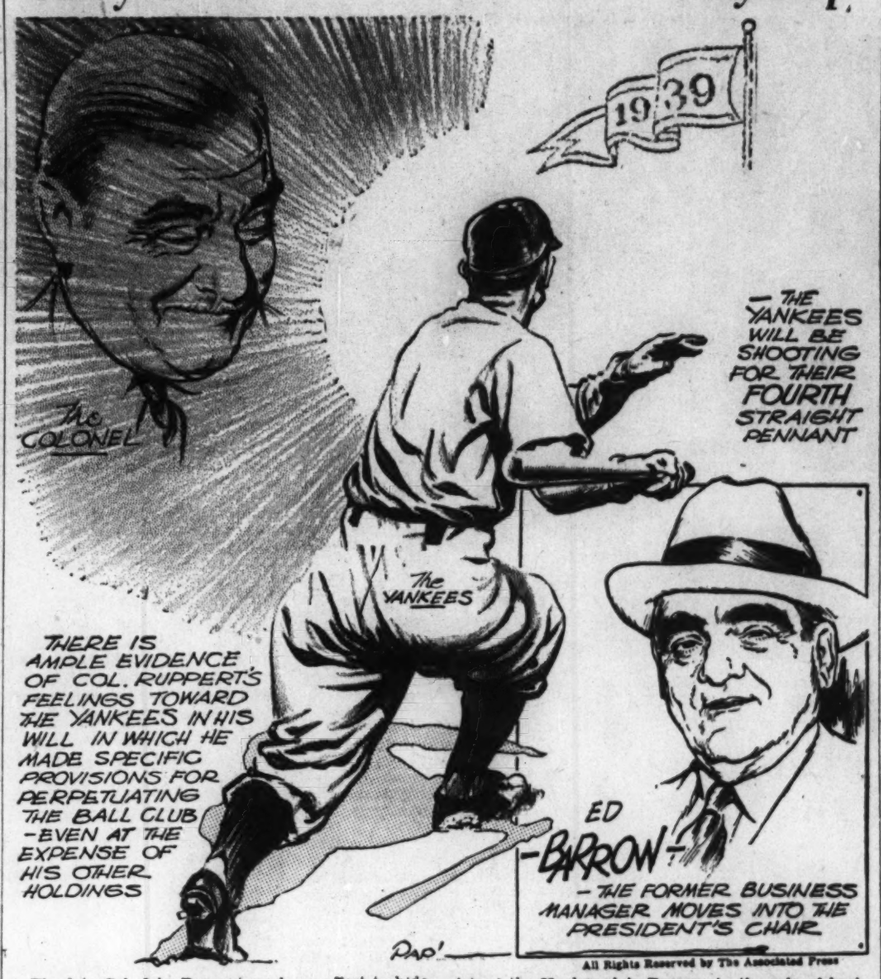
Northeastern and Colby have played the most games, six apiece, so it is natural that one of the Huskies be at the top of the leading scorers. Sophomore Chipman has made 10 goals and three assists, while his captain, Johnny Byrne, is tied for second with Oakley Melindy of Bowdoin with 12 points. This is a remarkable showing on the part of Byrne, since Johnny was out for the first two games and built up his 12 points in four contests.

There will be no games this week, but next week's schedule is a busy one with three games on the docket. On Tuesday Boston College plays New Hampshire in Boston, and on Saturday Boston College and Boston University wage their annual battle at the Arena, and Northeastern travels to New Hampshire.

Leading Scorers

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Chipman, N. U.	10	3	13
Byrne, N. U.	6	6	12
Melindy, Bow.	5	7	12
Arnold, Bow.	10	1	11
Ganong, N. U.	6	4	10
Griffin, N. U.	1	7	8
Patten, N. H.	4	4	8
Carvelli, B. U.	4	3	7

Carry On —By Pap'


1939
THE COLONEL
THE YANKEES
THE YANKEES WILL BE SHOOTING FOR THEIR FOURTH STRAIGHT PENNANT
THERE IS AMPLE EVIDENCE OF COL. RUPPERT'S FEELINGS TOWARD THE YANKEES IN HIS WILL IN WHICH HE MADE SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR PERPETUATING THE BALL CLUB —EVEN AT THE EXPENSE OF HIS OTHER HOLDINGS
ED BARROW
—THE FORMER BUSINESS MANAGER MOVES INTO THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR
Pap'

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The late Col. Jake Ruppert made no effort to hide the fact that his New York Yankees were a source of great delight. He loved to bask in the reflected glory of their triumphs.

But it remained for the Colonel's will to reveal the grand old sportsman's real feeling toward his ball club.

Colonel Ruppert did everything possible to perpetuate the Yankees when he directed that all inheritance taxes be paid out of the residuary estate which takes in all the Colonel's holdings. If the Yankees fail to continue to operate as they have in the past it will not be because Colonel Ruppert neglected to do his share.

The first move in the direction of keeping the Yankee machinery running was the election of Edward Barrow to the presidency. Since 1921, when he joined the Yankee club, Barrow, in the role of business manager, had done much to help make the club grow and prosper.

A baseball man most of his life, except for short excursions into other ventures, Barrow has the background, training and executive ability needed to head the great Yankee organization. It was Barrow who developed the Yankee farm system to its present strength.

Forceful, at times even domineering, Barrow has proved to be one of the outstanding individuals yet developed in the field of baseball administration.

His position as president of the Yankees and their farm system makes Barrow one of the most influential men in the game. But that should not bother him, for he has held many important jobs in his day.

—Pap'

Weiland Back In Work Dress From Manager

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Cooney Weiland now must put away the fancy clothes and managerial mannerisms and don working raiment again. Tomorrow he will lace his skate boots and return to the active player roster for a practice session. He handled the reins from the bench in the Bruin 5-0 win in Detroit and 6-4 over Canadiens here last night.

All told the clever little center ice man, who is captain and assistant manager of the Bruins, proved to Art Ross that he is smart enough to help in more ways than merely handling a stick on the ice. He created no flaws in substitutions last night and where he, himself, often takes the ice when the team is a man short, he sent out Milt Schmidt and Flash Hollett when shorthanded and the two engineered two goals!

Bruins Feel Better

Today the Bruins are in a better mental state. They knew they had a better team than Canadiens, but all season they have had no end of trouble with the Flying Frenchmen. In four games the Bruins have won 1 to 0 and 3 to 2, while losing 2-0 and 1-0. Close-checking affairs they were, with the Bruins unable to do much offensively and having plenty to do defensively. Last night both sides broke out in scoring.

There was comparatively little play in the center section of the Garden ice surface. Both teams adopted tactics of hemming each other in and consequently there were successions of scrambles in front of the nets. Both Wilf Cude and Frankie Brimsek were superb despite the number of goals. Their saves were spectacular.

The visiting Frenchmen were skating whirlwinds as usual and the Bruins looked hurried and rather frantic in the first period. The Canadiens fired a total of 13 shots at Brimsek without scoring and Bruins had only three shots at Cude, the third being a goal by Ray Getliffe.

Second Guessing

It is the privilege of hockey writers to second guess as much as baseball and football writers. This time a second-guess points a friendly finger at Cecil Hart for a move made in the third period. Canadiens had come from behind a 3-1 score to tie. Roy Conacher drew a penalty and Bruins were shorthanded. Hart removed Babe Siebert for Red Goupille and Schmidt and Hollett broke away for two goals to make the score 5-3. Goupille was caught out of position on both occasions.

Rolling Pucks

National Hockey League Board Governors meet in New York today with several squabbles due to take place . . . Among them will be the Canadiens' protest against an offside goal of Amerks and Art Ross was all set last night to rule against the Frenchmen on technicalities alone . . . The Boston manager also plans to introduce new protective gear for the players.

* * *

Sonny Foley, Cambridge goal judge, will receive a letter of apology from Jack Adams, Detroit manager . . . Adams had Foley removed the last game the Wings played here on mistaken identity . . . The right side of the Bruins were weak offensively last night in that out of 14 players, excluding Brimsek, only four failed to figure in the scoring, Shore, right defense; Sands, Bauer and Hill, the right wingers . . . Bauer, the team high scorer, failed to profit from the avalanche.

Jim Herbert After Third Straight Prout 600 Crown

By a Staff Photographer

Doug Raymond

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although still below the sensational peak he attained on the indoor boards last winter, New York University's Jim Herbert faces the classiest 600-yard field in Prout Memorial Games history Saturday night at the Boston Garden, confident that he will be the first man in history to capture that special race three times running.

In his only start this year, at the Brooklyn K. of C. Games, Herbert finished a dismal last in a field of nine. He was so baldy out-classed that some critics doubted that he would continue here and in other meets throughout the East. But the middle-distance ace attributes his poor Brooklyn showing to night postoffice work during the Christmas holidays, and is now well rested for the remainder of the indoor campaign.

Dominated 600 Field

Last winter Herbert's dominance of the 600 field was as noteworthy as Glenn Cunningham's brilliant supremacy over the one-mile course. The New York University star twice sliced Chuck Hornbostel's 600-yard record of 1m. 11.1s., in addition to establishing a 600-meter standard of 1m. 20.3s., and came home first in 12 of his 14 starts over the winter schedule. On Boston Garden boards last year he set up a new meet record at 1 m. 14s., after having won the same race the previous year in 1m. 14.4s.

However, unless the champion has returned to his 1937-38 form, his monopoly in the Hub will be shattered. Any one of the four remaining starters Saturday night is capable of uncrowning him. Challenging the New York favorite at the starting line will be Wesley Wallace, the Fordham flash; Harold Cagle, the Oklahoma Baptist flier; Dick Gill, former Boston College ace, now wearing the B. A. A. colors, and Doug Raymond, one-time B. U. captain, also a B. A. A. entrant.

Wallace is the latest boy to enter the top ranks of middle distance stars. In two board track starts he has left broken records in his wake. He lowered the world 500-meter indoor mark to 1m. 04.4s. in his initial start and whittled the Duffy 600 record to 1m. 13.5s. in his second. Wesley is the Metropolitan 440-yard champion. Saturday night he wants particularly to beat Cagle, who took him in the Sugar Bowl tourney at New Orleans on Jan. 1.

Cagle An Olympian

Cagle is probably the least known in this section of the 600 men. He ran the leadoff leg on America's record-breaking 1600-yard relay team at Berlin in the last Olympics. Although never a consistently great performer since, Harold occasionally breaks out with a race that makes the headlines. He ran second to Olympic Champion Archie Williams in the Princeton invitation 440 last June. He is the Oklahoma Conference half-mile titleholder and has run a 47.2s. quarter.

Dick Gill twice won the New England 440-yard crown while a student at B. C., and holds the 48s. record. Raymond is now teaching school in Providence and has been training on the Brown University track there. You may remember that at the Garden last winter he startled the then unchallenged Herbert in the B. A. A. meet when he led the champion to within five yards of the tape. Herbert ran 1,12.2 for that race and Raymond's 1m. 12.5s. is the top figure for New England performers.

The Prout Memorial 600 was instituted in 1928. Joe Tierney won the first race in 1m. 17.2s. For the next three years the race was reduced to 440 yards, with Berney McCafferty winning twice and Eddie Blake the other time. The distance again became 600 yards in '32. Beginning '32 the winners and their times follow: Arnold Adams, 1m. 15s.; McCafferty, 1m. 15.6s.; Milton Sandler, 1m. 15.4s.; Ivan Fuqua, 1m. 14.8s.; Sandler, 1m. 15.8s.; Herbert, 1m. 14.4s.; and Herbert again in 1m. 14s. If either Raymond or Gill comes through Saturday, Boston will produce a winner in this event for the first time in seven years.

Racers Climb

LONDON, Jan. 25 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers tied Earl Court Rangers 4-4 in a British National Hockey League fixture last night and as result, climbed within a point of the league-leading Harringay Greyhounds.

Scorers for the racers were Earl Nicholson of Moose Jaw and Archie Creighton, Steve Latoski and Jack Atchinson, all of Winnipeg. Rangers' goals were shared equally by Leo Lamoureau, centre from Windsor, Ont., and Bobbie Lee from Montreal.

Gehrig Signs Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, durable first baseman of the New York Yankees, signed his 1939 contract today for his fifteenth season with baseball's world champions.

Although the terms of the contract were not announced, it is believed Gehrig took a slight cut from his last year's salary of $39,000. Last year he had one of his poorest seasons, batting only .295, the first time in his career as a regular that he dropped below .300.

'Gabby' Hartnett Is Banquet Guest

Leo "Gabby" Hartnett of Millville announced today that he would attend the local baseball writers' annual banquet at the Copley-Plaza Feb. 2.

The Chicago Cubs' catcher-manager, one of the really great backstops of the modern game, will make the trip from Hot Springs, Ark.

Hartnett joins the banquet line-up of New England major league managers, which also includes Leo Durocher, Pie Traynor and Mickey Cochrane.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Rae Crowther, ex-Colgate star and line coach at Harvard, named line coach at Pennsylvania under George Munger.

Five Years Ago

Associated Press survey indicated only four colleges, Columbia, Cornell, Navy, Syracuse, likely to send full fleets to Poughkeepsie Regatta.

Sporting Around the Hub

Duffy Belongs in Shrine

Now that Eddie Collins has been rightfully rewarded with a permanent niche in the Cooperstown Hall of Fame, the Baseball Writers' Association of America should get busy and add the name of another deserving gentleman who belongs to the present Fenway Park crew. Their man is Hughie Duffy, Red Sox scout for New England, who back in 1894 set the all-time batting record at .438. Through the current lively ball era, no player has even made threatening gestures at Hughie's remarkable average.

The early appointment of Collins, one of the smartest players who ever pulled on a glove, was more or less expected. He just missed the 1938 poll. But Duffy, like many other old-time greats, is unknown to the present-day crowd of scribes, and therefore must wait until younger and better-known stars precede him into the Cooperstown shrine.

* * *

The Bees today announced the signing of Art Doll to a 1939 contract. The giant pitcher won 17 games and lost only 10 at Boston's Hartford farm in the Eastern League last season. When Art first reported to the Bees at St. Petersburg three or four springs back, he was a catcher.

* * *

The Springfield College gymnastic team, one of the best in the country, will give an exhibition in Samuel Johnson Memorial Gymnasium of the Boston Y. M. C. A., Feb. 4, under auspices of the Kiwanis Club of this city. The proceeds will be used for children's benefit.

* * *

Latest news on the Prout Games concerns the entry of Arthur Burns of Manhattan, the IC4-A high jump champion who recently did 6ft. 7in. in flat shoes. It develops, also, that Gene Venzke may withdraw from the mile run here Saturday and compete in the two-mile. Because of an injury, the Pennsylvanian thinks his chances may be better in the longer distance.

* * *

The eight-man Prout Games' 1,000-yard run field was completed today with addition of three names to the list. Latest entries are from John Borican of the Shore A. C., New Jersey; Bill Hendrix, South Atlantic Conference champion from North Carolina, and Bill Moclair of Manhattan, who smashed the I. C. 4-A two-mile record last year.

* * *

Clarence and Sumner Bodfish of Concord advanced to the semifinals of the State Class B badminton championships at the University Club last night. In the women's division, the top-seeded pair of Elizabeth Allen and Mary Emery advanced to the semifinals without losing a game.

* * *

Quite a sizable sum should be turned over to charity next Saturday night when the Olympics meet the Cornwall Flyers. Last time the Canadians came to town, they drew 25,057—the season's high—for two games. Because of the Prout Games, Saturday's affair will take place at the Arena. Sunday's will be back at the Garden.

* * *

Tennis and Racquet Club and Harvard Graduates will meet tonight in a match to determine the leadership in the second half of the State Class A Association race. The game, however, will affect only the former, which has won four, lost none. A loss tonight would put Tennis and Racquet in a tie for first with Union Boat Club Blues, who have won four, lost one.

* * *

M. I. T., in second place in the New England basketball league standing, begins practice next week for its game Feb. 15 with B. U. Tech has won five, lost one, and scored 221 points to opponents' 196.

* * *

Two veterans and two sophomores comprise the Boston College two-mile relay team which will compete in the Prout Games Saturday. The old-timers are Arthur Allan and Johnny Cronin. The sophs are Joe Shea and Bill Harkins. Harkins came out for track this year for the first time since his stay at B. C.

Huskies Enter Danny Miles In Prout High Jump

Northeastern will have five individual entrants in addition to its one- and two-mile relay teams in the Prout games at the Garden Saturday night.

Heading the Husky individuals is Capt. Danny Miles of Norwood, New England Intercollegiate high jump champion, who cleared 6 ft. 5 in. in the dual meet at Bates last Saturday.

Arthur Field, a sophomore who also will compete in that event, jumped 6 ft. 1 in. against Bates.

The Huskies will have in the dash Sophomores Charlie Chipkin of New Haven, and Jack Caswell of Ilion, N. Y., in addition to the veteran George Shanker of Dorchester. Last year Chipkin was second to Ken Clapp of Brown in his trial heat, but failed to place in the semifinals. Both Caswell and Chipkin are expected to run 5.6s or better Saturday.

The Huskies will hold their relay time trials late this afternoon and Coach Jerry Tatton will announce the make-up of the teams tomorrow. The mile quartet will meet Seton Hall and Boston College, while the two-milers will run against five other colleges.

Grimsby vs. Sheffield

LONDON, Jan. 25 (CP Cable)—Grimsby Town won the right to meet Sheffield United in the fifth round of the English Football Cup Competition by defeating Millwall 3-2 yesterday in a replayed fourth-round contest at Grimsby. Last Saturday the teams played to a 2-2 draw in London.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 24

National League

New York Americans 4, Toronto 1.
Boston 6, Montreal 4.

International-American League

Syracuse 8, Providence 1.
Springfield 4, Philadelphia 2.

American Association

Tulsa 9, Kansas City 4.

Tonight's Schedule

National League

No games scheduled.

International-American League

Providence at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.

American Association

Wichita at Minnesapolis.

Star-Packed Staff a Loser

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 25 (AP)—Like "Old McDonald," the St. Louis Cardinals had a farm, and that brings up one of smiling Charley Barrett's inimitable baseball stories about a team that finished last even though it had what proved to be an all-star pitching staff.

Back in 1930, the veteran scout recalled, the Cardinals had a farm at St. Joseph, Mo., and its pitchers included Bill Lee and Dizzy Dean (now with the Chicago Cubs), Fritz Ostermueller (Boston Red Sox), Peaches Davis (Cincinnati), Mace Brown (Pittsburgh) and Jim Winford (ex-Cardinal coming up again with Brooklyn).

"How do you like that for a pitching staff?" Barrett asked with a twinkle in his eye. "Doesn't that look like real money on the hill? It surely does, but get ready for the kicker.

"That St. Joseph club finished last in an eight-team league, winning only 53 games and losing 92, a percentage of .366."

The records showed that Dizzy Dean was the only one of the six pitchers who performed like a real prospect. He won 17 games and lost eight. Lee lost a game and won none. Ostermueller had a record of two won, 10 lost. Davis won three and lost seven, Winford won one and lost two, and Brown was charged with seven defeats without a single victory.

Speaking of Ostermueller reminded Barrett that a scout can be a money-maker for his team. Barrett picked up Fritz for something like $1750.

The Cardinals in turn sold Ostermueller to the Boston Red Sox for $22,000 and three players. One of the players was Outfielder "Long Tom" Winsett, whom they later sold to Brooklyn for $30,000. That is $52,000 realized on an initial investment of $1750.

Another profitable deal for the Cardinals was made on even less of an investment. The Cards and the Reds each extended financial assistance to a minor league team, the Cards putting up $1000 and taking second pick after the Reds of any player they wanted at the end of the season.

Cincinnati took outfielder Johnny Rizzo and Barrett selected outfielder Ival Goodman. The Cards later sold Goodman to the Reds and subsequently acquired Rizzo from them through their Elimra, N. Y., farm. Then the Cards sold Rizzo to Pittsburgh for about $25,000.

"Yes, a scout can make some money for a ball club," Barrett said.

Featured Guest at Dinner

By a Staff Photographer

Gabby Hartnett
Chicago manager to attend baseball writers' dinner here Feb. 2.

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. . clean, fair, expertly reported

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- By-Plays
- And Talking of—
- Chess

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Bruins and Americans Win Hockey Games—Baseball Writers Vote—Rugby

Three Players Added To Baseball's Hall of Fame

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—That is a pretty fair ball club they are getting together up at Cooperstown, N. Y. Three recruits showed up today. They were George Sisler, Eddie Collins and Wee Willie Keeler, latest players elected to baseball's Hall of Fame that stands hard by the field where Cadet Abner Doubleday, U. S. M. A., laid out the first playing field 100 years ago.

Sisler, Collins and Keeler got their contracts for the greatest team of all yesterday. Each received more than 75 per cent of the votes in the balloting by the Baseball Writers' Association according to the tabulation.

Sisler Has 235 Votes

There was not much doubt about it. Sisler, epitome of ease and grace as a first baseman and one of the great hitters of all time, got 235 votes. Collins, long the beau ideal of second baseman and a remarkable all-around player, was named on 213 of the 274 ballots and Keeler, hitting star of the boisterous Baltimore Orioles of the 'nineties swaggered into the throne room with 207 votes, one more than the minimum necessary for election.

The poll reached a new high of 274 ballots with each voter naming 10 candidates. Twenty-eight nominees drew more than 25 votes each.

There are 19 in the Hall of Fame now. Twelve were elected by the writers: Ty Cobb, Babe Ruth, Honus Wagner, Christy Mathewson, Walter Johnson, Napoleon Lajoie, Tris Speaker, Cy Young, Grover Cleveland Alexander and the three newcomers. Seven others, pioneers of the game, were added by the baseball centennial committee of Judge K. M. Landis and the American and National League presidents, Will Harridge and Ford Frick. They were George Wright, M. C. Bulkeley, Ban Johnson, John McGraw, Connie Mack, Henry Chadwick and Alexander Cartwright.

Two Berths Open

The writers have filled every position on a team except third base and catcher. But McGraw was a better than fair third baseman on the Orioles, while Connie Mack was a catcher "way back when."

Keeler was perhaps the greatest player of the colorful crew that made Baltimore one of the strongest clubs in the National League. Contemporary of Hughey Jennings, McGraw and Wilbert Robinson, he was one of the great hitters of his day, a scientific batsman who coined the slogan, "Hit 'em where they ain't."

For 14 years he hit better than .300, this in the days when a man who hit .285 was considered a rattling good batter. His .432 average in 1897 is second only to Hugh Duffy's mark of .438 compiled in 1893.

Keeler played with the Orioles from 1894 to 1898. He was with Brooklyn from 1899 to 1902 and with the New York Highlanders, now the Yankees, from 1903 to 1909. He finished up with the Giants in 1910.

Sisler and Collins still are active in the game. Sisler is high commissioner of semi-pro baseball, while Collins is general manager of the Boston Red Sox.

Michigan Sent Sisler

George Sisler was one of the most notable baseball figures of the twenties. A pitcher at the University of Michigan, he broke in with the St. Louis Browns and soon became the game's No. 1 first baseman, a great fielder, a great hitter. Just when his career seemed brightest—in 1923 after he had hit .420 and been voted the American League's most valuable player in 1922—he was forced out of action for a season. He never played the same again, although he came back with Washington and the Boston Nationals later.

Collins ranks as one of the great second basemen. He broke in with the Philadelphia Athletics fresh from Columbia in 1906 and played with Home Run Baker, Jack Barry, and Stuffy McInnis in the $100,000 infield. When Mack dismantled the club in 1914, Collins went to the Chicago White Sox.

He played the best second base in the business there until 1926, when he was dismissed after two years as manager. He ended his active career with his old club, the A's.

Collins hit .333 for a lifetime average, stole 743 bases and is generally considered a standout fielding second baseman. He hit better than .400 in three of his seven World Series. Other leaders in this year's poll, with votes received, include:

Rube Waddell 179, Rogers Hornsby 176, Frank Chance 158, Ed Delehanty 145, Ed Walsh 132, Johnny Evers 107, Miller Huggins 97, Rabbit Maranville 82, Jimmie Collins 72, Roger Bresnahan 7, Fred Clarke 59, Mordecai Brown 54, Wilbert Robinson 46, Chief Bender 40, Herb Pennock 40 Ray Schalk 35, Hugh Duffy 34, Ross Young 34, Hugh Jennings 33, Joe McGinnity 32, Home Run Baker 30, Addie Joss 28, Eddie Plank 28, Mickey Cochrane 28 and Frank Frisch 26.

Slapnicka Has Turn at Bat

DELRAY BEACH, Fla., Jan. 25 (AP)—This is the time of year for American League rivals to predict the all-conquering New York Yankees can be stopped and yesterday it was C. C. Slapnicka's turn at bat.

Slapnicka is Vice-President of the Cleveland baseball club and he would not be surprised if the Indians turned the trick.

"I believe the Yankees can be beat," he said, "and not one, but several clubs could do it. Barring accidents, of course, the Yanks have a good chance of repeating, but any number of things could happen. Injuries would hurt them, and even if the player should stay in good shape, the stars could have an off season, as all stars do."

Not that Slapnicka wants to go too far out on the proverbial limb.

"Over in Texas," he said, "they have a saying that anybody who tries to predict the weather is either a fool or a newcomer. It's the same way in baseball."

Slapnicka looks for a close race, with Boston, Detroit and Cleveland all in there running.

The Indians? .

"I figure Bob Feller will win upwards of 20 games," he said. "I also figure that, barring mishaps, Feller, Johnny Allen and Mel Harder among them will account for between 55 and 60 games. If they do that we'll be tough—mighty tough."

Feller, who is vacationing here with Slapnicka and Rollie Hemsley, the Cleveland catcher, did not have much to say himself.

"I've got room for improvement," he said, "but I think I will know better what to do if I go into another slump like the bad one I had last summer (Feller won 17 and lost 11 games). Everybody was giving me advice and I guess I was trying to do too many things. Next time I won't worry about it. The way I figure it now—you either do or you don't and there's no use worrying."

Slapnicka expects improvement from several players, including Feller, and is particularly high on John Getfrey Heath, the young Indian outfielder.

"Jeff Heath," he said, "is likely to be one of the greatest outfielders, as far as hitting is concerned, in a long time. I wouldn't be surprised if he led the league not one year but several."

Heath batted .343 last season.

He also is confident Ken Keltner, rookie third baseman, will come through in fine style.

The Indians, Slapnicka said, are about ready to start, with the possible exception that a young infielder or two may step up. Oscar Grimes looks like a coming second baseman, he said, and a half-dozen lads—Webb, Scalsey, Russell and Mack among them—will be hustling for a crack at the shortstop job held by Lyn Lary.

Keen Struggle For Second In Hockey Scoring

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 25 (AP)—With Kirby McDonald of the Philadelphia Ramblers far out in front, chief interest in the International-American Hockey League individual scoring race lay today in the contest for second place.

While McDonald was increasing his lead on the runners-up to eight points, league headquarters' figures showed, his teammate, Bob Kirk, moved into a tie for second place with Phil Hergesheimer of the Cleveland Barons. Each had 35 points.

Hergesheimer was the league's leading goal getter, however, with 22 to his credit. McDonald's 43 points were compiled with 29 assists and only 14 goals.

All the scorers with 30 points or better were on the rosters of either the Ramblers or the Barons and right behind them came a couple of Springfield Indians, Tommy Filmore and Jack Houpin, with 29 points each. The top scorers:

	G	A	Pts
McDonald, Phila.	14	29	43
Hergesheimer, Cleve.	22	13	35
Kirk, Phila.	10	25	35
Kroi, Phila.	12	21	33
Carse, Phila	14	18	32
Bartholome, Cleve.	15	16	31
Duguid, Cleve.	14	17	31
Tapin, Phila.	12	18	30
Filmore, Spfld.	16	13	29
Houpin, Spfld.	5	24	29
Barton, Phila.	10	18	28
Markel, Syracuse	10	18	28
Kilrea, Hershey	11	16	27
Wareing, Phila.	10	17	27
LaFrance, Spfld.	9	18	27

Kaufman

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Cecilia Colledge Retains Ice Title

LONDON, Jan. 25 (AP)—Cecilia Colledge of England retained her European figure skating championship yesterday when she defeated Megan Taylor, England, and 11 other woman skaters. Miss Taylor, world champion, was second, and Daphne Walke, also of Great Britain, third.

Miss Colledge scored 1,848.5 points to 1,837.4 for Miss Taylor. Competitors from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Norway, and Sweden also were in the meet.

Ole Miss Keeps Mehre

UNIVERSITY, Miss., Jan. 25 (AP)—Harry J. Mehre signed a new contract for five years recently as head football coach and director of athletics at the University of Mississippi.

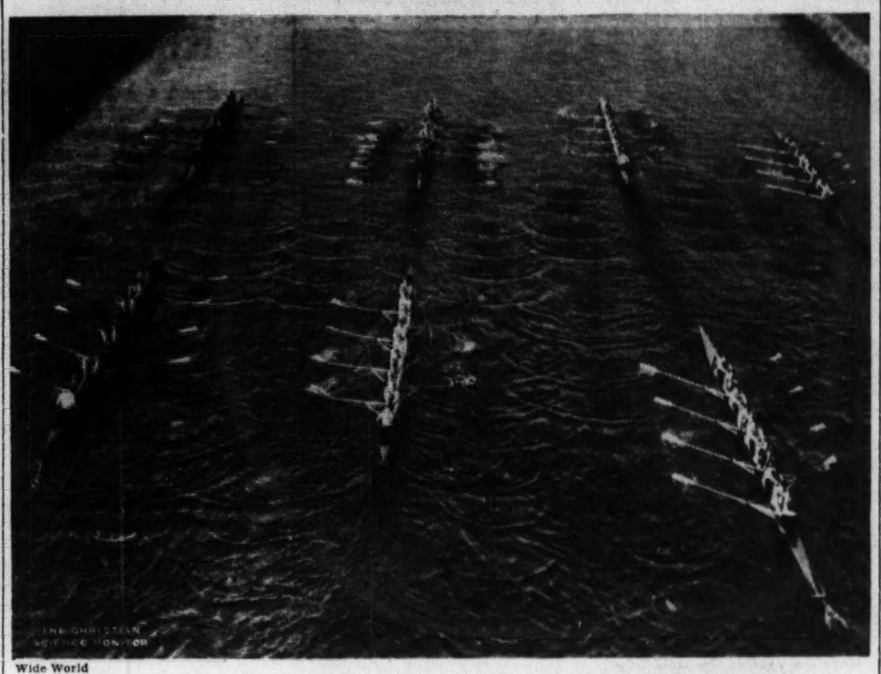
The 1938 football season was the first under Mehre's direction at Ole Miss and was considered one of the best in the school's history. Under the former University of Georgia mentor, the Rebels won nine of 11 games, losing to Vanderbilt and Tennessee.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Mississippi 44, Southwestern (Memphis) 32.
Baylor 35, Texas Christian 31.
Oklahoma Aggies 28, Edmond (Okla.) Teachers 27.
Montana 38, Washington State 37.
Miss. College 50, La. College 34.
Miami 46, Havana 40.
David Lipscomb 40, Vanderbilt 33.
St. John's (Collegeville) 39; Hamline 37.
North Dakota A. C. 47, Moorhead (Minn.) S. T. 37.
N. C. State 35, North Carolina 22.

Mud Puddles



Wide World

SEATTLE, Wash.—Seven of the eight crews of the University of Washington passing through the Lake Washington Canal into Lake Union for the first practice of the 1939 training season.

Rossmen Defeat Canadiens As Amerks Top the Leafs

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Boston	20	7	1	79	36	41
Rangers	16	7	3	74	48	35
Americans	13	9	7	73	75	33
Toronto	11	14	4	64	61	26
Chicago	9	14	5	56	70	23
Detroit	9	15	4	57	75	22
Canadiens	6	18	6	61	99	18

Results Jan. 24

Boston 6, Canadiens 4.
Americans 4, Toronto 1.

Sometimes the behavior of results in the National Hockey League is docile to what should be expected and last night was one of the times. The Boston Bruins, as league leaders, should have been expected to beat Canadiens, and did so, 6-4, and Americans, a third-place team, should be expected to beat Toronto, fourth-place club, and did, 4-1.

The story does not end there however, for there were surprises of distinct importance in both games. Bruins, known around the circuit as the most powerful defensive unit in the league, gave up four goals to the lowly Canadiens. Only once before this season has Frankie Brimsek been beaten four times and that took place in New York, Dec. 29, when Amerks beat him 4 to 2.

Three Shots On Cude

Canadiens have been troublesome to the Bruins all season in that their style of hockey disrupts the orthodox play of the locals. In the four previous contests the Canadiens have broken even with the Bruins winning two shutout games and losing by one-goal margins, 1-0 and 3-2. It looked like another close-checking affair last night when the Bruins went 18 minutes of the first period with only two shots recorded on the Canadiens goalie, Wilf Cude. The third shot, at 18m. 47s., went by Cude from the stick of Ray Getliffe. The Bruins really scored one goal in three shots for 20 minutes, a pretty good scoring average in one way and in another way a rather faulty offense with only three shots.

In the second period offensive measures really put on the pressure and both goalies were definitely animated monkeys in their cages. The Bruins put in two goals and Canadiens one. In the third session their were six goals scored, three for each side. Brimsek had the busier evening on saves, making 33 to 17 for Cude.

10 Out of 14 Scored

Conacher, Crawford and Hollett led the Boston scoring with two goals, two assists, and an assist and a goal, respectively. Getliffe, Clapper and Schmidt scored the other goals. Drouin, Siebert, Gagnon and Cain scored for Canadiens with Haynes and Blake each getting two assist. In all there were 10 out of 14 Bruins, excluding Goalie Brimsek, who figured in the scoring. Cooney Weiland ran the team from the bench with Art Ross sitting in the stands.

In New York the Amerks again topped the Toronto Maple Leafs. In six games now played the Americans have beaten the Smythe team four times. The victory brought Amerks to within two points of Rangers, second-place club, and left Toronto a full seven points below second place.

The Americans sewed the game up early having a 3-0 lead going into the last period. Art Jackson, property of the Bruins on loan to Americans and once the property of Toronto, scored two goals with Schriner and Wiseman getting the others. Syl Apps scored the only Toronto goal.

W. M.

Michigan Enters Two Athletes In Millrose Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—University of Michigan, track and field champions of the Big Ten Conference, will be represented in the Millrose meet on Feb. 4 for the first time in six years. The Maize and Blue, accepting invitations for two of its stars, has entered Elmer Gedeon in the 60-yard high hurdles and Ralph Schwarzkopf in the two-mile run.

Gedeon, a varsity football and baseball star, went out for the Michigan track team for the first time last year. He won the Big Ten indoor and outdoor high hurdles championships and placed third in the National Collegiate A. A. high hurdles behind Fred Wolcott of Rice and Dick Keans of Colorado.

During the last indoor season he tied the indoor dirt-track 70-yard hurdles record of 8.6s., in taking the Big Ten final at Chicago. He also is credited with 9 seconds in the 75-yard hurdles and his 14.3s. outdoors makes him among the ranking timbertoppers in the country.

Schwarzkopf was equally brilliant in his first varsity campaign as a sophomore last year. A native of Saginaw, Mich., Schwarzkopf was an unknown when he appeared at the Penn Relays last Spring and proceeded to run away from Joe McCluskey and Don Lash in the special 3,000-meter run in the fast time of 8m. 39s. The Michigan star is a versatile runner. He ran a mile in 4m. 16s., ran two miles in 9m. 11s., taking second to Wisconsin's Walter Mehl in the Big Ten championships, and ran three-quarters in 3m. 1.9s., taking fourth in the Princeton invitation meet when Wayne Rideout set a world mark of 3m. 3s.

The last Michigan star who competed in the big meet was Edwin T. (Ned) Turner, Olympic 800-meter finalist of 1932.

Yankees Sign Pitcher

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Jan. 25 (AP)—John (Red) Haley, who pitched last year for Newark in the International League, said last night that he had signed with the New York Yankees.

Haley, who has been working at the Biffington Mine of the H. C. Frick Coal Company, said he would leave next week for Florida to await the Yankees' training season at St. Petersburg.

N. Y. Y. C. Fleet Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—John Parkinson, veteran yachtsman and member of the afterguards of the America's Cup defenders Resolute and Rainbow, has been appointed fleet captain of the New York Yacht Club.

Lamb and Wallace Sweep 1,500 Meters

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 25 (AP)—Unmindful of a fine snow and brisk west wind, George Wallace of San Francisco skimmed over the Fowler Lake course in 2m. 21.8s. yesterday to win the first heat of the 1,500-meter race in the American Olympic skating team trials.

Delbert Lamb of Milwaukee, member of the 1936 team, came in three seconds behind him.

Wallace and Lamb, paired in the race, spread-eagled the other 31 contestants, and apparently little short of a fall in today's final heat can keep them out of berths on the 1940 squad.

Wallace's time compared with the world record of 2m. 17.4s., established by Oscar Mathiesen of Norway at Davis, Switzerland, in 1914.

Eyston Gets Cross

PARIS (AP)—Capt. G. E. T. Eyston, holder of the world's land speed record of 357.5 m. p. h., was presented with the Cross of a Knight of the Legion of Honor at a luncheon here recently.

Peter Fick Takes Freestyle Swim In Pan-American Meet

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 25 (AP)—Peter Fick, stellar New York freestyle swimmer, defeated Luis Alcivar in a special 100-meter freestyle race as the second session of the Pan-American swimming meet got under way before 6,000 fans last night. Fick finished a foot and a half ahead of Alcivar and was timed in 58.5s., for the distance.

Jeannette Campbell of Argentina won the women's 100-meter freestyle event in the slow time of 1m. .09s. Mrs. Katherine Rawls Thompson of Miami was second in 1m. 10.2s. and Erika Lamb of Argentina third. The Miami star was ahead early in the race, but lost to Miss Campbell on the turns.

Steven Wozniak of Buffalo, N. Y., won the men's 800-meters freestyle in 10m. 35.8s, a new Argentine record. Jose Duranona was second in 10m. 37.2s., while Abel Gilbert of Ecuador and Jorge Berroeta of Chile were tied for third. The old National record was 10m. 38.4s.

Mrs. Thompson scored the third American victory. The Miami girl won the 100-meters breaststroke in 1m. 31.4s., 10 seconds off the South American record. Hilda Oerthmann of Argentina, the only other contestant in this event, finished second in 1m. 34.5s.

Cubs Forget About Cardinal Slugger

CHICAGO, Jan. 25 (AP)—Win or lose, the Chicago Cubs have decided to defend their National League championship without a new first baseman. Clarence Rowland, of the Cub business office, announced officially and formally the club had given up hope of obtaining slugging Johnny Mize from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Manager Gabby Hartnett announced a month ago that if the Cubs did not land a slugger for the spot, Phil Cavarretta would take over the job from Rip Collins, Cub first baseman last season.

Rowland said "We did all we could to get Mize and there's no sense in trying further."

Hartnett has been silent on what plans, if any, he has for Collins. Cavarretta, although only 21 has been with the Cubs four years, dividing his time between the outfield and first base.

Brookline Rinks Busy at Quebec

QUEBEC, Jan. 25 (AP)—W. G. McGerrigel and his Ormstown curlers defeated a rink skipped by H. W. Minot of Brookline, Mass., 13-7, in a third-round match for the Holt Renfrew Trophy in the 26th Quebec international curling bonspiel yesterday.

In a first-round match in the City of Quebec Trophy play, a Brookline rink led by C. B. Judge downed O. Millar's Montreal Caledonians, 14-11.

E. Morency's Jacques Cartier rink defeated A. S. Browne's Brookline, Mass., four, 10-9, in second-round play for the Holt Renfrew Trophy.

National Champion in Action

Wide World

Al Piatnik, Ohio State's national diving champion, executes a perfect half-gaynor to take first place in the Michigan-Ohio State swimming meet that ended in a 42-all tie at Ann Arbor recently.

Yachting Off Bermuda Gets Winter Start

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 25—Yachting has been launched off Bermuda waters with the opening race in the Winter Championship Series for Bermuda's International One Design fleet. The result of this series of races will determine the Bermuda yachts which will sail against the Long Island Sound Internationals in the annual competition in Bermuda in April. These races will be sailed every Thursday afternoon until March 21.

It was decided at a recent meeting at the Royal Bermuda Yacht Club that there would be a minimum of eight races in the series and that in order to qualify—yachts must sail in at least 70 per cent of races scheduled. Restrictions were placed on the number of haul-outs that would be allowed each yacht during the season.

International rules have been adopted limiting the size of the sails that may be carried, so that in future all yachts, both local and foreign, will have exactly the same sail area. The fleet is now arranging to get new sails with which to repel the Long Islanders' invasion.

Four persons, the maximum number of hands, are usually carried as crew by the One Designs, although women and children—under 13 years of age—are not counted as crew unless they act as helmsmen.

It is understood that all the usual helmsmen will be handling the "wiggle sticks" this season, with the exception of Eldon Trimingham who has turned his position over to Roddy Williams. Trimingham will be a spectator and a critic of the fleet, and all those who make false maneuvers during a race will receive the benefit of his long racing experience in advice when they come ashore.

Owen Darrell will be chairman of the Regatta Committee and official starter, a post which he has filled for several years in a most competent manner. The chairman will decide whether races are to be sailed. A black ball hoisted at the Yacht Club at 12 noon on Thursdays will denote that a race will take place as scheduled. The following yachts will take part in the series: Zephyr, Number One, Skipper J. E. Pearman; Vixen, Number Two, Skippers Fenton Trimingham and Leslie Howarth; Teaser, Number Three, Skippers Vincent Frith and Bert Darrell; Undine, Number Four, Skipper Roddy Williams; Coquette, Number Five, Skipper Bayard Dill.

Cyclone Coaches Fill Eighty-Nine Speaking Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa — Interest of Iowa State College in athletics of the State and increased interest of Iowa people in Cyclone athletics is evidenced by Athletic Director George F. Veenker's report to the college athletic council on football banquet speaking engagements filled by staff members.

Seven coaches on the Iowa State athletics staff made 89 appearances last fall in 50 Iowa cities. Night after night without respite Cyclone coaches spoke to banquet groups totaling nearly 10,000 on sportsmanship, the value of athletics and the evils in subsidization.

When accepting invitations to these high school banquets in all sections of the State, the Iowa State staff members often took with them several Cyclone gridders and the motion pictures of one of the Iowa State football games.

Jim Yeager, head football coach, led the speaking parade with 27 appearances in less than six weeks. Director Veenker filled 16 engagements. Coaches Ed Bock, the all-America guard, Ray Donels, LeRoy Timm, Harry Schmidt and Hugo Otopalik spoke almost as many times. Yeager has not yet completed his schedule of speaking engagements.

Films of the Cyclone 14-0 victory over Drake were most popular, being in demand 16 times. The 8-7 win over Nebraska and the hair-raising 13-13 tie with Kansas State ranked next in popularity.

Though the tour was somewhat of a load on the coaches, whose full schedule begins at 8 each morning, Veenker says: "We enjoy it. It gives us a chance to meet people all over the State and acquaint our citizens with Iowa State College and its athletic program."

Pirates Satisfy Bell

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 25 (AP)—Fern Lee Bell, outfielder drafted by the Pittsburgh Pirates from Louisville in the American Association last fall, has sent his signed contract for 1939 to Pirate headquarters.

Bell, from Los Angeles, is 26 years old, five feet 11 inches tall, and weighs 185 pounds. He is a right-handed hitter and thrower.

Five of his eight years in organized baseball have been spent with Class AA leagues.

Last year he hit .305 for Hollywood in 44 games during the early part of the season and in the latter part hit .327 in 129 games for Louisville.

Senior P. G. A. Play

The third P. G. A. Seniors' championship will be played over the Bobby Jones Golf Course in Sarasota, Fla. Dates have not been decided upon. The first championship went to Jock Hutchinson in 1937 and the second to Fred McLeod in 1938.

Eastern Owners Meet

WILLIAMSPORT, Penna., Jan. 25 (AP)—President Thomas H. Richardson of the Eastern Baseball League has called a meeting of club owners in New York City, Sunday, Feb. 5, to discuss the schedule for the 1939 season.

And Talking of . . . Rugger

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The 'International' Situation

LONDON—And so we come to the "international" period of the 1938-39 English Rugby Football season. Starting with the match between England and Wales on the Twickenham ground here, Jan. 21. (England won the match, 3 to 0, before a crowd of 65,000). As the word "international" may conjure up to some readers the notion of a sort of Olympic gathering of teams from many lands, I should explain perhaps that, as applied to British football, "international" customarily refers to England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Ireland, for Rugger purposes, meaning the North and South combined.

Those are the four countries disputing the annual international championship on the Rugger field. And here are the dates upon which they are scheduled to do so:

Jan. 21, at Twickenham—England 3, Wales 0.
Feb. 4, at Cardiff—Wales vs. Scotland.
Feb. 11, at Twickenham—England vs. Ireland.
Feb. 25, at Dublin—Ireland vs. Scotland.
March 11, at Belfast—Ireland vs. Wales.
March 18, at Murrayfield—Scotland vs. England.

1938 Standing

How will it all work out?

That is the question. And by way of begging it at this early stage of the proceedings, may I divert your attention to the way the tournament finished up last year. Which was like this:

	Won	Lost	—Pts.— For	Agst.
Scotland	3	0	52	26
Wales	2	1	31	21
England	1	2	60	49
Ireland	0	3	33	70

Scotland, you see, won all three of its engagements, a performance that is described somewhat romantically as "gaining the triple crown." The scores in the Scotsmen's favor being 21 points to 16 against England, 23 points to 14 against Ireland, and eight points to six against Wales.

Calcutta Cup

For the Rugby footballers of England and Scotland, "the" match of each season is always the clash between their respective national fifteens, staged alternately at Twickenham and Murrayfield, Edinburgh. This is the only match of the "international" series in which the victors receive a tangible prize. To wit the Calcutta Cup, a delightful example of Indian craftsmanship originally subscribed for by Scottish and English residents of Calcutta, presented by them to the Calcutta Club, and handed on to the Rugby Union for its present purpose, after the Calcutta Club was disbanded.

The International Rugby Tournament was not always quite the insular matter that it is now. The National Fifteen of France used to participate as well. But in France the game went off along what the British authorities felt to be the wrong lines, and eight years ago all contact between British and French sides was forbidden here until such time as the Frenchmen should be considered to have put their house in order. Maybe we shall not have to wait very much longer before France comes on the scene again. Most Rugger folk here would welcome such an occurrence, because the French, beginning in the role of learners, developed so impressively that, before their exit, they had succeeded in defeating all four of the countries that had taught them the game.

One of the things held responsible for the unsatisfactory way things went in France was an inter-club championship which heated up the competitive atmosphere of play rather considerably. In England, there is no such thing. And no desire for any such thing. As the essence of amateur Rugger, under Rugby Union laws, is the playing of the game merely for the game's sake.

Good Sportsmanship

In the main, Rugby football is just a matter of "friendly" inter-club matches. The results of these have no bearing on one another, there is no striving for League points or silver medals, and the general quality of sportsmanship remains very high in an extremely strenuous, hard-knocking game where, for obvious reasons, it is possible for it to sink decidedly low if teams become careless of proper traditions in a desire for victory.

Women's National Squash Racquets Play Moves Along

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25 (AP)—Sixteen players, among them first seeded Anne Page of Philadelphia, remained in the field today as the Women's National Squash Rackets Championship tourney went into the quarterfinals.

They included four New Yorkers—Mrs. Ary J. Lamme, Helen Stone, Frida Scharman and Mrs. A. W. Paine—and one Bostonian, Eleonora R. Sears. All the others are from Philadelphia.

Mrs. C. C. Madeira, of Philadelphia, was slightly injured in one of yesterday's feature matches, but after taking time out she went ahead to defeat 18-year-old Mercedes Madden, of Boston, 15-8, 15-1, 15-9.

Miss Page, favored to regain the title she lost last year, advanced to the third round by defeating a Philadelphia rival, Mrs. George Foedisch, 15-6, 15-7, 15-11.

Texas Open

The Texas Open Golf Championship will be played at the Brackenridge Course at San Antonio.

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Boston Amusements—Incoming Films, Concerts, Art

Fresh Consignment of Films From Hollywood and England

'The Great Man Votes,' Hitchcock's prize-winning film 'The Lady Vanishes,' Victor Herbert's 'Sweethearts' in revival, and a new John Garfield picture promised for Boston movie houses.

So far as anyone can tell in advance, the movie bills in prospect for the coming week in Boston are promising. Some of the pictures that have been scheduled, already have been highly praised elsewhere. Those that are fresh from Hollywood have casts that appear propitious. If the results bear out indications there should be no lack of entertainment during the next few days for regular patrons of the screen.

At the Keith Memorial a double bill that includes "The Great Man Votes" and "The Lady Vanishes" settles down to a regular schedule today. In "The Great Man Votes" John Barrymore has another of the character parts with which he has been regaling himself in recent seasons. He is supposed to be a widower living in a down-at-the-heel district with his two children. A political campaign turns the attention of the city in his direction and gives him an opportunity to re-establish himself as a person of consequence. Two youngsters in the cast have prominent parts. One of them is Peter Holden who made his reputation in the theater last season in "On Borrowed Time." The other is Virginia Weidler. The plot is based on an original story by Gordon Hillman, former Boston newspaperman.

"The Lady Vanishes" is an English film, directed by that specialist in mystery yarns, Alfred Hitchcock. The New York movie reviewers voted it the best directed picture of the past year. The acting for the puzzling events that make up the yarn is a Continental express traveling through a Balkan country. The device has been used before, but it generally is effective. Paul Lukas, Dame May Whitty, Margaret Lockwood, and Michael Redgrave are a few of the passengers involved in the adventure. Not all of them, it is safe to assume, are what they seem on the surface; for spies are rumored to be involved in what happens.

* * *

Metropolitan

"Dawn Patrol" is departing from the Metropolitan this evening and will be succeeded tomorrow by a Warner opus, "They Made Me a Criminal" with John Garfield as the gentleman of the title. With him in the cast will be the "Dead End" kids . . . who seem to be the busiest players on the Warner lot . . . Claude Rains, Ann Sheridan, May Robson, and Gloria Dickson.

Mr. Garfield, in case anyone needs to be reminded attracted considerable attention in "Four Daughters." In the new picture he will be seen as a pugilist who on the day after he wins a championship learns from the newspapers that he is supposed to have murdered a reporter and then to have been killed himself in an automobile accident while fleeing from the city. With that for a cue, he decides to disappear; but eventually a detective discovers his identity, and—as the press sheets say — "an unusual climax" follows.

Mr. Moto, the familiar detective, is back at work in the second film on the bill, "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." Peter Lorre is the great sleuth once more, and his companions will include Ricardo Cortez, Virginia Field, John Carradine, and George Sanders.

* * *

State and Orpheum

Musical romance and comedy will divide the honors at the State and Orpheum beginning tomorrow. On the musical side, Victor Herbert's operetta, "Sweethearts," has been revived in Technicolor with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in the chief parts. The supporting cast lists Frank Morgan, Ray Bolger, Florence Rice, Mischa Auer, Herman Bing, Reginald Gardiner, and Fay Holden, to go only half way through the roll of players. W. S. Van Dyke directed.

Apparently some changes have been made in the yarn. The story opens now with the "Escape" number which was in the second act of the original. But there will be plenty of such familiar songs as "Pretty as a Picture," "Summer Serenade," and "Every Lover Must Meet His Fate."

"The Girl Downstairs" will provide the comedy part of the program. It is concerned with an architect who disguises himself as a chauffeur and wins the affection of a housemaid. Norman Taurog directed. Franciska Gael, Franchot Tone, Walter Connolly, and Reginald Gardiner have the prominent parts. Scenes in Switzerland provide pictorial background.

* * *

Keith-Boston

Another combination of vaudeville and films is promised for Friday, Saturday, and Sunday at the Keith-Boston. Jean Carroll and Buddy Howe head the stage entertainment with a singing and dancing act. Others on the bill will be the Three Youman Brothers in "Band Impressions"; Maxellos, acrobats; Grace Drysdale and her dancing puppets; Farrell and Drew in "A Landslide of Rhythm"; and the Rhythmettes, dancers.

The two films promised are "Little Orphan Annie," based on the comic strip character, and "Cipher Bureau." The cast for the former film includes Ann Gillis, Robert Kent, and June Travis; and for the latter, Leon Ames, Joan Woodbury, and Donald Dilliway.

* * *

Continuing Films

At the Fine Arts "Grand Illusion" still holds the screen with its story of war prisoners. It is a shrewdly characterized, handsomely photographer, and imaginatively directed film, unusual both in its material and the quality of its treatment.

At the Paramount and Fenway, the bill starting Thursday will be the same as that which has been seen for the past fortnight at the Metropolitan. This is to say "Dawn Patrol" and "Nancy, Drew, Detective."

* * *

Short Films

At the Trans-Lux beginning Friday there will be the usual Newsreel Digest; March of Time on "The State of the Nation—1939"; Pete Smith specialty on hockey, "Hot on Ice"; Robert Benchley in "How to Watch Football"; a travelogue of Cape Cod, "Going Places," narrated by Graham McNamee, and a Walt Disney color cartoon.

At the South Station Theater, starting Friday, the bill will include the March of Time on "The State of the Nation—1939," "An Optical Poem," setting music to geometrical design, two color cartoons, a musical comedy and newsreels. E. F. M.

'Shining Morning Faces'
Virginia Weidler and Peter Holden in "The Great Man Votes" at the Keith Memorial.

Kipnis After a Decade

After almost a decade's absence from our concert halls as a recitalsit, Alexander Kipnis returned last night to Jordan Hall to sing the following program: Handel, "Where e'er you walk" and "Si, trai i ceppi"; Schubert, "Nachtstück," "Geheimnis," "Der Wanderer," "Erlkönig"; Schumann, "Der Soldat," "Ich Hab' im Traum Geweinet," "Die beide Grenadiere," "Mondnacht," "Widmung"; Brahms, "Wie bist du meine Königin," "Sonntag," "Feldeinsamkeit," "Auf dem Kirchhof," "Vergebliches Ständchen"; Tchaikovsky, "The Pilgrim," "At the Ball," "Serenade of Don Juan"; Moussorgsky, "Farewell of the Czar to his Son" from "Boris Godounov"; Stravinsky, "Tillimbom." Gunter Berent was the pianoforte accompanist.

* * *

A large and representative audience greeted Mr. Kipnis. They were well rewarded. The singer was never in better mood, seemingly, nor has he ever displayed his mastery of the technique of singing more completely. The voice itself has, during the interim of his absence, become more flexible and of deeper quality. The artistry of the singer has also deepened. The voice range is wide and the scale unusually well balanced. There appears to be no break at any point to which even the most critical may take exception.

With all these attributes in evidence, would Mr. Kipnis consider it impertinent if one questioned why he did not better point up his intonation on certain vowels? And while we are in a critical frame of mind, why did Mr. Kipnis, with all his command of breath, choose to break into fragments the phrase upon which the word "shade" is sung in the Handel aria with which he opened his program?

* * *

Having the disagreeable things out of the way, there seems little to do but admire his performance of German lieder. The Schubert music, for instance, found him at his peak, especially in the "Nachtstück." The dramatic import of Schumann's "Der Soldat" was vividly brought to the listener as was this composer's "Ich Hab' im Traum Geweinet." Mr. Kipnis has the faculty for going directly to the heart of a song.

While the Stravinsky item seemed on paper somewhat of an anti-climax, in reality, it proved a satisfactory note upon which to end, considering the intensely dramatic portrayal of a repentent father in the aria from "Boris Godounov."

There were numerous demands for encores generously satisfied. Among these added numbers was the Serenade of Mephistopheles from "Faust" given in a way which revealed the singer's sense of humor. A conventional program if you will, but very far from conventionally sung. That after all may be the real test of an artist's ability. G. M. S.

John Garfield
In "They Made Me a Criminal," at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday.

Conference in Full Swing
Scene from "Sweethearts," coming to the State and Orpheum tomorrow. Left to right are seen Olin Howland, Mischa Auer, Frank Morgan, Herman Bing, and Allyn Joslyn.

Dance in Four-Months Plan

By Margaret Lloyd

The place of dance in education, as a cultural factor and as a means of body development and control, is to be brought out in a survey course at Boston University, to open on Monday evening, Feb. 6, and extend through May.

The weekly meetings, which will be open to the public as well as to educators and dancers, will be held in Jacob Sleeper Hall on Monday evenings, except Feb. 27 and April 3. The fee is $1 an evening, payable at the door.

Each meeting is to be divided into three parts: the lecture, with demonstrations of movement when called for; a discussion period, in which questions may be asked by the audience, and a laboratory period for those desiring to receive instruction in fundamental positions and movements. These work-outs will be held alternately at the Pauline Chellis School of Dance, 88 Exeter Street, the Miriam Winslow School of Dance, 177 Huntington Avenue, and the Hans Wiener Studio, the Penthouse, Hotel Brunswick.

* * *

The speakers who have been invited to participate in this symposium are dancers, physical educators and critics of both Boston and New York. They have been scheduled of necessity for the dates when they were available and not in the order of the importance or natural sequence of their subjects.

Among the New York dancers who will speak are Martha Graham, assisted by members of her group; Doris Humphrey, assisted by José Limon and Harriette Anne Gray; Hanya Holm with members of her studio group. Boston dancers to be represented by Pauline Chellis, Mary Starks, Miriam Winslow, and Hans Wiener.

For critics, there will be John Martin of the New York Times, whose lecture on the Modern Dance will close the series on May 22; Anatole Chujoy of Dance Magazine, on Ballet, illustrated by Vecheslav Swoboda; Moses Smith of the Boston Transcript, on Music and Dance, and Walter Terry of the Boston Herald, on Greek and Ballet Dance Forms.

* * *

Of miscellaneous allied subjects to be discussed, Edgar W. Everts, associate professor of education at Boston University will open the course with an inquiry into the beneficial effects of rhythmics, and the same evening, Mildred L. Albert, director of the Académie Moderne, Boston school for models, will talk on poise and manners.

Helen M. Cooper, supervisor of physical education in the Providence public schools, will give a lecture on rhythmic gymnastics, with demonstrations by Providence teachers.

Grace L. Enders, Boston teacher of Dalcroze Eurhythmics, and associates, will elucidate that system of training, and Beatrice L. Bowry, supervisor of theatrical events in Filene's Auditorium, will talk on costume.

In several instances, two speakers will jointly occupy one evening. Ted Shawn's lecture, to be illustrated by his ensemble of men dancers, will take place on Wednesday, March 1, at 4 p. m. instead of a Monday as that is the date of his evening concert at Symphony Hall.

College credits will be given to University students who supplement full attendance with outside reading and reports.

* * *

Dr. Frederick Rand Rogers, professor of education at Boston University, is the man responsible for this new departure in educational technics.

It was through the study and teaching of philosophy that the doors of dance first opened up to him. Contact with dancers in the physical education field increased his interest. His young daughter, dancing under Mrs. Lilla Viles Wyman's tutelage, and his wife, a former dancer, kept it very much alive at home.

After a period of following dance concerts assiduously, talking with as many dancers as possible, reading all the dance literature he could discover, he became imbued with a sense of the significance of dance as a vital art form of today, and of its potential influence on modern education.

When one day last spring a young Boston dancer asked for the opportunity to present her point of view to the University students, he was well prepared for receptivity to the suggestion. Active interest leapt into enthusiasm. "Why not let them all dance?" he concluded. "Why not let as many dancers as would like to, present their points of view? And as many people as would like to, come to see them?"

* * *

The ensuing work of organizing the symposium branched out in unforeseen ramifications. Invitations to Boston dancers soon extended to those in New York, thence to other persons using bodily movement and discipline as a basis of their work, and finally included critics.

"Philosophically speaking," Dr. Rogers said in a recent interview, "It is apparent that the dance can contribute more to the development of the individual, physically, socially, and culturally, than any other type of physical activity.

"As a practical matter, it has more to contribute to individual development than any sport or combination of sports.

"The single factor in which sport excels is the promotion of courage. Other factors usually associated with sports, as the increase of skill, co-ordination and control, dance supplies in even greater part.

"Sports train the individual asymmetrically in isolated highly specialized skills. The dance trains the individual in symmetrical, universal skill.

"In the heightening of vigor and grace, dance is far superior, because it trains for an organic, harmonious whole rather than for separate technical details to be used competitively or for the breaking of records.

"But more than all else, dance quickens sensitivity to related arts, such as music, painting, sculpture and architecture, awakens interest in history, not only of costume, dance and art, but the history of man; in short, generally enlarges the range of study and cultural activities.

"For this reason dance has a broader educational value than many academic subjects."

Art of the Needlewoman

By Dorothy Adlow

There are two reasons why the recently hung exhibition at the Federal Art Gallery on 77 Newbury Street should be viewed; first because it shows some of the most amazing craftsmanship in painted reproduction, second because there is a detailed pictorial recording of the most spirited and original workmanship of the American needlewoman of the eighteenth century. The display specializes in depictions of crewel embroideries and the pictures are to be included in the growing Index of American Design which is being developed in the Federal Art Project.

Many a visitor will be surprised at the existence of such a splendid indigenous art. The fragments of counterpanes, and petticoats, and valances, the chair seats and purses have come down to us as a record of early embroideries done in America after English prototypes.

The crewel work is stitched with pure worsted yarns of varied color against a natural color linen, or cotton background. The designs are wrought freely, pictures of people, houses, trees, and animals in profile. The chimneys smoke; the flowers are in full bloom; the birds and animals are actively engaged. Fancy free the needlewoman worked out her pattern with an eye to ornament, nature, and good cheer. There is a peculiar vitality, a zestfulness in her performance which may well awaken the admiration of the designer today. And are there not many painters who seek determinedly to emulate the spontaneity of this domestic art of the past?

The Federal Art exhibition really shows a twofold skill, for it introduces us to that group of craftsmen on the project who have learned to make an exact reproduction in water color of the embroidered textile. Among noteworthy contributors are Suzanne Chapman, Phyllis Dorr, Elizabeth Moutal, Lawrence Peterson, Helen Gilman, Eleanor Cunningham and Gordon Smith.

* * *

Book Plates at Athenaeum

From a vast collection of bookplates there has been chosen a group which is currently on display at the Boston Athenaeum. Most interesting are the armorial plates of early Americans. They are carefully designed with family crests, and bear their symbols in dignified patterns. The engraving of the earlier plates is skillfully executed after the manner of the great German engravers. In later years, of course, the crest and emblem gave way to pictorialism and homemade symbols. Does the dawn of a democratic era weaken the imagination of the book-plate maker? Certainly the designs diminish in elegance and monumentality with the passage of years.

* * *

Twentieth Century Club

Paintings by C. M. Chase are on view at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. The small pictures show how much beauty a determined painter can derive from his immediate environment. While his colleagues were going abroad years ago in search of pictorial themes, Mr. Chase always worked at home. He has come consequently to paint familiar scenery with deepening insight. Savin Hill and its waterfront have furnished him with some very pleasing material. It is painted in a free though thoughtful manner after the impressionist mode. The painter has attended with sensitiveness to atmospheric effect, to the prevailing hues of the seasons. In springtime he seems as his best contriving the fugitive colors of growing things, imparting a sense of freshness to the vegetation.

* * *

Fine Arts Theater

The Artists' Union of Massachusetts is exhibiting a small group of pictures in the lobby of the Fine Arts Theater on Norway Street. The members of the Union are given more than any other art group to expressing their reaction to the political ferment of today. They are "social" painters and they use their vehicle as efficiently as they can to relate their opinions and give articulation to their feelings. That some are very expressive is apparent in the small pictures. The subject matter is graphic, and it is made strong with the exaggerations and accents which are current in certain trends of modern art. Contributions come from Erika Karawina who puts in a lithograph a plea for Chinese sufferers from aggression; from B. Katcoff, Lawrence Kupferman, E. Smith, and A. Aissen, and Dante Giglie.

* * *

Humphrey-Weidman

Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman will appear in Jordan Hall, for one performance only, Friday evening, Feb. 10. Miss Humphrey and Mr. Weidman with their dance group are making their second transcontinental tour.

* * *

Miss Mundy's Program

Anne Mundy, pianist, at her Jordan Hall concert on Friday evening, Feb. 3, will play this program:

Three Sonate ..... Scarlatti
Sonata in D (K. 311) ..... Mozart
Etudes Symphoniques, Opus 13 ..... Schumann
Sonatine ..... Ravel
The Fountain of the Acqua Paola ..... Charles Griffes
Onde Lunghe ..... Mario Castelnuovo-Tedesco

News of the Stage

Miss Draper for Wellesley

Ruth Draper, immediately after her Boston engagement at the Plymouth, will make a single appearance in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, on the evening of Monday, Feb. 13. The performance will be open to the public. The seat sale opens Monday morning at the Wellesley Thrift Shop.

* * *

Nancy Wiman Has Role

Dwight Deere Wiman's daughter, Nancy, is playing a small part in his musical, "Star in Your Eyes," at the Shubert. She took over the part Monday night.

* * *

"Merchant" to Close

"The Merchant of Yonkers," according to the New York Times, will close Saturday night at the Guild Theater after 39 performances. The play was produced by Herman Shumlin and was offered in Boston as one of the American theater subscription series. In New York it was added to the list of productions for Guild subscribers. Thornton Wilder's other play, "Our Town," is continuing merrily on tour.

* * *

Cohan in Detroit

An advance sale of $50,000 greeted George M. Cohan on his arrival in Detroit, Monday, to begin a two weeks' engagement in "I'd Rather Be Right." Of this sum, $30,000 was in mail-order reservations. During his Detroit visit Mr. Cohan will go on the air in the interest of the President's Ball.

Following the Detroit engagement, the Kaufman-Hart-Rodgers musical will start eastward, stopping at Akron, Youngstown, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, N. Y., Hartford, and Providence on its way to Boston where it will play a return date of two weeks at the Opera House beginning Monday, Feb. 20.

Conference in Full Swing
Scene from "Sweethearts," coming to the State and Orpheum tomorrow. Left to right are seen Olin Howland, Mischa Auer, Frank Morgan, Herman Bing, and Allyn Joslyn.

Eighteenth Century Petticoat Border

WPA Federal Art Project

Crewel Work Now Recorded in Paint
Reproduction of design by Lawrence Peterson in Federal Art Exhibition.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

RAYMOND MASSEY in
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD'S New Play
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
PLYMOUTH THEATRE, W. 45 St., Clr. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:30. Orch. $2.50; Balcony $2.75 to $1.10
Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30 — $2.75 to $1.10
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"Brilliantly written and acted"—*Walter, News*
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
DODIE SMITH'S Comedy of a Family
Lucile WATSON, Lillian GISH, Rose HOBART, Jack HAWKINS
EVGS. 8:30 MATS. WED. and SAT., 2:30
Broadhurst The., 44 St. W. of B'y. Cl. 6-6699

Seats on sale at Box Office for All Performances
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA CO. from London
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Wed. Mat. and Eve., "YEOMEN OF THE GUARD." Thurs., "PATIENCE." Fri., "COX AND BOX" and "H. M. S. PINAFORE." Sat., "MIKADO." Jan. 20th, "THE GONDOLIERS."
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St. W. of 8th Av.
Clr. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:15. Mats., Wed. & Sat. 2:15

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 31.
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St., Evs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30 ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

DENNIS KING, VERA ZORINA, VIVIENNE SEGAL, WALTER SLEZAK
in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30. Mail orders

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER · Henry FONDA · Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY THEA.

WALTER HUSTON in the New Musical Hit
KNICKERBOCKER HOLIDAY
Cast and Chorus of 50
By MAXWELL ANDERSON and KURT WEILL
ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St., Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:50. Mats. WED., SAT., & Feb. 13th, 2:30

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40

"★★★★" (Four Stars) *MANTLE, Daily News*
OUTWARD BOUND
"If ever there was an all-star company, this is it."—Coleman, Mirror.
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way, BRy. 9-2628
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
(Extra Mat. Lincoln's B'day, Monday, Feb. 13)

"NOT TO BE MISSED."—*Journal-Amer.*
JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
Beatrice Lillie in
SET TO MUSIC
A NEW REVUE by Noel Coward
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way, Cl. 6-4626
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:40

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St., W. of B'way, Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY, GEORGE COULOURIS, BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT, THEA., W. 48th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

BOSTON

Aaron Richmond Presents
Fri. Eve. Symphony Hall Tickets NOW
TRUDI SCHOOP
and Her Dancing Comedians
SAT. MAT. at 2:30 Jordan Hall $1.65 to 40c
Recital on Moor Double-Keyboard Piano
WINIFRED CHRISTIE
SUN. AFT., FEB. 5—SYMPHONY
TICKETS NOW $1.00, $1.50 plus $2.00, $2.50 tax
SERKIN
"A new pianistic sensation." Post.

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ACCLAIMED by CRITICS and CROWDS!
The GREAT MAN VOTES — JOHN BARRYMORE, PETER HOLDEN
THE LADY VANISHES — with PAUL LUKAS, DAME MAY WHITTY
MARCH OF TIME — "STATE OF THE NATION—1939"
KEITH MEMORIAL

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
SAT. MAT.—JAN. 28—at 2:30
BURTON HOLMES
PRESENTS—IN PERSON—
With Color and Motion Pictures
NORWAY
FROM OSLO to the MIDNIGHT SUN
Tickets $1.10, 85c, 55c, tax inc.
Sat., Feb. 4—Beautiful Sweden

3rd WEEK GRAND ILLUSION
★BEST FILM of 1938 FROM ANY COUNTRY★
Fine Arts — 30c till 1 P.M.
DOORS OPEN 12:30

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travel CAIRO, EGYPT & YELLOWSTONE PARK
Pete Smith HOCKEY • TRACK •
WATER SPORTS at SILVER SPRINGS
2½ HOURS SHORT SUBJECTS • 3 NEWSREELS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Robert Donat — Rosalind Russell
"THE CITADEL"
Lew Ayres — Maureen O'Sullivan
"SPRING MADNESS"
Thursday: "Submarine Patrol" and "Down on the Farm"

Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Commerce and Finance

U. S. 1938 Exports $3,094,095,000; Imports $1,960,528,000

Business and Industry

Australian Loan Fully Subscribed; Totals £71,700,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—The Commonwealth's £71,700,000 cash and conversion loan was fully subscribed on the due date, December 15, 1938.

The conversion was the first operation of such magnitude attempted under normal conditions since the Loan Council was created in 1931. In the financial emergency of that year, the whole of Australia's internal indebtedness—some £556,000,000—was converted to a lower rate of interest. The present loan was the first of the renewals made necessary under the 1931 plan.

Of the total to be converted, £6,240,000 carried interest at the rate of 3 per cent and £61,500,000 carried interest of 4 per cent.

Interest Rate

The new loan was offered at £3/17/6 per cent. In addition to the amount required to convert the former loans, the Commonwealth invited subscription of £4,000,000 for defense purposes.

Broadly, the operation resulted in 108,000 holders of maturing loans applying for conversion to an amount of £52,300,000; 22,000 persons making cash subscriptions to the new loan to an amount of £10,400,000. Cash from the national debt sinking fund was £3,000,000; the total sum being £65,700,000.

The £6,000,000 difference between that total and the amount needed was a cash subscription by the Commonwealth Bank.

A statement issued by Sir Claude Reading, chairman of directors of the Commonwealth Bank, said:

"Although the bank has made substantial subscriptions to recent Commonwealth loans, it considers that, in view of existing general economic conditions, and having regard to future defense requirements, this subscription to the loan is in the public interest and is in accordance with its policy as a central bank in present circumstances."

Result Satisfactory

The result of the loan is regarded in official circles as highly satisfactory. The fall in Australian export prices, the adverse balance of payments and the decline in the liquid position of the trading banks were all forces tending to reduce the funds available for investment. There is still a large volume of private investment in building and factory development which, of course, limited the funds available for public loans.

The £3/17/6 interest offered in the new loan was a shade higher than the yield on other Government loans, stock exchange indices showed. But the amount converted and the cash subscribed reached the impressive total of nearly £63,000,000.

Request for B. & O. Receiver Is Turned Down by U. S. Court

NEW YORK (AP)—An application for appointment of a receiver for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been turned down by Federal Judge Murray Hulbert on the ground insufficient evidence had been presented to sustain charges of illegal transfer of collateral behind a bond indenture.

The suit was filed Jan. 21 in the name of Oscar Getz of Chicago, holder of $10,000 face value of the carrier's refunding and general mortgage bonds, Series D.

Leo Samuel, Chicago, attorney for Mr. Getz, in outlinging his case, said he would withdraw the application for a receiver for the road and limit it to a request for an order restraining disposition of $193,000,000 in collateral pledged with the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co. pending trial of the issues. He also asked a receiver for these assets.

However, Judge Hulbert denied these requests, too.

"I can not assume that anything unlawful has been done unless there is proof," said the Judge.

William D. Whitney, attorney for the road, branded the allegations as "entirely untrue."

Mr. Samuel charged part of the collateral behind the refunding and general mortgage had been used for security on RFC and other loans and the proceeds applied to operating expenses.

The B. & O. recently obtained the assents of a majority of its bondholders to a plan for reducing interest charges on its debt burden without going through a reorganization of the capital structure under the national bankruptcy laws.

Western Union Estimates 1938 Net Loss $1,700,000

NEW YORK (AP)—R. B. White, President of Western Union Telegraph Co., said preliminary estimates indicate a net loss for 1938 of about $1,700,000, with operating revenues of about $92,000,000.

This compares with an operating revenue of $100,482,884 in 1937 when there was a net income of $3,325,769 and earnings were equal to $3.18 per share of capital stock.

Mr. White said he anticipated that on the basis of present business conditions Western Union "should be able to produce some net earnings in 1939 provided taxes are not increased and there is no further legislative action increasing expenses."

Webster and Atlas National Bank

Webster and Atlas National Bank net operating earnings for the year were $3.04 per share, exclusive of reserve for income taxes, recoveries, and profits from non-recurring sources. These net operating earnings were equivalent to 6.09 per cent on the capital stock, on which dividends of 4 per cent were paid. The book value of the stock Dec. 31, 1938, with the cost of all vaults, furniture, and fixtures charged off, and Government bonds carried at par (substantially below the market), was $61.17 per share.

Heads Steel Firm

Thomas Drever

Elected President of American Steel Foundries. He succeeds George E. Scott. Mr. Drever entered the employ of the company as Comptroller in 1910.

N. Y. Bankers Ask Drastic Curtailment Of Gov't Spending

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York State Bankers Association voted to ask Congress for "a drastic curtailment of governmental expenditures in every possible way to the end that public confidence in the high credit of government may remain unimpaired."

Approximately 550 bankers from throughout the State voted the resolution as they attended the midwinter meeting of the association.

"While we realize," said the bankers, "that there are certain fixed charges upon the Government which cannot be reduced, there is a vast field of expenditure which has been increasing year after year over which Congress and the Administration have control and now should materially reduce."

The association also asked Congress to repeal the Silver Purchase Act, saying it "has failed to achieve any of its major objectives and has proved of no economic value whatsoever to the nation."

In another resolution the bankers recommended "that postal savings facilities be eliminated from communities already adequately provided with banking services."

Industrial Output Failed to Rise In 3 Weeks of January

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said that industrial production failed to increase in the first three weeks of January, as is usually the case at this time of year.

A board summary said:

"The volume of industrial production declined seasonally in December and showed little change in the first three weeks of January, when an increase is usual."

Inasmuch as the board's detailed indices of January production will not be available for a month, the summary was devoted to December business events. Because the December decline was slightly smaller than is usual, the seasonally-adjusted index of industrial production climbed from 103 per cent of the 1923-25 average in November to 104 per cent in December. This was the highest rating of the year and was about 30 points above the 1938 low, established last May.

The December analysis said that the curtailment in steel production was more than seasonal, the decline in textiles and shoes less than seasonal, and lumber production was virtually unchanged.

Automobile output, however, continued to increase and contract awards for construction were up.

Power Output Up During Past Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Use of electric energy in the United States during the week ended January 21 broadened a little further after passing through the new year-week contraction.

Output in the latest period totaled 2,289,659,000 kilowatthours, the Edison Electric Institute reported, or .9 of 1 per cent ahead of 2,269,846,000 in the preceding week and was 8.6 per cent above the comparable 1938 figure of 2,108,968,000.

Percentage advances over a year ago were reported as follows by the institute: New England 12.7, Middle Atlantic 7.2, Central Industrial 11.4, West Central 1.2, Southern States 6.3, Rocky Mountain 4.8, Pacific Coast 7.6.

Canadian Silver, Zinc Output Above a Year Ago

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's production of silver and zinc in November increased over the like month last year, but output of lead, copper and nickel were lower, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Silver production totaled 1,706,529 ounces compared with 1,636,109; zinc, 34,810,834 pounds against 30,307,731; lead, 30,304,916 pounds compared with 33,707,511; copper, 47,392,939 pounds against 50,746,377, and nickel, 17,681,985 pounds compared with 19,737,320.

Eaton & Howard Assets Gain

Eaton & Howard Management Fund A-1 net asset value per share on Dec. 31, 1938, was $18.15 as compared with $16.95 at the end of 1937. During the year four quarterly dividends of $0.20 each were paid. At the end of the year 13.2 per cent of the Fund's total net assets was held in cash or U. S. Government securities, 29.4 per cent in other bonds, 18.6 per cent in preferred stocks, and 38.8 per cent in common stocks.

Progress Cited By SEC During Its Fiscal Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Securities and Exchange Commission in its report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, listed among its principal accomplishments during the year the numerous steps taken to effect reforms in procedure on the stock exchanges and in the over-the-counter market for investor protection, and progress in administration of the Public Utility Holding Company Act under which all of the large gas and electric holding company systems now are registered.

The SEC has forwarded the summary to Congress.

Acts Complied With

It was also set forth in the report that there had been as good as complete compliance with provisions of Clause 16 (a) of the Securities Exchange Act which requires monthly reports by officers, directors and principal stockholders—the so-called insiders—of their transactions in equity securities of their companies, with only 34 known cases of persons who for various reasons failed to file reports apparently required of them.

Also included in the report was the fact that the SEC had instituted during the year a study, which still is pending, to determine, among other things, how these requirements, the repeal or amendment of which the commission has refused to recommend, have affected the general market.

Progress in the detection of manipulative practices, the handling of complaints of investors' progress in reporting on its investment trust study and various other activities also were included.

No recommendations of any kind for changes in the acts which the commission administers were embodied in the report.

In connection with reorganization of the securities exchanges the report stated that during the past fiscal year, material progress was made "toward the attainment of one of the commission's vital objectives, namely, the adequate supervision of national securities exchanges."

"The commission," the report read in part, "has consistently advocated such regulation by the exchanges themselves that the commission need only exercise a residual control or supervision. It had long been apparent, however, that serious defects in the organization of many exchanges had hindered their effective assumption of this degree of responsibility for the conduct of their business. Efforts were being made, however, by groups of members of certain exchanges to replace the cumbersome administrative mechanism with organizations that were adapted to current needs. To these efforts the commission gave its encouragement."

"The investigation of the circumstances antecedent to and surrounding the failure of Richard Whitney & Co. and the expulsion of Richard Whitney from the New York Stock Exchange was, in this connection, one of the most significant ever undertaken by the commission," the report said.

Outline Suggestions

The commission further outlined various suggestions made by it to the Stock Exchange for changes, intended better to safeguard the public interest, some of which have since been put into effect and others still under discussion. Among the latter the commission cited the suggestion by Mr. Douglas for the creaction of a central trust institution, now under consideration by the Exchange, as to the scope which the initial step in this direction may take.

A total of 154 trading investigations were in progress through the fiscal year, of which sixty-five were pending at the end of the year. The report said that in several of the eighty-nine cases closed during the fiscal year, evidence was obtained which resulted in affirmative action by the commission, the Department of Justice or the exchanges.

The report said that as a result of suits instituted by the commission up to June 30, 1938, a total of 486 firms and individuals had been permanently enjoined under the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that 217 of such injunctions were obtained during the fiscal year.

At the beginning of the past fiscal year 750 complaint cases were pending. In the last fiscal year, 545 new cases was set up and 600 disposed of and as of June 30, 1938, a total of 695 were pending.

Says Canadian Property Values Maintained in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Property values generally throughout Canada have been maintained during the past year and the rental situation has improved even though building activities did not reach the proportions forecast by experts, stated E. L. Gauthier, retiring president of the Montreal Real Estate Board, at the annual meeting.

The reasons for realtor estimates not being attained, he attributed to the excessive taxation prevalent in most municipalities, their failure to lower assessment valuation, and the high mortgage rates. Despite these conditions, he felt a note of optimism might be sounded, particularly in the likelihood of slightly increased rentals during the coming year.

Up to the present, only the wealthier districts have benefitted by the Dominion Housing Act, he said, but the Federal Government has augmented its legislation with a view to encouraging areas where rentals are in the lower bracket and this should have beneficial results in the near future.

Paramount Calls Debentures

NEW YORK—Paramount Pictures, Inc. is notifying holders of its 20-year 6 per cent sinking fund debentures, due Jan. 1, 1955, that $5,000,000 principal amount of these debentures have been drawn by lot for redemption on Feb. 20, 1939.

Outlook for America's Foreign Trade Better Than for Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The outlook for American foreign trade at the beginning of 1939 is more encouraging than at any time in recent years, according to the National Foreign Trade Council, whose president, Eugene P. Thomas, was economic advisor to the American delegation at the Pan American Conference in Lima, Peru, and who is now making a personal survey of trade conditions in South America.

Mr. Thomas has already visited Chile and Argentina and will pass some time in Brazil, returning to New York on Feb. 18. His report when he returns home is expected by the Council to be of great aid to it in the steps it will take to offset trade practices and propaganda by totalitarian countries and to insure in the future mutually satisfactory commercial relations between the United States and Latin America.

"Entering upon another year, the National Foreign Trade Council views the present upward trend of business generally as sound, based on a growing American confidence that despite remaining difficulties the resources of the nation are strong enough to bring about a liquidation within its own borders of the unsettling economic consequences of a disturbed international situation which continues to be dominated by threatening political uncertainties," a survey by the Council today says.

Growth of State Control

"The growth of direct governmental control over foreign commercial relations, while not in itself an impenetrable barrier to the continuance of trade regulations between countries, presents a serious problem when intensified by aggressive propaganda and injurious trade practices. A logical development of these governmental controls by the totalitarian states is the system of clearing or compensation agreements by which these aggressive nations force upon smaller and weaker countries a bi-lateral balancing of trade.

"The main objectives of these agreements are to insure payment for export trade for the United States and other countries. To these uneconomic and injurious trade practices are now opposed to the combined resources of statesmanship and economic power of leading trading nations.

"The challenge of the new year is a call to organize the world economy on a more stable and permanent basis. With the area of freer international trade so immensely extended by inclusion of Great Britain, the Crown Colonies and Canada among the 20 trade agreements now in force; with leading countries, comprising more than half the world, now carrying on trade freely and possessed of a balance of economic power sufficient to withstand trade practices subversive to a sound world economy, there is less cause for extravagant fears regarding the future or for any compromise of the principals that govern the trade relations of the United States. . . .

Urges United Front

"If we are to rely upon the combined resources of economic countries to fulfill the aims and expectations of our reciprocal trade agreement policy, a prime essential is that of united national support of this policy at home. That policy has for its chief purpose an expansion of world trade by the removal of restrictions and discriminations which prevent the reconstruction on sound and mutually beneficial lines of a world economic system.

"In our efforts to combat the anti-international and non-co-operative tendencies of aggressive nationalistic governments and to restore to individual business interests the carrying on of trade, it is incumbent upon Americans to avoid the mistake of changing at this stage our foreign commercial policy by the revival of a unilateral system of tariff revision dominated by political and sectional rather than by national economic considerations.

"The totalitarian nations under dictatorships have the advantage of united action. It must not be said that a democracy is less conscious of the advantages of a united front to aggressive nations that threaten to deny to the United States freedom of access to the markets of the world. A factor in the situation which strengthens confidence in the future is the clearer perception by the American people of the national aspect of tariff making and of the necessity of defending the nation's state in foreign markets against all aggression.

Transamerica Corp. Says SEC Giving Out Defamatory Reports

WASHINGTON (AP)—Counsel for Transamerica Corporation has accused the Securities Commission of using its public authority to circulate "scandalous and defamatory statements" in persecution of A. P. Giannini, west coast banker.

Louis Ferrari, an attorney for the corporation, made this charge after the SEC amended its original order for an examination of Transamerica's affairs to include dividends Mr. Giannini received from Pacific Coast Mortgage Company.

The commission said it had grounds to believe that Mr. Giannini received about $350,000 in dividends from Pacific Coast Mortgage Company in 1935, 1936 and 1937 and added:

"The realization of such profits by Pacific Coast Mortgage Company through purchases and sales of the capital stock of Transamerica Corporation in such manner were rendered possible by the special knowledge of the affairs of Transamerica Corporation acquired by A. P. Giannini as Chairman of the Board of Directors of Transamerica Corporation, which special knowledge was imparted to Pacific Coast Mortgage Company by A. P. Giannini to enable Pacific Coast Mortgage Company to realize such profits."

Counsel for Transamerica previously had questioned the authority of the commission to inquire into Pacific Mortgage Company.

Mr. Ferrari said in a statement that the amended order attempted to set up the contention that dividents Mr. Giannini, Chairman of Transamerica, received from Pacific were "remuneration" for services to Transamerica.

This, he added, was "so palpably absurd on its face that its utter baselessness and unsoundness should be immediately evident to everyone excepting only a few viciously prejudiced bureaucrats."

The amendment was dated Jan. 19, he added, but was only released Jan. 21 "for the obvious purpose" of giving "the slander the widest possible publicity."

"Needless to say that this arbitrary prostitution of governmental power will be resisted to the last ditch."

Investors Decrease Share Of U. S. Steel Holdings

NEW YORK (AP)—United States Steel Corporation announced investors' holdings of its common stock, directly owned, amounted to 6,536,779 shares, or 75.11 per cent of the total on Dec. 31, 1938. This compared with 6,645,104 shares similarly held on Sept. 30, 1938, or 76.35 per cent.

At the end of the year there were registered in brokers' names 2,166,473 common shares, equal to 28.89 per cent of the total compared with 2,058,238 shares or 23.65 per cent on Sept. 30.

Record Increase During 1938 in Int'l Telephones

NEW YORK (AP)—Telephone operating subsidiaries of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. reported a 1938 combined gain of 76,000 telephones over 1937.

The company said this was the largest annual gain in its history.

Systems operated by the I. T. & T. contributing to the new record high were those in Argentina, Chile, Southern Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Rumania, Shanghai, China and Puerto Rico.

Chase National's Deposits Largest Among U. S. Banks

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase National Bank, of New York, with deposits of $2,234,332,982 heads the roll call of the country's largest banks, the American Banker disclosed.

In the United States today there are five banks with deposits of more than a billion dollars, 16 of half a billion or more, 72 with more than $100,000,000, 123 with more than $50,000,000 and 233 with more than $25,000,000, the publication reported.

Altogether, the banking newspaper said, the 300 largest commercial banks now have total deposits of $34,099,514,200, a rise of 7.35 per cent over a year ago. For all banks in the United States, totaling 14,659, the American Banker estimated deposits of $51,600,000,000 on Dec. 31.

The five largest banks listed in the roll call, together with their deposits, follow:

Chase, $2,234,332,982; National City Bank of New York, $1,835,286,500; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, $1,619,978,420; Bank of America, N. T. & S. A., San Francisco, $1,437,027,491; Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co., Chicago, $1,257,555,455.

The next five in rank are the Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York; the First National Bank, Chicago; the Bankers Trust Co., New York; First National Bank, Boston; and Manufacturers Trust Co., New York.

Loans to Business Continue to Drop

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks declined again last week.

The Federal Reserve Board said that banks in 101 leading cities reported their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined $29,000,000 to a total of $3,789,000,000 in the week ended Jan. 18. Declines included $10,000,000 in New York City, $5,000,000 in the San Francisco district, and $4,000,000 in the Cleveland district.

J. I. Case Shows Decrease In Net for Fiscal Year

CHICAGO (AP)—The J. I. Case Company, farm machinery manufacturers with general offices at Racine, Wis., reported net income of $2,422,372 for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1938, equal to $8.77 a common share.

This compares with net income of $2,894,356, after special appropriation of $1,000,000 to increase inventory reserve, equal to $11.19 a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

Leon R. Clausen, President, in his annual report to stockholders, said that the decrease in profits could be attributed to a decline in sales volume, higher manufacturing costs and higher taxes, wages and material costs.

United Corp. 1938 Net Is Equal to $8,501,991

NEW YORK (AP)—Indicated net income of United Corp., a utility holding company, for the year ended Dec. 31, was $8,501,991, the company's report to stockholders disclosed.

This compared with a net income in 1937 of $10,692,598.

The company reported that during the year the indicated market value of its securities held in its portfolio, based upon the last quotations of 1938, was $8,929,268 greater than on Dec. 31, 1937.

U. S. Export Total Exceeds Imports By $1,133,567,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (AP)—The Commerce Department announced today American business men sold $1,133,567,000 more goods abroad than they bought from foreign sources in 1938.

Merchandise exports totaled $3,094,095,000 and imports $1,960,528,000. In 1937, exports of $3,349,167,000 were only $265,499,000 in excess of imports.

The department said the great rise in the country's export excess came primarily from larger shipments of food products, although shipment of airplanes, metal machinery and other armament products also increased.

Although the export total was 8 per cent less than in 1937, the department said the decline in dollar value of shipments was due entirely to lower prices and asserted that the physical volume of shipments was approximately the same as in the previous year.

The 36 per cent decline in imports was spread over virtually every type of merchandise, including farm products and other raw materials. In 1937 large quantities of grain and corn were imported because of the drought in the previous year.

Every type of agricultural commodity was sold abroad in larger quantity in 1938 than in 1937 except raw cotton, purchases of which were curtailed last year by Japan, heretofore one of the principal foreign customers.

Exports of wheat last year were the largest since 1930; of corn, the largest since 1922; of tobacco, the most since 1931; and of oranges, the largest in history.

The department attributed much of the import decline to the business recession in this country, which lessened demand for raw materials. Coffee was the only major import bought last year in larger quantity than in the previous year.

The department also made public figures for December showing exports of $268,756,000 and imports of $171,474,000. December exports were larger than in November but slightly smaller than in December of the previous year. The gain from November, however, was described as "contra seasonal," and was said to be due to increased exports of manufactured articles, including wood pulp, copper, gasoline, automobiles, and machinery.

Last year's raw cotton exports totaled 2,442,231,000 pounds, compared with 3,223,168,000 pounds in 1937. Wheat exports toaled 86,981,000 bushels, compared with 34,848,000 bushels in 1937, while corn shipments increased from 5,834,000 in 1937 to 147,505,000 bushels in 1938. Shipments last year of meat products totaled 158,300,000 pounds, compared with 123,700,000 pounds the previous year.

Roads Ask the ICC For Right to Merge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Kansas City Southern Railway has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve its application to absorb the Louisiana & Arkansas Railway.

Attorneys for the two lines argued the consolidation would strengthen both.

They asked the commission, however, that in granting the Kansas City Southern permission to absorb the Louisiana & Arkansas by transfer of stock, it write into the order a reciprocal arrangement whereby the consolidated roads would guarantee joint rates and open routes to other carriers only so long as those carriers maintained joint rates and open routes themselves.

Among those appearing in support of the proposed consolidation were Harvey Couch, Chairman of the board of the Kansas City Southern, and B. S. Adkinson, Senior Vice-President of the Louisiana & Arkansas.

Given High Office

J. P. Routh

Elected President and Chairman of the Board of the U. S. Distributing Company, holding concern for coal properties and trucking units. Mr. Routh was recently named Chairman of the Pittston Company, which controls the U. S. Distributing Company.

Treasury Offers A Housing Issue Of $100,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—An offering of $100,000,000 1¾ per cent five-year notes of the United States Housing Authority at par and accrued interest is being offered by the U. S. Treasury.

This is the first issue to be marketed for that Government agency. The notes are guaranteed as to principal and interest.

It is indicated by the Teasury that the offering is the beginning of similar financial transactions through it by other governmental agencies, as suggested by the President in his budget message, where authority is given by Congress. Notes of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation already have been so marketed.

The rate quoted on the USHA five-year notes compares with a rate of 1¼ per cent on direct Treasury notes of similar maturity in a combined cash and exchange offering early in December. The USHA notes, however, are not exempt from surtaxes, as are the Treasury notes, and there also has been indication of a slight tightening of the money market since the Treasury notes were sold in December.

The USHA notes will be dated Feb. 1, 1939; will mature Feb. 1, 1944, and will not be be subject to call for redemption before maturity. They will be issued only in bearer form with coupons attached in denominations of $1,000, $10,000 and $100,000.

The notes the Treasury statement said, will be fully and unconditionally guaranteed upon their face by the United States as to the payment of both principal and interest. They will be exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation, except surtaxes, estate, inheritance and gift taxes, now or hereafter imposed by the United States or by an State, county, municipality or local taxing authority.

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Splawn Sees Rate Wars Destroying Nation's Railroads

WASHINGTON (AP) — A House Committee was told that the railroads might be destroyed by transportation rate wars if Congres did not go to their assistance.

The witness, Walter M. W. Splawn of the Interstate Commerce Commission, indicated a belief that in future years the carriers would be needed even more than they are now. He said it was possible that new enterprise and a rising business trend would lift the volume of traffic to the levels of 10 years ago. He warned, too, of the necessity of an adequate transportation system in periods of national emergency.

Mr. Splawn, a former chairman of the ICC, was the first witness at hearings before the House Interstate Commerce Committee which is considering general transportation legislation. He helped prepare the legislation, which would revamp the ICC, authorize it to set minimum fares and freight charges for interstate shipments, and permit the railroads rather than the ICC to initiate reorganization and consolidation programs.

After reviewing statistics showing the decline of railroad traffic in the last 10 years—half of it attributed to economic conditions and half to diversion to other carriers—Mr. Splawn said:

"You will want to take a long look (at this situation) and prevent the companies that have created this vast transportation system from falling out among themselves and fighting for the diminished traffic so hard as to destroy or permanently impair much of this investment which is good for no purpose except transportation and which the people likely will need and use in a few years."

Mr. Splawn said that "rate wars are being waged all over the country" that "threaten maintenance and impairment of the capital investment" of many interstate carriers.

He specifically urged approval of one section of the measure which was intended to induce transportation agencies to abandon "wars for traffic" which damaged themselves and performed no public service.

Chairman Burton Wheeler (D) of Montana, of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, said after a White House conference last night he probably would introduce legislation for reorganization of the ICC and give it jurisdiction over interstate water transportation—provisions already in the House bill.

Lead Prices Reduced

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading sellers of lead for delivery in New York have reduced the price .10 of a cent to 4.75 cents a pound, returning the quotation to the December low. Last spring the price went to 4.25 cents a pound but rallied to 5.10 during the summer industrial upturn and the September war crisis in Europe.

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There was not an instance of default in interest during the depression on any one of 132 issues from which we have handled these bonds where the issues have been SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON THE PHYSICAL OPERATING PROPERTIES OPERATING UNDER PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION REGULATION. The only other class of investment bonds we know of that has made this record during the depression period is United States Government bonds. We are offering above described Private Water Company bonds to yield 5% to 8¼%. Offerings upon request.

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	1,699,700
1939 volume to date	19,195,820
1938 volume to date	18,413,221

Stocks Flounder In Uneven Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Stock market forces became stalemated today when neither a decline nor a rally could get a decisive upper-hand.

Around the final hour, losses running to a point or so were most numerous, but late prices represented a partial recovery from an opening slide.

When the rally petered out, trading slackened almost to a standstill. Transactions slowed to a rate of about 900,000 shares for the full session, substantially behind yesterday's turnover.

Early selling here echoed further liquidation and lower prices in the London and Amsterdam markets, which Wall Street has been following for the reaction of world financial centers to developments in Germany and Spain.

A drop of more than a point in International Nickel, a trading favorite on both sides of the Atlantic, was accepted by some market watchers as indication foreign liquidation continued to play a considerable role in directing stock prices.

Lower most of the time were such stocks as U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Westinghouse Electric, Anaconda Copper, Sante Fe, General Electric and Standard Oil of New Jersey.

Recovering to show net gains at one time were du Pont, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck and Union Carbide.

Aviation shares performed better than most groups as Europe's continued warlike preparations and nervousness over the outcome of the Spanish conflict kept speculative attention on armament issues.

United, Boeing, Glenn Martin and other aircraft issues were up fractions to around 1 on the upturn.

In the curb, Aluminum of America broke more than 3. Small losses in American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil and Electric Bond & Share were matched by minor gains in other issues, including Lockheed, McWilliams Dredge and St. Regis Paper.

Bond Prices Decline

Bonds slid down grade today, unable to find secure footing because of an unstable stock market.

Corporate issues were down as much as 2 points in late trading, but the average decline was fractional.

U. S. Treasury obligations retreated for the third consecutive day, some losing as much as twelve thirty-seconds of a point. Selling pressure, however, was only moderate.

South American Government issues provided some of the few non-skid areas on the day's slippery trail. Bonds of Argentina, Colombia, and Brazil gained, while Cuban and Peruvian issues held steady. Italian, German, and Japanese issues were weak, with Japan 6½ tobogganing 4⅞ points.

Declines were general all through the industrial list except for such issues as Youngstown Sheet and Tube 4s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Shell Union 3½s, Amie ranc & Foreign Power 5s, and Anaconda Copper 4½s. Rails were off with few exceptions.

Boston Exchange Requests Odd-Lot Privileges From SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — A hearing has been called by the Securities and Exchange Commission for February 15 at its Boston regional offices on applications by the Boston Stock Exchange for unlisted trading privileges in securities of 22 companies listed and registered on either the New York Stock Exchange or the New York Curb Exchange, in moves being made by the Boston Exchange to increase its business.

Round-lot privileges in the following securities are sought by the Boston Exchange for which it obtained the odd-lot privileges in 1937:

Armour & Co. (Illinois), $5 par common; Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, $100 par common; Bethlehem Steel Corporation (Delaware), no-par common; Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company, no-par common; General Telephone Corporation, $20-par common; Studebaker Corporation, $1-par common; Swift & Co., $25-par capital; Swift International, Ltd., deposit certificates of bearer share certificates, having a par of 15 Argentine gold dollars; United Aircraft Corporation, $5 par capital; United Air Lines Transport Corporation, $5 par capital; and Walworth Company, no-par common.

The applications by the Boston Exchange seek both round-lot and odd-lot privileges in the following:

Climax Molybdenum Company, no-par common; Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company, no-par common; Crown Cork and Seal Company, Inc., no-par common; Crucible Steel Company of America, $100-par common; Distillers Corporation - Seagrams, Ltd., no-par common; Foster Wheeler Corporation, $10-par value common stock; Greyhound Corporation, no-par common; Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, $1-par capital; Glen L. Martin Company, $1-par common; Sunshine Mining Company, 10-cent par common, and White Motor Company, $1-par common.

Cotton Ginnings Far Under Previous Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton of last season's growth ginned prior to Jan. 16 totaled 11,558,369 running bales, including 157,612 round bales, counted as half bales, and excluding linters.

Ginnings to that date a year ago totaled 17,644,208 bales, including 315,441 round bales, and two years ago, 11,956,381 and 280,642.

American-Egyptian cotton included totaled 18,890 bales, compared with 9,592 a year ago, and 14,686 two years ago. Sea Island cotton included totaled 4,504 bales, compared with 4,024 and 871.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	57⅛	55¼	55¼	Jan 24
123¾	119¾	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40	40	40	Jan 24
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	5	9⅛	9	9	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan 19
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Jan 24
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	7	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	—1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	9	9⅝	9½	9½	
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	5	11⅛	10⅝	11	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	9½	9½	9½	
21½	7¾	Alleghany pr pf	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
29¾	14⅜	Allegheny-Lud Steel	18	22⅜	21	22	+ ⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	175½	171	175½	+ 1½
12¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 24
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (¾e)	11	12¾	11¾	12¼	+ ⅝
13½	4½	Allied Stores	26	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	62½	62½	62½	Jan 24
58¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	25	41⅞	40¾	41¼	+ ⅛
20	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	16⅛	15½	15½	Jan 24
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	5	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	+ ¾
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	1	21	21	21	+ ⅛
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.10g)	4	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	8	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
82	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	3	45⅛	44	44½	— ½
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	5	94¼	93½	93½	— ¾
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	175	175	Jan 24
34⅞	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	16	27⅛	26¾	27¼	— ¾
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	6	46⅛	43¾	44	Jan 24
23⅜	9½	Am Ch & Chi (.70e)	13	20⅜	20	20¼	— ⅛
117	89½	Am Ch & Chi pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
128	88⅛	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118½	118¼	118¼	— ⅝
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	6	7¾	7	7	Jan 18
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	3	9	8¾	9	+ ¼
6⅜	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	12	4½	4	4	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	1	3	3	3	
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	3	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
12¾	5½	Am & F P 2 pf	2	8¼	8	8	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 24
8⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	9	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	6	33	30¾	33	+1
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1⅝	⅛	1⅝	Jan 24
20⅛	13⅞	Am Ice pf	1	15	15	15	Jan 24
8¾	4¼	Am International	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30⅝	12⅜	Am Locomotive	15	23½	22⅝	23	— ⅜
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	68⅛	67	68½	—1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	12	34¼	34	34	— ⅜
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	120½	120½	120½	—1½
7½	3¼	Am Power & Lt	29	6	5¾	5⅞	— ⅛
47⅜	19	Am P & L $6 pf (¾k)	7	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
41½	16⅛	Am P & L $5 pf (⅝k)	1	35	35	35	+ ⅜
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	39	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅛
24½	13	Am Roll Mill	30	17⅜	17	17	— ⅜
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	1	66	66	66	
20⅞	12	Am Safety Raz(1.60)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
23½	7⅛	Am Seating (¼e)	1	16	16	16	— ⅛
58⅜	28¼	Am Smelt & R (½g)	10	44⅛	42¼	43⅜	— ⅛
140	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	Jan 24
61¾	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	61	61	61	
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	32	32¾	32	32	—1⅜
11⅜	6¼	Am Stores	14	10½	9⅜	10⅜	+1
19	22	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
31	19⅛	Am Sugar Ref	3	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	83½	84½	84½	—2
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Jan 23
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	152	150¾	151½	
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	2	83¼	83	83	—1
91⅜	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	5	86⅛	86	86⅛	— ⅜
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152½	152½	152½	
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	6½	6⅜	6½	
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	43	13⅛	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	5	84½	84	84	Jan 20
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jan 24
45	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	2	38	37	37	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jan 21
42⅛	21	Anaconda (⅛e)	184	28⅜	27¼	27⅞	—1⅛
64⅜	29	Anacon W & C	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	— ¼
21⅞	10⅜	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	8	17¾	17¼	17¼	Jan 24
20½	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	2	12¼	12	12	Jan 24
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 24
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	25½	25½	25½	— ⅛
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	24	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	45	44½	44½	— ½
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	6	47¾	47½	47¾	— ⅜
13	5½	Arnold Const (¼g)	5	10¼	10	10¼	
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	3	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ¼
12⅜	4	Assd Dry Goods	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd G O 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
72½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
29½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	34	34	34	Jan 23
244⅞	223¼	Atch T & S F	37	34½	33½	34	— ⅜
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	61	61	61	
30	14	Atl Coast Line	7	22⅜	21½	22⅜	+ ⅜
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
14½	6¼	Atl G & W In pf	2	12½	12	12½	+ ½
27⅜	17¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅝	107	108⅝	Jan 24
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	17	8	8	7⅞	— ⅛
48½	38¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ⅛
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼e)	3	58	58	58	+1
8	4½	Atlas Tack	1	5⅝	5¼	5¼	Jan 24
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jan 23
5⅜	2	Aust Nichols	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	34	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	76	13¾	12¼	13⅜	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	32	6¼	5⅞	6¼	— ⅛
13⅜	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	6	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	13	24¼	23¼	24¼	+ ¼
23¾	12¼	Barber Asphalt	13	17	17	17	
14	5	Barker Bros	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
21⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	12	16⅜	16	16½	
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 24
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	6	18⅛	17¾	17¾	Jan 24
102	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	Jan 20
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	121	121	121	Jan 24
9	4⅜	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅜
33	7⅝¼	Beig N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	+ ¼
29½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	80	24⅞	23¾	24¼	— ¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	11	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (.65g)	1	50½	50½	50½	+1
78⅞	39⅜	Beth Steel	138	64⅞	63	63½	—1½
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 8% pf (1)	5	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
114⅞	76	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	108⅞	108	108	
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	23⅛	23	23⅛	
24½	9⅜	Black & Decker(⅛e)	1	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅜
19⅜	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	13	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	43	27	25⅝	26½	+ ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	3	23½	23	23	Jan 24
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	4	13⅜	13½	13⅛	Jan 23
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	12	17	16¾	16⅞	
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾e)	10	26	25½	26	+ ¼
4¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Jan 24
28	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	2	24	24	24	Jan 23
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (⅜e)	16	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
16	5⅜	Bridgeport Brass	20	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
27⅜	12¾	Briggs Mfg (1e)	58	24⅜	23½	23½	+ ½
43½	20	Briggs & Stratt (3)	1	37	37	37	Jan 24
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	43½	43½	43½	Jan 24
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 24
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9	9	9	Jan 20
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	30	12½	11½	12½	+ ½
46¼	16⅜	Bklyn-M Tr pf	6	39	38	39	+ ½
23⅜	10¼	Bklyn Un Gas	3	17⅛	16¾	17	
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jan 24
14½	5½	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jan 24
13⅜	5⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	16	10¾	10⅜	10¾	
7½	3¼	Budd Mfg	32	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
29	13¼	Bullard Co	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ½
38	19¼	Bulova Watch (2)	4	29¼	28¾	28	— ⅜
16⅜	8¾	Burling Mills (1)	2	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	5	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅜
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2	2	2	
10	8⅜	Butler Bros	8	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	
24	16⅝	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	5	10½	10	10	— ⅛
22	13	Byron Jackson (¼g)	3	15¼	15½	15⅜	— ⅛

C

24½	25½	Calif Packing	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
10¾	5¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	15	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
20½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	5	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅛
21½	12½	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	19	18¼	17½	17¾	
8⅜	5	Canad Pacific	48	5⅝	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (¼g)	3	32	31¾	31¾	Jan 24
13½	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7	7	7	Jan 23
22½	12¾	Carpenter Steel (.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jan 24
4½	2½	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	2	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	Jan 24
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	84½	84½	84½	—2
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	5	42¾	42	42½	— ½
106⅝	100½	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	107⅛	107½	107⅝	Jan 21
26⅝	9	Celanese Corp	11	19¼	19	19	— ½
86	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19½	12⅜	Celotex Corp	13	16½	15½	16⅛	+ ⅞
28	18⅞	Cent Aguirre (1½)	9	21½	21¼	21½	Jan 24
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	6	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	1	7¾	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	3	5	5	5	Jan 24
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 21
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1g)	18	41⅜	41	41	—1
13½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	8	10¾	10	10¼	— ⅜
33⅛	18	Champ Pap & F	9	25	25	25	Jan 24
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jan 24
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	25	33⅜	32½	32⅝	—1
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	86	86	86	Jan 24
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
1¼	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 24
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
1¾	½	Chi & N West	5	¾	¾	¾	
5½	2	Chi & N West pf	2	3	3	3	Jan 24
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	4	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 24
15⅞	8⅛	Chi Mail Order	4	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
1	¼	Chi M St P & P	1	½	½	½	Jan 20
1⅞	⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 24
19¾	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	16¼	16	16	— ¼
39⅜	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	37½	37½	37½	Jan 20
47	27⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jan 21
2½	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jan 23
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12¾	8	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	13	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	
13½	3¼	Childs Co	2	10½	10¼	10½	— ½

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (2e)	156	71¼	69⅜	70⅜	— ¼
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	4	3½	3⅜	3½	
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (1¾e)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	4	26	25	26	Jan 24
60¼	32½	Climax Moly'm (1.20a)	6	52	51½	52	— ¾
28¾	16¼	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	18	25⅞	24½	25⅝	+ ⅛
143¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	127	126¼	126¼	—1½
61½	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜	Jan 23
49	37⅛	Colgate-Palm (½)	9	12½	12¼	12¼	— ¼
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jan 19
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	29¼	29¼	29½	+ ⅜
23⅞	9⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	13	18⅝	17	18¼	Jan 24
22¾	13⅜	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	2	16	16	16	
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	16	16	16	
9⅞	5⅛	Col Gas & El	64	7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	78	77½	77½	— ½
19	9	Col Piet vtc (2½% f)	5	12½	11¾	12	Jan 24
35⅝	25½	Col Piet pf (2⅝)	7	29¼	28	28	Jan 23
98½	83¾	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	+2
59⅞	23	Coml Credit (4)	11	47⅞	46¾	47⅛	+1
108½	104	Coml Credit pf (4¾)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Jan 24
64	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	11	51	50¾	50⅞	— ⅛
112⅛	90	Coml Inv ev pf (4¼)	1	109	109	109	Jan 23
12¾	8⅛	Comi Solvents	47	11¼	10⅜	11	— ⅛
2¼	1	Com'with & South	40	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
55¾	25	Com & So pf (¾k)	12	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅞
28	22½	Com'with Edis (1.60)	33	27	26¾	27	+ ⅛
9½	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅜
29¾	15	Congol-Nairn (¾e)	3	26½	26½	26½	— ⅜
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	23	20¾	19¼	20½	+ ¾
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
34½	17	Consol Edison (2)	119	31⅝	30¼	31	
104	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	3	103⅛	103⅜	103⅝	
49	37⅓	Consol Film Ind	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	115¼	115¼	115¼	Jan 21
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fiber	8	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	33⅞	33¾	33¾	
28¾	16⅛	Cont Motors	88	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
143¾	105½	Cont Oil Del (1.40)	5	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	+ ⅛
72	40	Cont Steel (1e)	2	24	23¼	23½	+ ½
70⅝	53	Corn Products (3)	8	63	62¼	62¼	— ¾
177	162	Corn Products pf (7)	2	176	176	176	Jan 24
8⅝	2⅜	Coty Inc	2	4¼	4	4¼	
42½	19	Crane Co	16	32	30½	31½	+ ½
117¼	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	5	106¼	106¼	106¼	+1¼
29½	21⅜	Cream of Wh (½g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jan 24
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Corp	1	9	9	9	
43¾	22¼	Crown Cork & S	6	34½	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
40	39	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	1	36	36	36	Jan 23
37⅜	25½	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	35	34½	34½	Jan 24
15⅛	7½	Crown Zeller (½g)	16	13¼	12⅞	13¾	+ ¼
44⅜	19¼	Crucible Steel	17	39⅞	38¾	39	— ⅛
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	1	82	82

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Curb Quotations

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Avers U.S. Ships Carry Only 26 P.C. America's Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 25 (AP)—Joseph R. Sheehan, President of the American President Lines, says American businessmen could eliminate Government subsidies to the merchant marine by diverting 9 per cent more of their shipping to American flag lines.

Mr. Sheehan, former Executive Director of the Maritime Commission, told a gathering of 1,500 shippers and agents last night that the merchant marine—now receiving an annual operating subsidy of $9,500,000 for 147 vessels—handled only 26 per cent of the nation's dry commerce.

"Dry" commerce includes all except passenger traffic and oil shipments.

"If our merchant marine were handling about 35 per cent of this commerce," Mr. Sheehan continued, "its annual revenues would be increased by $78,000,000 and the increase accruing to the subsidized portion of our merchant marine would be $45,000,000."

He said that the subsidized merchant marine now has a gross revenue of approximately $122,000,000 a year.

Mr. Sheehan said Japanese ships carried 70 per cent of Japan's commerce and that 60 per cent of Great Britain's cargoes moved on English vessels. Discussing tourist traffic, he said that only 7 per cent of the 503,598 passengers who crossed the North Atlantic in 1936 used American ships.

A strong merchant marine, he added, was a potent help in national defense.

"The navy could function to not more than 60 per cent of its efficiency without an adequate merchant marine to handle supplies and ammunition," he said.

He said that American passenger ships in the Atlantic and Pacific were among the finest and that the seamen "were better than any that can be found anywhere else in the world."

"I do not say that our stewards, for example, will ever display toward passengers the attitude of servility that may be found on foreign ships, but I do contend that these men are, with few exceptions, civil and courteous and will provide Americans with a high class service devoid of the embarrassments due to difficulties with languages."

Mr. Sheehan said the Government planned to construct 500 new ships at a possible cost of $1,000,000,000 within the next 10 years. He said the program would title toward the United States in need of ships because of the age of the present vessels.

Raw Wool Prices Are Holding Firm; Demand Is Quiet

Weekly Wool Review

Prices of raw wool are holding firm with intermittent periods of activity that take heavy poundages of the staple out of the market. Sellers consider their wools worth more than buyers appear willing to pay.

Fine territory wools, graded French combing length, are selling at 70c, scoured basis, and 71c is asked in some circles, establishing the market value on a somewhat stronger basis than was the case a week ago.

In the West, where relatively little wool is left, holders are prone to ask more for their stocks than is the equivalent price in Boston. One result is that potential business is halted on some occasions and curtailed in others. Demand in the Boston market continues to favor fine and fine medium territory wools and prices of 70c and 71c means they are at a premium over overseas wool parity by about three cents a pound or so.

Overseas markets are apparently holding steady, with primary markets in Australia and New Zealand reporting firm prices. South America reports fairly continuous movement of low wools. There is a fair interest at Bradford and on the Continent.

Mohair is in fair call in Boston with prices firm. Woolen mills are the chief buyers. Texas mohair in original bags is selling in the range of 43c to 45c for adult and 75c to 80c for kid mohair.

Business Personals

George W. Penny, Jr., with the Rumford Chemical Works, Rumford, R. I., since 1928, is the newly appointed advertising manager.

Distributors Group, Inc. announced that Reynolds Girdler has become associated with their organization as vice-president. The announcement stated that Mr. Girdler would be engaged particularly with promotion and sales work for the Investment Fund phase of the firm's business. Mr. Girdler has been an account executive with Doremus & Co., advertising agents, since 1930.

The directors of R. Hoe & Co., printing press manufacturers, have announced the resignation of Fred L. McCarty as president of the company. Mr. McCarty, who had been connected with the concern since 1932 and its president since 1935, submitted his resignation to take effect Jan. 23.

Henry Rogers Winthrop, member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Winthrop, Mitchell & Co., has been elected a director of Loew's, Inc., the motion picture company announced. Mr. Winthrop fills a vacancy left by the resignation of William A. Phillips, former Wall Street investment banker.

John G. Bates has been elected chairman of the board of Adolf Gobel, Inc., succeeding H. R. Bullock, who became chairman of the executive committee. Mr. Bates was elected also treasurer and Frank R. Bruce was chosen secretary, succeeding Herman A. Lauer, who formerly held both these posts.

Geo. B. Gibbons & Co., Inc., announces the election of George B. Gibbons, Jr., as a vice-president and director of the corporation. Mr. Gibbons, Jr., is the son of the late George B. Gibbons, who was active in the municipal bond business in Wall Street for over 35 years and who founded his own firm in 1914, continuing as active head of the business until his passing in October, 1938.

General Charles Keller has been elected a member of the board of directors of Public Utility Engineering and Service Corporation, according to a statement by William J. Hagenah, president. He fills a vacancy on the board caused by the resignation on Jan. 1, of Henry C. Cummins, who has been elected the vice-president in charge of operation, Northern States Power Company.

Andrew G. Spiegelhalter, of Wilmington, has been elected president of the Pusey & Jones Corporation, a concern that builds ships and paper machinery. Mr. Spiegelhalter was elected by the board, meeting here, to succeed J. P. Pullman, of Milwaukee, elected president of the board. The new president has been vice-president and general manager.

The resignation of Bradford B. Smith, economist of the New York Stock Exchange, has been announced. Mr. Smith will become a special assistant to Enders M. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance Committee of U. S. Steel Corp.

At the annual meeting of the New York State Safe Deposit Association the following officers were elected: President, Alfred L. Curtis, Secretary and Superintendent, New York Stock Exchange Safe Deposit Company; First Vice-President, William Haas, Vice-president and General Manager, Manufacturers Safe Deposit Company; Second Vice-President, George F. Parton, President, The Standard Safe Deposit Company.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '45-43	109.29	109.29	109.29
2 3¼s '45-43 reg	109.27	109.27	109.27
1 4s '54-44	114.18	114.18	114.18
1 2¾s '47-45	107.7	107.7	107.7
1 3¾s '56-46	113.15	113.15	113.15
5 3s '48-46	109	109	109
10 2s '47	102.4	102.4	102.4
1 2¾s '51-48	106.26	105.26	105.26
30 2½s '52-49	102.24	102.20	102.20
3 2½s '52-50	102.25	102.22	102.22
2½s '60-55	104.18	104.17	104.17
1 2¾s '59-56	103.10	103.10	103.10
29 2¾s '65-60	102.29	102.24	102.24
1 3¾s '63-58	102.29	102.29	102.29

Home Owners' Loan

5 3s '52-44	107.2	107.2	107.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Adams Exp 4s '47	103½	103½	103½
8 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	103¾	103½	103½
1 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Alleghany cv 5s '44	77	77	77
13 Alleghany 5s '50 st	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
15 Allegh Val 4s '42	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
26 Allis Chlm cv 4s '52	109	108¼	109
6 Am & For P 5s 2030	50½	50	50½
7 AmIGChm cv 5½s '49	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝
6 Am Int 5½s '49	103	102¼	103
9 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅞	111⅝	111⅝
24 Am T&T 3¼s '56	105¾	105¾	105½
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	106⅝	106⅛	106¼
1 Am WW&El 5 '75	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
11 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	108¼	105¼	105⅝
1 Arm Del 4s 57	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
17 Arm Del 4s 55	98⅜	98	98
11 AT&SF 4s 95	108⅛	107¼	107¼
4 AT&SF cv 4½s 48	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3 AT&SF 4½s5C-A 62	109	108¾	108¾
5 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
3 ACL cit 4s 52	69	69	69
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	52	52	52
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 B&O rfg 6s 95	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2 B&O rfg 6s 95 st	18¼	18¼	18¼
3 B&O 1st 5s 48	50⅝	50½	50½
1 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	50	50	50
13 B&O rfg 5s 95	17½	17½	17½
3 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	17½	17½	17½
6 B&O 5s 96 F	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
11 B&O 5s 2000 D	17⅝	17	17⅛
10 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	17⅝	17	17⅛
25 B&O cv 4½s 60	11⅛	11	11⅛
11 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	11⅜	11	11⅜
22 B&O 4s 48	50	49¼	49½
2 B&OCsPLE&WV 41	46½	46½	46½
1 B&O 5s S W 50	38	38	38
7 Bell TPa 5s 48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
13 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	107⅞	107½	107½
17 Beth Stl 3¾s 66	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
60 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98¼	97¾	98
1 Boston&Me 5s 67	24½	24½	24½
1 Bost&Me 4s-as JJ61	22	22	22
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
34 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	74	72½	73½
2 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	105½	105½	105½
10 Bklyn U Gas 5s 45	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	75	75	75
1 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	97	96	97
1 Brown Shoe 3¾s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Buf R&P 4½s 57	28	28	28
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	49	49	49
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118½	118½	118½
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	115½	115⅜	115⅝
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115	114¾	115
11 Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123½	123½
5 Can Pac 5s '54	99⅝	99⅜	99¾
23 Can Pac 4½s '46	99¾	99½	99½
5 Can Pac 4s perp	81⅞	81⅛	81⅛
2 Cen B Un Pr 4s '48	16⅞	16	16⅞
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	5½	5½	5½
14 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9¼	9	9⅛
7 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	71¾	71¼	71¼
1 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	23½	24½	24½
2 C&O 4½s 92	120	120	120
7 C&O 3½s '96D	97½	97½	97½
11 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97	97	97
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11½	11½	11½
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	95½	95	95
19 CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97½	97½
3 CB&Q 4s III '49	101⅞	101½	101½
13 CB&Q 3½s III '49	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
28 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	16¾	16	16¾
12 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	15⅞	15½	15⅝
8 Chi GW West 4s '59	20½	20¼	20½
1 Chi I&L 5s '66	4¼	4¼	4⅜
42 CMSP & P 5s '75	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞
20 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
8 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¼
11 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15¼	15¼	15¼
12 Chi&NW 4½s '49 A	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	8¾	8¾	8¾
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8½	8¼	8¼
7 Chi&NW 4s '87	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 CRI&P 4½s '52 A	7½	7½	7½
1 CRI&P 5s 2034 '60	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 CRI&P 4s '88	5½	5½	5½
7 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6	5½	5½
3 CTH&SE inc 5s '60	44	44	44
9 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	107⅜	108
12 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104½	104	104
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '63	106	106	106
25 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	101⅝	101⅞
9 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	88⅛	88	88
2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	88⅝	88½	88½
2 CinUnTermSs'57C	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 CCC & StL 5s '93B	77½	77½	77½
5 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86⅜	86½	86½
10 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	76¾	76	76
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	71¾	71¼	71¼
1 Col Pwr 5s '70	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Col & So 4½s '80	40½	40½	40½
9 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	97⅞	97½	97⅝
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	95	94¼	94¼
1 Col & Tol 4s '55	109½	109¼	109¼
20 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	110⅝	110⅜	110½
13 Coml Cred 2¾s '51	103¼	103	103
3 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Coml Inv Tr 3½s '51	107	106⅞	107
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s '89	108	108	108
44 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	108½	108	108¼
6 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107	106⅞	107
17 Comwlth Ed 3½s '65	109½	109⅜	109½
11 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105½	105½
14 Con Edis 3¼s '48	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
21 Con Edis 3½s '58	106	105⅞	106
10 Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105⅛	105½
19 Con Edis 3½s '61	103⅝	103½	103⅝
3 Con Rys 4s '54	10	10	10
4 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108	108	108
3 Consum Pow 3½s '65	107½	107½	107½
7 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104¾	104	104½
32 Cons Ed 3½s '58	108	107½	107⅝
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	34¼	23⅜	23⅜
9 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	87¼	86½	87¼
5 D & R G 4s '36	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
5 D & R G West 5s '78	8	7½	7½
1 Det Ed 4s '65	111¾	111⅞	111⅜
5 Det T Tun 4½s '61	100	100	100
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	106½	106½	106½
5 Erie rfg 5s '67	11⅛	11	11
9 Erie rfg 5s '75	11¼	11⅛	11¼
7 Erie gen lien 4s '96	19¾	19½	19½
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	102½	102½	102½
22 FirestneT&R1½s '48	102⅞	102½	102⅞
40 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¾	7	7
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7	7	7
2 Francis Sug 6s '56	41	41	41
5 GenMotAccept 3s '46	107	106⅝	106⅝
6 GenMoAccpt3¼s'51	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	59½	59	59
2 Goodrich 4½s '56	100	100	100
10 Goodrich 6s '45	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
10 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	82	81⅞	82
35 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	101	100½	101
19 Gt Nor 4s '46G	96½	96	96½
6 Gt Nor 4s '46H	85¼	84⅜	84⅜
2 G Bay&W deb B	6½	6½	6½
5 Gulf St Util 4s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Hocking V 4½s '58	118½	118½	118½
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	32	31⅞	32
1 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	44½	44½	44½
13 Hud & Man inc 5s'57	12	11⅝	12
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	57	55½	57
4 Ill Cen 4s '53	51	51	51
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	57½	57½	57½
21 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	48	47	47⅝
15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	54½	54	54½
5 Ill Steel 4½s '40	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108½	108½	108½
6 Interb R Tr 6s '32	36⅝	35½	36⅝
13 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	61⅝	61	61⅜
2 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66ct	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	84½	84	84
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3	3	3
13 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	15¼	15	15
2 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	74¼	74¼	74¼
3 Int Paper 5s '55	92½	92½	92½
4 Int Paper 5s'47	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
12 Int T&T 4½s'52	64	63¼	63¼
8 Int T&T 5s'55	67	66½	66½
1 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	3¼	3¼	3¼
3 Jones&Lgh 5½s'61	95¾	95	95
9 K C South 3s'50	68	67½	67½
1 K C Term 4s'60	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Kans G&E 4½s'80	105½	105	105½
10 Keith (BF) 6s '46	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Kings Co El&P 6s'97	166	166	166
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	102	102
1 Kresge Found 4s'45	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Kresge Found 3½s'47	100	100	100
6 Lac Gas 5½s'53	66⅞	66⅛	66⅛
2 Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	47½	47½	47½
5 Lac Gas 5s'29	79½	79½	79½
2 L S & M 3½s'97	87	87	87
15 LS&MS 3½s'97 reg	83¾	83½	83½
1 Lautaro Nit inc '75	23⅛	23⅛	23½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s'64	18	18	18
3 Leh Val Coal 5s'74	19	19	19
1 Leh N Y 4½s'40	48	48	48
9 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19½	19	19
6 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¼	19	19¼
10 Liggett & M 7s'44	129¾	129¾	129¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	81½	81¼	81¼
4 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	80	80	80
11 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	96	96	96
3 Louis & N un 4s'40	100	100	100
2 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	80	80	80
7 Lou&NSo Jt M 4s '52	71	70¾	71
12 L&N 3s'80 St L	85	85	85
11 Lou Gas&El 5½s'56	108	108	108
2 Maine Cen 4s'45	70	70	70
19 Maine Cen 4½s'60	40	40	40
91 Manhat Ry 4s'90	32	31	31½
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	29	29	29
1 Marion St Shov 6s'47	87	87	87
2 McCrory Strs 5s'51	106½	106½	106½
7 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	103¼	103	103¼
3 Mich Cen 3½s'52	93	93	93
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s'38	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	6½	6½	6½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	46¾	46¾	46¾
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	31	31	31
4 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	14	14	14
1 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	46½	46½	46½
3 Mo Pac cv 5½s'49	3½	3½	3½
20 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¼	18	18
1 Mo Pac 5s'78	18	18	18
25 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5½	5	5
10 Mob&Ohs 5s'38	26	26	26
4 Mob&O 4½s'77	22½	22½	22½
2 MonWPubSv4½s'60	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 MonWPa Pub Svc8s'65	103¾	103½	103¾
23 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	97¼	97	97¼
1 Mor¾ Essex 5s'55	50½	50½	50½
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s'68	105	105	105
4 Nassau El 5½s'51	30	30	30
8 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	105	104¾	104⅞
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Natl Steel 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
4 N O Pub Sv 5s '52 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	103½	103½	103½
11 NY & Greenwd L 5s '46	17	17	17
1 NY & Qns E&P3½s'65	109¾	109¾	109¾
17 NYC rfg 5s 2013	60½	60¼	60½
11 NYC 4½s 2013 A	55½	55	55½
2 NYC 3¾s '46	76⅝	76½	76½
23 NYC cv 3¼s '52	66	65	65½
12 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	55	54¾	55
4 NYC & HR 3½s'97	81	81	81
5 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	65½	65½	65½
5 NY Chi & St L5½s'74A	58	57½	58
63 NY Chi & St L 4s'78	51	50	50¼
1 NY Conn RR 5s '53	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
5 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s '47	51½	51½	51½
2 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108	108	108
7 NY LE&WD&I 5s '43	50	50	50
3 NYNH&H 4½s '67	13½	13½	13½
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	12¾	12¾	12¾
10 NYNH&H 4s '56	12¼	12	12
8 NYNH & H 4s '57	6	6	6
3 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	12	11½	11½
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	8¼	8¼	8¼
34 NY Steam 3½s rfg '63	102¼	102	102
16 NY Tel 4½s '39	103	103	103
2 NY Trap R 6s '46 st	70¼	70¼	70¼
5 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	3¾	3¾	3¾
2 Nor'n Ed 5s '57A	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	105¾	105¾	105¾
21 Nor Pac 4s 2047	63¾	63¼	63½
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047	55½	55½	55½
14 Nor Pac 3s 2047	46⅝	46½	46⅝
8 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108¾	108¼	108¼
1 Ohio Ed 4s '67	106½	106½	106½
8 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106⅛	106	106
6 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	102½	102	102½
1 Okla G&E 3¾s '66	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Okla GE 4s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
17 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	104	103¾	103¾
7 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	78½	78½	78½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	107	106⅞	107
4 Para Pict 6s '55	101	100⅜	100⅜
8 Para Pict cv 3½s '47	87½	87	87
10 Pen Co 3½s'41B	101¾	101¼	101¼
4 Pen Co 5s '70	100	99¾	99¾
3 Pen-Dixc 6s '41 A	95	95	95
1 Pen OhDet 4½s'77	95¾	95¾	95¾
53 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	105⅜	105	105¼
14 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104	103¾	103¾
2 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	116¾	116½	116½
3 Pen RR cn 4½s '65	94¼	94	94
6 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	82½	82	82½
12 Pen RR geh 4½s '81	93	92½	92⅞
1 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	94	94	94
1 Pen RR 4s '48	111½	111½	111½
3 Pen RR 4s '70	87½	87	87½
9 Pen RR 3½s '52	79¼	79	79
1 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	53	53	53
4 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	113	113	113
2 PhilBAlcWash 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
13 Phila Co 5s '67	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
15 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12¾	12¾	12¾
27 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110½	110	110
1 PCCA&StL 4½s '77	94¼	94¼	94¼
20 PCCA&S L 3½s '49E	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	93¾	93¾	93¾
33 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	65⅝	65	65
3 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
7 Purity Baks 5s 48	97½	97½	97½
1 Radio Keith 6s 41	72	72	72
1 Read cv 4½s 97 A	69¾	69¾	69¾
10 Rem Rand 4½s 56	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Republic Steel 4½s81	92¼	92¼	92¼
11 Richfield Oil 4s 52	105¼	104½	104½
3 Roch G&E 5s 62 E	110¾	110¾	110¾
3 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	5¾	5¾	5¾
12 Safeway Strs 4s 47	105½	105¼	105¼
7 Saguenay Pow 4¼s66	105⅝	105½	105½
5 StLPeo&NW5s48	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2 St L S F 4½s 78	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
5 StLSF4½s78clf st	10¼	10¼	10¼
14 St L S F 4s 50 A	10¼	10½	10½
6 St L SW 5s 52	20	19½	19½
11 St L SW rfg 5s 90	12½	12¼	12⅜
1 StPaul UnDep 5s 72	116¾	116¼	116¼
1 SA&A Pass 4s 43	64	64	64
1 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	16	16	16
2 Schulco 6½s 46 B st	30	30	30
91 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8¾	8¾	8¾
17 Sea AL rfg 4s59	5¾	5¾	5¾
9 Sea-AlPfa 4s35A st	3¾	3¼	3¼
10 Shell Un 3½s 51	104¼	103¾	104¼
8 Simmons cv 4s 52	98¼	98	98
1 Skelly Oil 4s 51	104	104	104
9 Socony Vac Oil3½s50	107	107	107
39 Sou Pac 4½s 68	49¼	48½	49
35 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¼	48¼	48¼
18 So Pac 4½s 69	49	48⅝	48⅝
13 So Pac rfg 4s 55	65⅝	65¼	65½
3 So Pac ctl 4s 49	51	51	51
5 So Pac 3¾s 46	59¼	59¼	59¼
8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54	54	54
2 So aPc SPTer 4s 50	68½	68½	68½
5 South Ry gen 6s 56	69	68	68
8 SouthRy cn 5s 94	82¾	81¾	81¾
8 South Ry gen 4s 56	54	53¾	53¾
10 S W Bell Tel 3s 68	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105½	105½	105⅝
22 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Studebaker cv 6s 45	78	78	78
9 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	107½	107¼	107½
9 Ten Cop&Chfs 44	102	102	102
10 Ten El Pow 6s '47A	94¾	94¾	94¾
3 T RR A St L 4s '53	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
33 Third Ave aj 5s '60	9¾	8¾	9
45 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	106½	106¼	106½
1 Un Oil Cal cv 3½s'52	108	108	108
22 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112	112¼
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106½	106½	106½
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
9 Un Pac 3½s '70	96¾	96¼	96¼
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	79½	79½	79½
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	70½	70½	70½
18 US Steel 3¼s '48	105	104¾	105
11 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	93½	93¼	93½
3 Utah P & L 5s '44	95¾	95¼	95¼
17 Util P&L 5

School Policy Hit In Regents' Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York schools are failing to prepare students adequately for citizenship, Howard E. Wilson of Harvard University declares in the sixth of 10 volumes prepared by the Regents' inquiry staff.

Dr. Wilson lays the blame to Regents' examinations, which he terms valueless; state syllabuses, which were called inadequate, and the general policy of the State Department of Education, which he says is one of "prescription" when it should be one of "stimulation."

The result, he declares, is ignorance on the part of students regarding every-day questions and a superficial knowledge of world events, coupled with reluctance to assume civic responsibility and a lack of liberal attitudes toward questions of nationalism, internationalism, race, and politics.

Among the recommendations in the report is an appeal to schools to reframe the curriculum so that it will deal more adequately with matters growing out of pupils' personal problems in the field of human relations and attempt to carry standards over into intelligent behavior. The curriculum, according to the report, should be much more representative of the total breadth of the various social sciences without being crammed with "informational detail."

Travel Blocked To Tourist Lake

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (AP)—Lake Iamonia is up to its old tricks, trying to slip away and leave its fish stranded, but folks who live near hope they've thwarted the wanderlust.

The 14-mile long body of water north of here has dried up every few years, presumably draining out through bottom fissures that connect underground with some other lake or river.

The last disappearing act in 1934 caused hardship by depriving many families of fish that provided their main livelihood. So when the lake started dropping at the rate of three feet a day recently, the neighbors started working on an earthen dam separating the main body of the lake from a deep basin through which the waters are believed to escape.

The dam was completed Jan. 24 and observers said the basin water seemed to be draining out while the rest of the lake remained about level. So if the dam holds and no more subterranean cracks show up, it looks as if the foot-loose lake were caged.

Another Rockefeller In the Oil Business

NEW YORK (AP)—The oil industry has another Rockefeller.

Winthrop Rockefeller, fourth son of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., took a job Jan. 25 in the Foreign Relations Department of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, but wasn't sure just what his duties would be at the start. "To learn the business, I guess," he said.

Mr. Rockefeller received the key award of the Young Men's Board of Trade "for outstanding civic service and achievement, personal character and ability."

General Classified

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DETROIT, MICH. — Consultant on property records systems; 20 years' experience with General Motors; will supervise in the designing, rearranging, installing of property records systems in conjunction with the accounting staffs or assigned employees. WILFRED YAPP, 16530 Northlawn. Tel. University 1-1667.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FINANCIAL man with extensive experience, at present employed as treasurer of firm doing large international business, formerly in Central West, now located in New York State; available after reasonable notice. Write Box X-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

NEW ENGLAND Protestant, unencumbered, former business executive, bookkeeper, auditor; extensive sales experience; drive car; managing or working housekeeper; sew, cook, willing do anything; live anywhere; fair salary; references exchanged. ALLEN, 416 W. 118th St., N. Y. C. UNiversity 4-5409.

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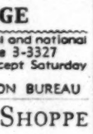

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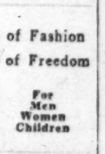

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BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
The Market for Good Things to Eat

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CREOLE—DONUT and WAFFLE SHOP
Light Lunches — Ice Cream
Home Made Candy and Delicatessen
55 Long Lane Upper Darby, Pa.

YORK

January Fur Sale
New Fashions for 1939
Savings From 30% to 50%
Fur prices advancing. "Buy Now and Save"
YORK FUR SHOP
31 NORTH GEORGE STREET

EMILE HAT SHOP
announces
REMOVAL SALE
of Present Millinery Stock
NOTE NEW ADDRESS
216 East Market Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Chin-Wag

Most travellers must by now be familiar with the phrase "eating up the miles." But how many know that these oft-repeated words look like leaving the realms of metaphor and becoming little more than a mere statement of fact?

Not that those research workers who have triumphed by turning milk in plastic materials are now turning asphalt into bread and butter. But Herr Artur Schlesinger, of Gorlitz, Germany, working for the benefit of aviators, motorcyclists, and all other drivers who must use

"Included in the price of our chin-wag wipers, Sir, is sufficient candy for the first 50 miles."

goggles to keep the wind out of their eyes, has invented goggle wipers, which are just like windshield wipers, except that they are worked by the jaws instead of by a motor.

Levers attached to the wipers are connected to a detachable chin strap; and a chewing movement sets the simple but ingenious machinery in motion.

Those all-weather motorcyclists who shy at the idea of chewing gum for a couple of hundred miles or so will have to stock their saddle-cases liberally with candy.

And next, one imagines, they will be supplied with miniature automatic-feeding devices, like the one to which Charlie Chaplin was attached in Modern Times.

Another idea, of course, is to go by automobile.

* * *

Touché

Bad weather travel brings us to railways, and a particular piece of raillery which suggests that Londoners do not lose their dry humor even when they have to wait for several hours in the snow on local station platforms, as they did during the first two days of the December "Great Freeze," when the gargantuan suburban electric network was frozen up by the severest cold in its history.

Robert Holland Martin, chairman of the Southern Railway, came down to breakfast on the second day to open a telegram reading:

"We hope all your pipes are burst—Frozen season ticket holders of the London Stock Exchange."

To which Mr. Holland Martin replied:

"To the frozen season ticket holders of the London Stock Exchange—I shiver with you. Jack Frost anticipated your chilly wish and burst my pipes before he froze your trains. Courage! Bears should enjoy the snow and bulls grow warmer when spring comes."

Still-humorous commuters who telephoned Holland Martin's home next day, to get in a "last word," were told: "Merry Christmas. Water is now running as regularly as the Southern Railway's trains." To which might be added in brackets—[Advt.].

* * *

No Change

Some folk say that the London weather, like humor, the theater, the international situation, young people, and the world generally, is not what it was.

But something distinctly English which is very definitely what it was, and what it almost always has been, is the traditional English pantomime, one conventional version or another of which is produced at the great majority of legitimate theaters in England for a week or a month, or maybe even six months, following Christmas.

We say "what it almost always has been" on account of a recently reprinted extract from the London Observer of 1838, which sheds forgotten light on the panto's history.

"Present day pantomimes are not what they used to be," declared the critic of 100 years ago. "In the boyish days the good old stories of our childhood were regularly pressed into the service, but we have no more 'Whittington's' and 'Jack and the Beanstalks' now. These glories are gone forever; they have given

Panto Characters

way to the nursery puerilities of 'See-saw Margery Daw,' 'Cock-a-doodle-do,' and 'Jack Sprat.'"

The critic of last century was badly wrong. The glories of the good old stories were not gone forever. These ancient pantomimes are the very ones popular in the England of today, using the same stories and the same conventions as of old, new only in all the music and some of the gags, with the part of the "principal Boy" still played as custom dictates by a girl, that of the "Dame" comic by a man, and that of the ubiquitous pantomime cow or horse or cat, by one or more skilled actors. J. A. M.

Unlearning the Evil

This is the hope for the world, that we shall learn to love, and in learning that, unlearn all anger and wrath and evil-speaking and malice and bitterness. — Henry Drummond.

'Come an' Get It!'

Monitor Camera Club from Harriet Geithmann, Seattle, Wash.

Jim Carpenter, Cook and Caretaker of Snoqualmie Lodge, Alpine Home of the Seattle Mountaineers, Calls in the Skiers for Chow.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: Already dozens of uses are suggested for the new invisible glass. A thought is that it would make the ideal mirror for a nonentity.

St. Louis Star-Times: Americanism: (1) "I know what I'd do if I were President." (2) "I wish I knew how to handle my family and the hired help."

Quotation for Today

CAST all your care on God! That anchor holds.—TENNYSON.

Bible Facts

Abraham's Grandfather

Mention is made in the book of Genesis of two characters who bore the name of Nahor, one of these being the brother of Abraham (Gen. 11:27), and the other, who forms the subject of this note, being that patriarch's paternal grandfather.

The elder Nahor is described as having been the son of Serug; and it was apparently at the age of 29 that his wife bore him Terah, who in due course became the father of Abraham, Nahor, and Haran. Abraham's grandfather lived to a good old age, for we gather from Genesis 11:24f. that he was little short of 150 years old when he passed on. This Nahor is also mentioned in Luke's version of Jesus' genealogy, though there his name occurs in the Greek form, Nachor (compare Luke 3:34).

In Lighter Vein

Impending Apology

"In India the monkey business is a Government monopoly."—New York Paper, Spotted by Punch ©.

Saves Breath

"Why is it that you never ask your lady customers what size they wear when they come in for new shoes?" asked a friend.

"Well," replied the shoe dealer, "it is a lot easier to measure their feet than to argue with them."

50—50

"How are you getting on with your writing for the magazines?"

"Just holding my own. They send me back as much as I send them."

Deserved It

Asked to paraphrase the line: "He lightly struck the lyre," a city pupil wrote this version: "He playfully punched the fibber."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Wooing Sweet Sleep

Novelist: "If I work late at night I invariably have difficulty in getting to sleep afterward."

Editor: "Why don't you try reading over what you have been writing?"

Fine Voice

"Yes, you certainly have a voice," said the professor, "though a little training is required."

"Really, sir. As a tenor or light baritone?"

"M'm—how about auctioneering?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Daily Anecdote

Lee's Politeness

Gen. Robert E. Lee was in a car going to Richmond, when an elderly lady boarded the train at a station and sought vainly to find a seat. As she approached the General, he rose and gave her his seat.

Immediately a number of persons arose and offered their seat to the General; but he only smiled and replied, "No, gentlemen. If there is no seat for a feeble old lady, there can be none for me."

That was the General's way. He did not mind standing up all the way to Richmond in that jerky, jarring train, if in his quiet, modest way, he could set the example of a kindly, thoughtful gentleman.

Signposts along the King's Highway

But ye are a chosen generation, a royal priesthood, an holy nation, a peculiar people; that ye should shew forth the praises of him who hath called you out of darkness into his marvellous light.—I PETER 2:9.

Grow Your Own Furniture!

Monitor Camera Club from R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

The Comfort Is More Apparent Than Real in These Carefully Clipped Shrubs Found at a Holton, Kansas, Gasoline Station.

Did You Ever Wonder

How an Electric Furnace Works?

The vital part of the electric furnace is a large coil of wire, either round the crucible which holds the substance to be heated, or fixed horizontally above it. You can turn on the current and place your hand in the furnace, yet you will feel no heat. A stick of wood thrust into the furnace will neither char nor burst into flame. Yet if you put a piece of metal on the end of the stick and thrust the metal into the furnace, the metal will begin to heat. Shortly the metal will glow red hot and then melt.

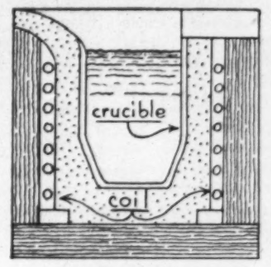
The heat that melted the metal could not come from the coil, for the metal did not touch the coil. It could not come from the air, for the air was cold when the metal was put into the furnace. The heat came from an alternating current of high frequency flowing through the coil. Induced waves of electricity generated thereby pass into the metal that is placed in the furnace. The metal catches these induced waves and converts them into heat, with the result that, in a manner of speaking, the metal melts itself.

Non-metallic substance, however, such as flesh and wood, do not catch the electric waves, but allow them to pass through uninterrupted. As a result, the waves do not exert any heating effect on such substances.

This method of melting metals is extremely valuable where alloys free from carbon are desired. Since no fuel is used, no combustion gases, carbon, or ash are involved in the process. A metal with a melting point as high as 5,250 degrees Fahrenheit has been reduced to a liquid in an electric furnace.

Since the heat is produced only inside the metal to be melted, the efficiency of the induction furnace is very high.—W. P. Keasbey.

SIMPLIFIED CROSS-SECTION OF INDUCTION FURNACE



Dickens' Genius

A friend of Charles Dickens—a man of much promise as a writer but a failure because of indolence—called upon him one morning, and began to complain bitterly of his lack of success.

"Ah," sighed the indolent man, "if only I were gifted with your genius!"

"Tell me," replied Dickens, "do you work hard? Do you spend long hours, sometimes whole days, seeking suitable scenes for your stories? Do you work hard to give vividness to them? Do you labor to elaborate plot, character, and dialogue? And, finally, do you rewrite, revise, and retouch your work so that it may be more acceptable?"

"All of that?" exclaimed the unsuccessful author. "Never!"

"Then," said Dickens, "let me tell you, I do not know what you mean when you say 'genius.' The only genius I know is the genius of hard work!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

His Brother's Keeper

New York

An Englishman reading an international daily newspaper just before Christmas, was much interested in an advertisement of frosted foods. On finding he could not buy this line of foods in England, he wrote a letter to the concern in New York City, in which he expressed his enthusiasm over the idea of food preservation; in addition, he enclosed a check and requested that the company select some underprivileged people to be his guests at Christmas dinner. Since he could not enjoy the food, he wanted some American friends to have the pleasure.

The company at once communicated with the advertising representative of the newspaper who had secured the advertising, and asked him if he would supply the names of four families on which to spend the Englishman's check.

Incidentally, the company did not confine the gifts to the sum written on the check sent by the Briton, but itself gave bounteously toward the Christmas happiness of its four families.

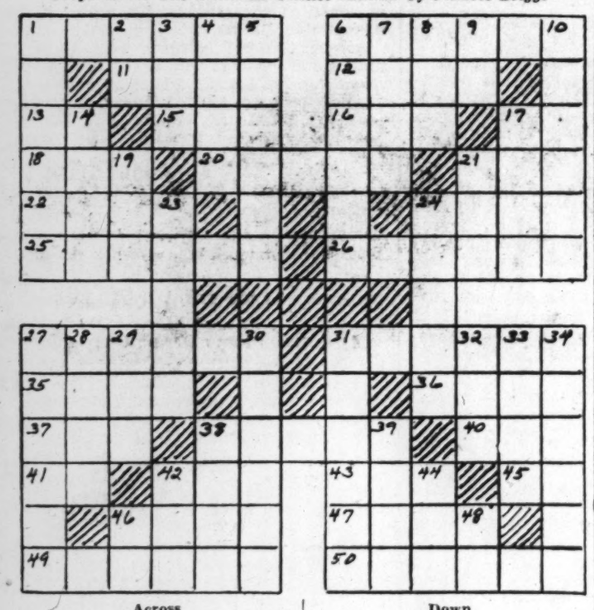
Of First Importance

The clothing of our minds certainly ought to be regarded before that of our bodies.—Steele.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What prophet disappeared in a fiery chariot?
6—Who painted "The Angelus"?
11—What was chief magistrate in former republic of Venice called?
12—What is a fancy case for small articles?
13—What is the abbreviation for ruble?
15—What would you attach to underside of card table to hold out cards?
16—What is the back half of the hind-quarter of lamb?
17—What state borders Maryland on north (abbr.)?
18—Would you eat or don a Mexican tortilla?
20—What was the mythical Acheron?
21—What objective pronoun would you use in speaking of Biblical Eliada?
22—If you were in Near East, you might rest where?
24—What title was adopted in England under Edward III?
25—What manufacturing city is in Kane County, Illinois?
26—Who was messenger of Greek gods?
27—What is northernmost of two bright stars in constellation Gemini?
31—The Parisian Bastille was used as what?
35—What Moabitess married Boaz?
36—Where did Nebuchadnezzar set up a golden image?
37—What pronoun is used for a certain person not specified?
38—What mountain of Alps is between France and Italy?
40—What is a siesta?
41—In what division of Bible is Nahum (abbr.)?
42—What might be served at a native feast in Kahoolawe?
43—What Egyptian goddess was consort of Geb?
45—North latitude (abbr.)?
46—What is an oil or ointment for anointing?
47—What is a row of moored ships?
49—What are the bonnets worn by Lowland Scots?
50—What are the mounts of warriors?

Down

1—What is motto of California?
2—What suffix is used in poems of an epic nature?
3—What is an occasional piece of work?
4—Who was a sage mentioned in Proverbs?
5—What was flight of Mohammed from Mecca called?
6—Who was the son of Micah?
7—What was a Roman road called?
8—Who was the Celtic god of light?
9—What is a Chinese unit of weight?
10—What does London Bridge span?
14—If you were in Honolulu, on what island would you be?
17—What weapon was superseded by the bayonet?
19—What is an Oriental lute?
21—What is the confused noise of machinery heard at a distance?
23—If you were in Dayton, Ohio, in what direction would you travel to reach Lima?
24—Who judged disputes and taught children of Gaulish nobles (sing.)?
27—What did Little Bo-Peep carry (pl.)?
28—What relative in "Little Women" was surnamed March?
29—Sainte (abbr.).
30—What French city became Christian in 3rd century?
31—What did Jean Henner use in his work?
32—The Incas worshiped what?
33—What Algerian seaport is capital of Department of same name?
34—What Italian seaport is about 135 miles from Rome?
38—What king is mentioned in nursery rhymes?
39—What is one of four sets of playing cards in a pack?
42—What is broad posterior part of lower jawbone of a whale?
44—Golfers first do what?
46—What is a Buddhist monk?
48—What French island is opposite La Rochelle?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

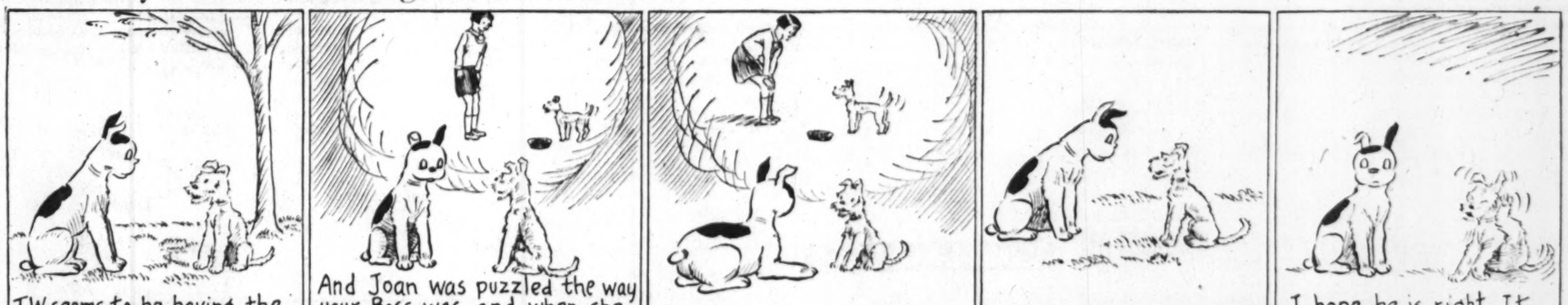
•Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Enter, the King*

By LE PELLEY

THE PLAY'S OVER — EVERYTHING'S CLEANED UP — LET'S GO HOME...
SHHH — I'M WRITING ANOTHER PLAY!
ANOTHER ONE? WHO'S THE HERO IN THIS ONE?
I GUESS I AM...
I'M A GENERAL!
I WON'T BE IN ANY MORE OF YOUR PLAYS — AND THAT'S THAT
I WAS GOING TO HAVE YOU BE THE KING...
THE KING? WELL.. ER.. IT SOUNDS LIKE A PRETTY GOOD PLAY....
I DON'T WANT TO BE HASTY!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*More Complications*

By CARMACK


TW seems to be having the same trouble I am. "Yes, he said," I wasn't able to eat a! my supper last night, either.
And Joan was puzzled the way your Boss was, and when she noticed how full I looked, she demanded to know who had been feeding me.
So I wagged and told her about our getting acquainted with the cook at the restaurant
And she must have thought it was OK. Anyway, nothing more was said about it."
I hope he is right. It certainly would be too bad to have to give up a friend like that——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Feeding the Fishes*

By THE HAGERS

THE GALLEY WITH ITS PITCH AND JERK WAS NOT A PLACE IN WHICH TO WORK.
THE CAPTAIN'S TIFFIN COOKED AT LAST, I FOUND HIM JUST ABAFT THE MAST.
AS I WAS HANDING HIM THE TRAY, A LARGE WAVE STRUCK, TO MY DISMAY.
THE CONTENTS SLID OFF WITH A SWISH. SO I'D COOKED TIFFIN FOR THE FISH!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Health for Sale

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S message to Congress transmitting his Interdepartmental Committee's report on national health needs deserves study, as does the report. The President is following his usual course of calling the people's attention to things it would be very nice to have before offering legislation to have the Federal Government provide precisely those things. It is perhaps good salesmanship not to mention costs until the prospect's desire has been whetted. The President says nothing of cost in this message, nor does the condensed report of the committee so far published.

The needs should be studied. There are great needs. There is no one who would not like to see America a healthier place. But between that desire and the best ways to attain it come many serious questions.

For example: 1. In what degree is health purchasable? Many people, out of their own experience, will not go very far with the quick assumption that only a federal appropriation is needed.

2. Are there other things for which money should first be spent? Educators, farmers, old age pension advocates, arms advocates—all of these may see more imperative needs.

3. However desirable, should the United States launch at this time on a larger federal health program which would cost apparently $1,000,000,000 a year to start with? A look at the national debt and its effect on business confidence and jobs should be taken while examining the advantages of this program.

4. What is the price in regimentation, paternalism, overmedication, interference with the liberty of patients and doctors? Before America decides that it wants this program there should be at least a little consideration of these costs and some study of results in other countries where such a plan has led to compulsory and regimented systems.

Pardon According to Law

GOV. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL'S determination to hew closely to the law in the future handling of pardons should not surprise the Massachusetts electorate, which has seen, in the short space of a few weeks, many indications that unorthodoxies in the Executive Department of the State Government will no longer be tolerated.

The pardoning prerogative of the Governor has been handled in a questionable manner in the Bay State for several years. The irregularities which were brought to light in the most recent pardon scandal, whereby executive clemency was granted without consulting the Parole Board and without notifying the District Attorney concerned with the case of the prisoner's impending release, as the law requires, have shaken public confidence in the pardon and have even brought demands that the pardon, as an executive power, be abandoned.

Governor Saltonstall's decision to pardon only after the individual cases have been carefully studied by the Parole Board and a majority of the board has recommended clemency, assures the proper handling of this problem during his tenure. However this system still would be open to abuse should a less scrupulous Chief Executive be elected. We believe placing this power in a three-man board, appointed, like judges, for a life tenure, would permanently safeguard the pardon privilege from political abuses.

State Civil Service

A WORD was said in these columns recently about the desirability of extending the merit system of employment to positions in state and local governmental service. This was in connection with social security administration. Sound reasons exist, moreover, for the elimination of the spoils system in departments which are the sole responsibility of the state or municipality. This has been recognized in messages of several governors to state legislatures, from which the Civil Service Assembly's News Letter makes quotations in its current number.

Here are a few excerpts:

Gov. Raymond E. Baldwin, Connecticut—"Workable, efficient merit systems should be established in our larger cities and uniform legislation be enacted to that end."

Gov. Harold E. Stassen, Minnesota—"One of our first and most important problems is to raise the standards of public service and to improve the morale of state government. A place on the state payroll must be based upon doing a good day's work for the people of the State, for a day's pay received."

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, Rhode Island—"I believe that a properly designed and operated civil service law, based on the merit system with competitive examinations, is the keystone of good government."

Too Late for Spain?

IS IT too late to help republican Spain? Arguments against the United States' lifting of its embargo on arms to the Loyalists include the assumption that aid could not reach them in time to affect the outcome of the war. The basis of this assumption is clear enough. The one-quarter of Spanish territory which has not been wrenched from the all-Spanish forces by the combination of Italians, Germans, Moors and Spanish Insurgents under General Franco will be increasingly difficult to hold. Dispatches state that this territory contains no war industries.

The one lack which has brought about the present situation in Spain has been the Loyalists' deficiency in matériel as contrasted with the constant supply available to General Franco from foreign sources. Yet before deciding that it is too late to help Spain, public opinion in America, in France, and in Britain where it appears to be running at least 8-to-1 for the Loyalists, should note that Il Duce is not so sure. His recall of part of the class of 1901 to the colors is interpreted in European reports as a warning to France to keep out of Spanish affairs.

Evidently there is still anxiety in Italy lest popular pressure on the French Government should lead to counter-intervention. If such a development would now be too late to help the Loyalists Il Duce could well afford to let the matter pass without further straining his relations with other nations. But to the already amazing courage of the Loyalists has now been added desperation. It is not possible to say what moral and physical effect a similar show of courage on the part of the great democracies might have on the outcome of the Spanish war.

Candor in Congress

SENATOR GEORGE W. NORRIS said what is popularly described as a "mouthful" when he stated in the debate on confirmation of Harry Hopkins, "Congress is more to blame than anyone else for putting the country in a shape where politics can get into relief."

Very likely the man who has been named for Secretary of Commerce could have done more than he did as WPA Administrator to remove the influence and example of politics in relief. But if this is true of Mr. Hopkins, how vastly more true it is of Congress.

Enough has been said of the Hatch amendment, its pros and cons. The reasons why it was not adopted last June have been made clear—it would have hampered certain congressional candidates while leaving state or local machines unfettered. But if the provisions of the ban on politics can be broadened, as is being done now, to touch all offenders, that could have been done before.

A great deal has been said about investigations of relief. One interesting angle to find out about would be, How many members of Congress or their political managers or henchmen have tried to bring pressure on the relief administration to keep certain of their friends in local administrative positions or cause political activity to be overlooked? This inquiry ought not to be made by a congressional committee.

"Peace" Under Arms

IF A GREAT war should break it will be realized that the period of preparation preceding it was an integral part of the major operation. The outcome of prolonged effort before open hostilities began, will be revealed as a great, and perhaps the decisive, part of the war itself. Countries which are strenuously competing with one another to increase their war potential are, in a certain sense, already at war.

In the period of the Ethiopian war Britain began to realize the weakness of its defenses, and an entirely new defense policy was initiated to strengthen the fleet, improve the mechanization of the army, and above all build up an air arm capable of competing with any other in Europe. While Britain has been making this undoubtedly formidable effort, Germany, starting with an advantage, has pressed on at increasing speed. Both air forces are stronger now than they were then.

Pressure is constantly applied to the British Government to increase and still further increase its military preparations. Those who believe that war may be averted are among the keenest advocates of swifter re-armament in Great Britain. But justification for overwhelming strength in any country requires it to be directed toward a policy for the re-establishment of civilization. Statesmanship must aim not merely at averting a war of murder, but of stopping the "peacetime" war which prepares for it.

CHEMISTS trying to find an answer to the question: "When is a grape ripe?" estimate that their research will take about three years. Why not hurry it up by asking the boy under the grape arbor next summer?

'Daguerreotype'

ALL this attention to the discovery of photography by Daguerre a hundred years ago may be only fair tribute to the event and the man that we should all be glad to share in. But in doing so let not the tintype be forgotten. They were "taken" even in our remote home village.

Nobody we knew of was making daguerreotypes when we were youngsters, although the whatnot in the parlor held several, of grandparents and great-grandparents. Each one was in a narrow, embossed gilt frame, bound in red velvet and tightly fitted in a silk-lined leather case, the hinged cover secured by a neat little brass hook. These were very precious, even in the 1870's and are priceless now, of course.

* * *

But tintypes are more personal, somehow, and we don't need to read how they were made. Didn't the tintype wagon stand several weeks each summer beside the road near the village store that was also post office, just across from the hotel, where we saw it almost every day? And wasn't Jim Miller who ran it usually sitting on the store piazza close by, whenever we went out for the family mail?

Sometimes he wasn't, though, and then the air about had a queer smell and we knew that Jim had "taken" somebody, and was washing things up—all very mysterious. But the mystery of the moment was the name of the person who had been taken. Usually this was quickly found out, whether villager, or out-of-towner, or from "down country." Nothing was a secret for long in Hillstown Corners, in the White Mountains. Community interest was strong there. Everybody wanted to know all about everybody else, and usually did.

It would be a wild guess now, to say how large the tintype wagon was, but I think one horse drew it, when moving time came. There were steps up to its narrow side door and two rooms—very, very small. The one at the right was shut off by a black curtain of smooth cloth across the narrow entrance and had a big window in the roof. The one at the head of the steps was to wait in, and was about as little as could be and accommodate the driver on moving days.

* * *

How do I know all this about the inside of the tintype wagon? One summer day when I was still in pinafores, Father came from the house to where I was playing in the shade of the great maple trees, led me down the path to the road, past three other houses to the store, as if to buy me a stick of candy. Whether or not it was bought, there's no telling now, for really going into the tintype wagon had eclipsed other details on the stroll.

How it appeared inside, after Jim Miller had risen from his seat on the edge of the store piazza and led us up the steps, is as clearly recalled as you have been told. So is the pungent odor and the dark of the walls; but no more.

That this is not a dream of mine is proven by a black and brownish-gray picture in the family collection—a tired little boy in tangled long curls and gingham pinafore, looking as if he might have been happy once, but didn't expect to be again.

B. D.

He Still Won't Be Pretty

Scholarly Junkmen

Book News of the Day

AN archaeologist has been defined as a combination junkman, world traveler and scholar. While there may be ruins and prehistoric dumps close at hand, it is usually buried treasure at some distant digging that proves of greatest interest. Arthur Stanley Riggs, former editor of Art and Archaeology, illustrates this point in his latest book, unashamedly short-changing American archaeology to show that THE ROMANCE OF HUMAN PROGRESS (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill. $5) increases as the square of the distance to the site.

Probably that accounts, in some measure at least, for the much greater storehouse of knowledge regarding the activities of the Greeks, Romans, Egyptians and Mesopotamians. Perhaps also the dictates of wealthy patrons of archaeology have something to do with where and what shall be dug up. Surely the general reading public has little to say, even though there is a spark of the adventurous treasure-hunter in all of us.

Mr. Riggs has produced some 400 pages of entertaining information, and though he does slight the New World peoples so far as space is concerned, he pays them the compliment of having "made more vital contributions to human welfare than all the rest of primitive mankind put together." Fortunately he does not lay claim to reviewing all archaeology, or even giving a background of the history of diggings in any one part of the world, but he does answer many questions the semi-interested reader in archaeology has hoped to have answered for a long time. Such questions, gathered during the ten years from 1925 to 1935, formed the background upon which the book was written.

Among many stories that read like fiction Mr. Riggs tells a wondrous tale of how the ladies came to be slaves of the hearth. "Until fire came," he says, "woman had been as free as her mate. She hunted, she fished, she foraged exactly as he did. Fire changed all that. The man, being the physically stronger and steadier, assumed the task of providing the food, and bluntly told his lady to keep that fire going if she valued her hide. Her inherent rights all vanished at the moment when, meekly or defiantly, she accepted the role of slave to the hearth. More or less she remained exactly that until, thousands of years later, the tin can and the delicatessen emancipated her."

H. B. N.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Work of the American Friends

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a personal letter to acquaintances and friends, Arthur E. Morgan, late TVA chairman and Antioch College president, recently made appreciative mention of the work of the American Friends Service Committee and suggested, "should you be inclined to help those who are in trouble in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, I know of no better organization through which to work." He might have added, in Spain as well.

Writing, as he says, "on my personal initiative, because of my knowledge of the situation," Mr. Morgan recalls the Quaker Committee's World War experience in relief and child-feeding. In the present Spanish conflict, he notes, both sides are being given help. Three committee representatives, too, have recently returned from a trip to Germany to work out with the German Government a program of "non-Aryan" adjustment. Plans were made to establish transient camps for emigrants, and to remove as soon as possible 150,000 of the younger refugees to other countries where they will be aided later to take out their families. Since the membership of the Society of Friends (the Quakers) is small in relation to the work that has fallen to it, Arthur E. Morgan has written to call attention to the heavy social burden carried by the organization, that others may also help.

It is pleasant to be reminded of the Quakers' unselfish service, particularly through the medium of an equally unselfish letter.

D. B.

Dorchester, Mass.

German Servant Girls

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

German Government orders for all German (and formerly Austrian) servant girls employed by housewives in the Netherlands to return to the Reich—apparently because there is shortage of labor, especially of servant girls, in Germany—has been received here with mixed feelings, both by the Netherlands housewives and by the girls concerned.

Two years ago there were no less than 60,000 foreign servants (mostly German and Austrian girls) employed in the Netherlands. Today this number has fallen to about 25,000. Some time ago training courses for Netherlands girls were started by housewives' societies, to teach housework again. At the same time a movement was started to encourage Netherlands housewives to take an interest in the girls they employed and to grant them fixed and shorter hours. These courses, however, have not proved a great success. It will undoubtedly take time to overcome the feeling among Netherlands girls that domestic servants' work is inferior.

The German Government's plans have also caused apprehension among the German girls themselves. The prospect is by no means widely welcomed of forced return to regimented Germany, with its lower wages, less freedom, harder work, longer hours and none too rosy economic conditions after long sojourn in the Netherlands, which is considered by many across the eastern frontier as the land "overflowing with milk and honey."

Although the German Government has done everything to maintain contact with its women employed by Netherlands housewives, and through German girls' societies has tried to keep them in line with National Socialist ideals, generally speaking the German girls' interest in the National Socialist regime has become rather lukewarm.

Moreover, many German families will lose a most welcome financial support from the girls working in the Netherlands. And not only the German relations, but also the German Government which is so anxious to obtain foreign currency.

I have heard of many cases in which German girls have expressed their intention of escaping from their Government's order to return, by marrying a Netherlander and thus becoming a Netherlands subject. As a great many German girls have saved money, these matrimonial plans would meet with little financial difficulty.

(MRS.) J. VAN DALEN-DE-BRUIN

Amsterdam.

Fair Play and Flames

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me we might make more positive and evident efforts to heal the world's quarrel with Germany. I admit that's difficult, but there must be a way.

Germany was trampled upon quite a bit after the war, and it was natural that a feeling of resentment was allowed to grow there. But I am sure the good Germans have no wish to let that resentment lead them to their self-destruction. The British have many splendid qualities, the most notable of which is the spirit of fair play among themselves. Surely every support should be given those who want to extend fair play to former enemies. It is not well to feed the flames that keep absolute government in power by decrying the fire instead of helping put it out.

Someone aptly said: "Germany is like a very sick child, but we must not mistake the sickness for the child." Is it not best to love that child, and heal it, so it may grow and take possession of itself?

FELICITAS DE VARON

Jamaica Plain, Mass.

Letters of German Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The undersigned publisher intends to publish a volume of "Letters of German Refugees" which shall give a picture of the second decisive and fateful experience of our generation.

Facts and experiences which led to emigration, the contact with the new surrounding world, plans and hopes, disappointments and successes, external and internal difficulties, the whole measure of suffering—all that shall find expression in this volume in order to assemble the picture of the great common fate.

We beg all writers and receivers of letters of refugees to send copies of these letters on to us which they think worth while publishing, whether they contain facts or ideas or sentiments. The letters, which will be treated in strict confidence, will be selected by the publisher in cooperation with Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel, Carl Zuckmayer and Alfred Döblin.

We regret that for technical reasons it will be impossible to return letters. We beg also that a short biography of the person who writes the letters be sent us.

In lieu of the usual royalties, 15 per cent of the selling price as well as all moneys arising out of published translations will be sent to the "Central Help Committee for the Refugees, Stockholm," which will take care of the distribution in accord with the High Commissioner in London.

BERMANN-FISCHER VERLAG, A. B.

Stockholm

The Wide Horizon

Argentina at Lima

By Glen Levin Swiggett

WAS the Conference at Lima a success or a failure? The answer depends upon the apparent national interests of one's country. Some Americans hoped to have the twenty-one republics, participating in their Pan-American conference, proclaim a military-alliance pact in defense of democratic principles against aggression by non-American totalitarian powers. The Lima Declaration, however formally accepted at the closing plenary session of the conference, is only a statement of common interest, and of such solidarity as has repeatedly been proposed at previous simliar conferences of this character.

Resistance to President Roosevelt's about a continental military alliance came from Argentina. Its foreign policy is based upon the advantage of association with Europe. It also opposes what is sometimes called by unfriendly critics "the United States' drive to the South." Consequently most American efforts for continental solidarity tend to create friction with Argentina.

Acquisition of former Spanish-American territory by the United States since 1803 and possessive and protective interests of the United States in the Caribbean area explain Argentina's hesitant acceptance of any suggestion of sincerity of intent in the Monroe Doctrine, uni- or multilateral. Argentina fears any commitment to joint action may be a danger to its own national interests. Furthermore, the exchange of trade and culture between Argentina and some European countries means as much to ambitious Argentina as that of Great Britain has meant to the United States.

* * *

Argentina's exports amount to about $550,000,000; three European countries, excluding Germany, buy one-half. They sell one-third of Argentina's imports. The United States, however, buys, and sells only 12 and 15 per cent. The trade situation is similar in Uruguay which was a part of Argentina in colonial days and owes to it political independence and much of its culture. Paraguay, the third country in this River Plata "bloc" receives about 40 per cent of its imports from Argentina and sends to that country nearly 90 per cent of its exports.

Location and historic traditions naturally tie Argentina to these two countries. But it has taken the better part of a century to overcome divisive forces within this natural trade-culture area and to create popular understandings upon which later leaders could build internal policies that encourage common action in foreign relations.

With the acceptance of Buenos Aires as the Capital of Argentina in 1880 the independence of the River Plata area really begins. Long the scene of bitter sectional strife statesman-generals and dictator-despots sought in vain to bring peace to Argentina. It was largely a struggle between Buenos Aires and the provinces. Uruguay's major political parties, the Reds and the Whites, owe their origin to this conflict. Under the Liberal Party Uruguay became a political haven for like-minded Argentinian refugees. Montevideo, the Capital, was at times, in consequence, the center of Argentinian culture.

Among political refugees were journalists and teachers who sowed seeds of friendship for Argentina that have since ripened into an understanding of the position Argentina occupies in the Spanish-American structure.

* * *

The strength of this position was conclusively demonstrated by Saavedra Lamas at the conferences of 1933 and 1936 in Montevideo and Buenos Aires. The strength of Argentina in the Lima Conference is too recent to need comment.

If it is found that other nations do not see eye to eye with the United States in regard to intent or efforts for Pan-American peace and solidarity, the machinery and technique of these conferences, in consideration of their objective, should be changed. There should be a frank and friendly recognition of differing national interests within the Pan-American pattern since its setup in 1889. Friendly and open rivalry with those non-American nations who are naturally competitors for the trade and friendship of Latin America, will far better win and hold the friendship of all American nations and win back the friendship of some non-American nations than a policy that suggests tutelage to the sensitive younger nations of the American continent.

Mirror of World Opinion

Friendship Founded on Justice

THERE must be an end of all the bitterness and abuse which has exacerbated the relationships between the democracies and the Fascist States. There must be greater tolerance and an attempt to reach an understanding. Not, of course, in the spirit of craven surrender, but as men who seek only justice and equity.

Just as hate breeds hate, so, too, does friendliness flower into friendship. If we are prepared to play our part, then we may hope for a response which will rid the nations of the world of the burden of excessive armaments and liberate their productive resources for the advancement of the welfare of the human race.—*North-Eastern Gazette*, Middlesbrough, Eng.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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YOUNG CHINA LOOKS OFTEN UPON FOREIGN GUNBOATS IN HONG KONG HARBOR

© Screen Traveler from Gendreau

The Not-So-Open Door

By William Henry Chamberlin

THE QUESTION OF the "open door" in China, so vigorously raised in the recent notes from the United States to Japan, is today, in actual practice, rather academic. For every Chinese door to seaborne trade is bolted; and the Japanese Army holds the keys. The presentation of the United States note of Oct. 6 was quickly followed by the capture of Canton, an incident which brought with it the shutting off of China's last convenient line of communication with the outside world, through Hong Kong.

Tientsin has been under Japanese military occupation since the first weeks of the war. And the question of who is "boss" of Shanghai recently received a convincing answer when an effort was made to ship $2,800,000 worth of silver from an American bank in Shanghai to America on an American vessel. The Japanese-controlled Chinese local authorities refused to grant clearance papers for the ship (objection to the shipment of the metal was based on the allegation that it represented property of the Chinese Nationalist Government), and the silver returned to the vaults of the American bank.

It is not only the ports that are under Japanese domination. China's network of railways is now almost entirely under Japanese occupation. Consequently it is impossible to ship goods by rail without Japanese authorization. The Chinese have displayed resourcefulness in opening up new routes of communications as old ones were blocked up, and it may be possible to carry on some export and import trade through Indo-China and a smaller amount through Burma. But these makeshift substitutes can scarcely compensate for the loss of such a convenient transportation artery as the Canton-Hankow Railway. The foreign trade of a large and increasing part of China must now pass through a bottleneck of Japanese control.

* * *

And there is no disposition in Japan to regard this grasp on the arteries of Chinese economic life as something transitory. After the capture of Canton and Hankow the Japanese Government issued an official statement of policy on Nov. 3, calling for "a new order which will insure the permanent stability of East Asia," an order based on "a tripartite relationship of mutual aid and co-ordination between Japan, Manchukuo, and China in political, economic, cultural, and other fields."

The Japanese press takes for granted the collapse of the Far Eastern system erected at Washington in 1922 and the invalidation of the Nine-Power Treaty. Quite typical, in this connection, is the following excerpt from an editorial in the Nichi Nichi: "The fact that the Brussels Conference, which was called last autumn, on the basis of the Nine-Power Treaty, to exert some effective pressure upon Japan in connection with the Nine-Power Treaty, ended in an utter failure must be said to have proved that the Treaty itself is already a 'dead letter.'"

* * *

The same newspaper observed that it is not the policy of the Japanese Government to exclude foreign business activity in China, in the form of loans or investments. But the following types of activity will be barred:

(1) Those that conceal political intentions.

(2) Those that injure the natural trend toward the formation of a Japan-Manchukuo-China economic bloc.

(3) Those that infringe on the important industries

that are indispensable for Japan's national defense.

In other words, the "open door" will not be entirely closed. It will be held ajar just as much as seems to Japan compatible with its own economic interests, which are regarded as paramount. Obviously there is a wide gulf between this attitude, which, I think, is fairly representative of Japanese public opinion at the present time, and the uncompromising demands for full equality of opportunity put forward in the American note and summarized in the following three requests:

1. The discontinuance of discriminatory exchange control and of other measures imposed in areas in China under Japanese control which operate either directly or indirectly to discriminate against American trade and enterprise.

2. The discontinuance of any monopoly or of any preference which would deprive American nationals of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China or of any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of Japanese interests any general superiority of rights with regard to commercial or economic development in any region of China.

3. The discontinuance of interference by Japanese authorities in China with American property and other rights, including such forms of interference as censorship of American mail and telegrams and restrictions upon residence and travel by Americans and upon American trade and shipping.

If and when guerrilla warfare subsides, and orderly conditions are established in the territory under Japanese control, it is quite probable that the claims in Point 3 may be met, to a large degree, by the Japanese authorities. There are no special restrictions on American travel and residence in Manchukuo and censorship of mails and telegrams is a minor irritation which Japan might eliminate in the interest of good understanding with America.

* * *

But Points 1 and 2 are almost impossible to reconcile with the "new order" which the Japanese Army, now, to all appearances, firmly in the saddle, proposes to establish in East Asia. The Chinese nationalist currency, with some technical support from the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, has hitherto stood up surprisingly well under the shocks of war. While the Chinese dollar has lost almost half its value, in terms of foreign exchange, its internal purchasing power, outside the larger cities, has been well maintained and it has retained the important asset of free convertibility which the Japanese yen lacks.

But, if one assumes that Japan is firmly entrenched in North and Central China for an indefinite period of time, it is scarcely conceivable that nationalist money can continue to function as legal tender in Japanese occupied areas forever. Any currency which Japan promotes in China, just as in Manchukuo, will be linked to the yen and hence will place foreign traders at a disadvantage.

The development companies for North and Central China opened their doors for business during the interval between the delivery of the first American note and the drafting of the Japanese reply. This is a plain enough indication that Japan does not propose, in response to American representations, to withdraw from its plans for a systematic exploitation of the major Chinese industries and natural resources along lines which certainly possess monopolistic features.

* * *

The American notes were hailed with pleasure, not only by American traders who feel that their interests have been infringed, but by British and French in the Orient. The North China Daily News, traditional British organ in Shanghai, has welcomed the American lead and has published a series of acidly worded editorials on alleged Japanese violations of the idea of equal opportunity for all foreign commercial interests. Individual British and French diplomats and businessmen in Tokyo are apt to express the opinion, in private conversation, that it is "up to America," that America alone, because of its absence of pre-occupations in Europe, can set bounds to the swallowing of China by Japan.

What of the Japanese reaction to the first American note? It unquestionably created an impression and the delay in framing a reply was a reflection not of indifference, but of the time required to consult the various departments concerned and to agree on a phrasing that would offer the minimum offense to American susceptibilities while not yielding any of Japan's vital contentions.

There was an undercurrent of recrimination in Japanese newspaper and periodical comments on the American argument that America had "not sought to establish embargoes, import prohibitions, exchange controls, preferential restrictions, monopolies of special companies designed to eliminate or having the effect of eliminating Japanese trade and enterprise." The Japanese man in the street feels that, whatever means may have been used to achieve this end, Japanese "trade and enterprise" have emphatically been restricted in the United States. He would cite in this connection the exclusion of Japanese immigrants, the severe restrictions on Japanese land ownership, the limitation to very small figures of the importation of various Japanese commodities, the pressure on Japanese fishermen to abstain from salmon fishing off the coasts of Alaska.

* * *

However, the tone of angry retort is deliberately played down in Japanese comment on the American notes. This comment mostly follows two lines. The first is that a new political situation has arisen in East Asia which all powers must reckon with. The second is that purely economic activity is not being excluded and that America can make more money by trading with a Japanese-dominated China than they formerly made by direct trade with China. In this connection the trade figures for Manchukuo in 1937 show that American sales to Manchukuo in 1937 amounted to 57,523,126 Manchukuo dollars. American sales to Manchuria before it became Manchukuo reached their peak in 1929, when they amounted to 37,540,500 dollars. A brisk war trade in highgrade gasoline and motor trucks helped to swell the Manchukuo figures for 1937; but it is a Japanese contention that reconstruction orders with American firms, after the fighting is over, will be as profitable as war orders.

* * *

Other statistics which give aid and comfort to the Japanese in the face of the stiff wording of the American notes are the comparative figures of American exports to China and to Japan for the three pre-war years, 1934, 1935, 1936. During those years American sales to China amounted to 153,642,000 dollars, whereas sales to Japan were valued at 618,052,000 dollars. It is hard to convince Japanese that America would take steps calculated to endanger a market which has been four times as valuable as the Chinese, especially in view of the fact that trade with nationalist China, for some time to come, will be greatly handicapped by the mere physical fact of Japanese occupation of the Chinese ports and railways.

To be sure, Japan is more concerned about America than it is about all the other Western powers in the Far East put together. The military leaders who possess a decisive voice in Japanese affairs today reckon that their "anti-Communist" allies, Germany and Italy, will keep Great Britain and France fully occupied in Europe. America, on the other hand, is relatively disengaged and could take more risks in the Orient.

But Japan, reading the signs of the times in the decision to quit the Philippines, in the strong vote for the Ludlow Amendment in the last Congress, in the general prevalence of isolationist sentiment, does not regard America as bent on an adventurous foreign policy. One encounters a general feeling in Tokyo that, if neither America nor any other power felt strongly enough about the open door to help China hold it open during the first stages of the war, there is little real likelihood of any serious effort to break the locks which Japan has now placed on China's various doors.

Something much more positive than the scoring of legal points in diplomatic notes will be required to alter the Japanese conviction that Japan will succeed in organizing a great Pan-Asian empire, largely self-sufficient in its economy, before America brings any effective pressure to bear.

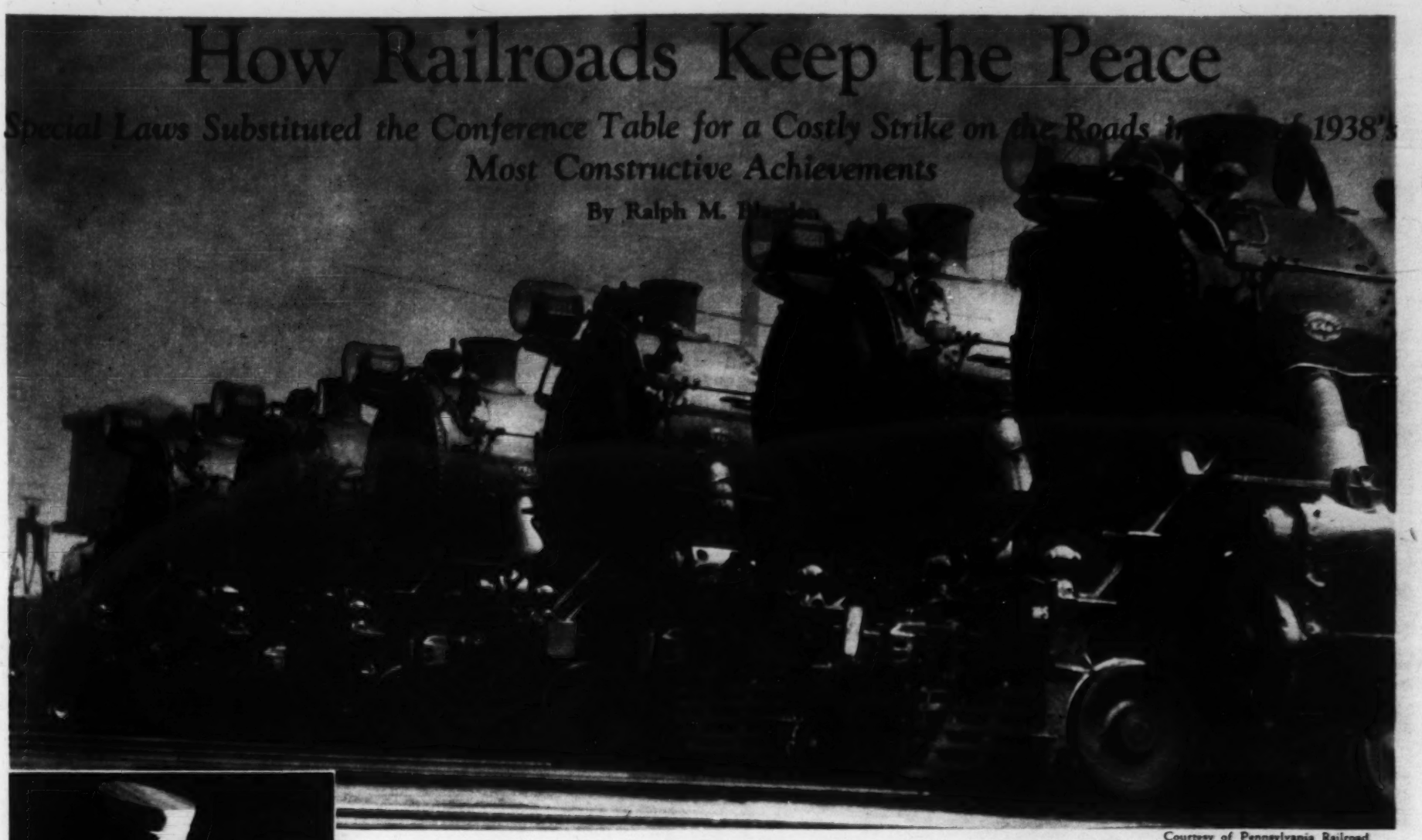
Philip D. Gendreau

GUNPOWDER PERFUMES THE ROMANCE OF THE ORIENT—Above: A Junk in Shanghai Harbor. Below: Japanese Raiders Leave Their Calling Card on the Bund in Canton

How Railroads Keep the Peace

Special Laws Substituted the Conference Table for a Costly Strike on the Roads in One of 1938's Most Constructive Achievements

By Ralph M. Blanden



Courtesy of Pennsylvania Railroad

A HALF A DOZEN CYCLOPS—These $500,000,000 Worth of Locomotives Were Permitted to Keep Their Steam Up Because Mediation Kept Down the Controversial Steam

Ewing Galloway

TRAINMEN KEEP THEIR JOBS TOO

WHEN IT COMES to keeping the industrial peace, the railroads of the United States should be able to supply the Seventy-sixth Congress with a few pointers. Let Congress regard with appreciative attention the refrigeration and filtering system of the roads. Of course, that system literally identified, is composed of the special mediatory and investigatory machinery established by the Railway Act of 1926. Right now that machinery purrs a paean of contentment and success, for it has just cooled the emotions and filtered out the misunderstandings that might have distracted the nation with a major railroad strike.

A strike that did not happen should be of major importance to the lawmakers who want to perfect the labor machinery of the nation. There might be some details of that machinery worth copying. If 900,000 men had quit work on the railroads as they threatened to do last fall, the effects would have been disastrous upon the transportation system, with almost one third of its roads in receivership and with nearly one half of its mileage unable to meet even its operating expenses and taxes. Nor is it difficult to fathom what it would have meant to have permitted 900,000 idle men to trample upon the slender sprout of recovery. The averting of that strike may, indeed, represent one of the most constructive achievements of the year. For the railroads, it may have meant salvation.

* * *

While the roads lost in their effort to save some $250,000,000 in wage reductions, they won, at least, the promise of the President that Congress would seek a comprehensive, long-range program for the relief of the carriers.

A brief recital of the recent railroad dispute furnishes an admirable study of the railroads' very special technique for maintaining peace along the tracks of the nation.

On May 12 last spring the individual roads notified their employees that they must take a 15 per cent wage cut. Nation-wide negotiations between the Carriers' Joint Conference Committee and representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen began on June 30 only to end in a deadlock. The next step, as specified in the Railway Labor Act, was to invoke the services of the National Mediation Board.

This Board sat on the dispute until Aug. 31. It finally recommended that the issues should be submitted to arbitration. The roads said they were willing to comply; labor rejected the proposal. Proceedings before the Board having collapsed, both sides were compelled under the terms of the law to wait 30 more days before taking action.

Thus throughout two months of mediation and enforced waiting superheated emotions were kept in the cooling plant piped by this unique peace machinery.

* * *

In compliance with the act the carriers announced that, mediation having failed, they would institute the projected wage cuts October 1, upon the expiration of the waiting period. Union leaders replied with the announcement that labor had voted to strike.

At this point, however, the door of another federal refrigerator opened wide. The law holds that if, in the judgment of the President, a situation exists that threatens to interrupt interstate railroad traffic, he may appoint an Emergency Board to conduct further studies and to report back to him.

Throughout October the railroads were exposed to public gaze in the hearings before the Emergency Board. J. Carter Fort, chief counsel for the carriers, argued that the roads must reduce wages in the face of shrinking income. Labor replied that there was $1,000,000 of daily waste that should be eliminated before wages were touched, and that wage reductions on the roads would precipitate a tidal wave of depressive wage cuts in industry generally.

On Oct. 29 the Board in its report to the President rejected the carriers' appeal for pay-roll relief. Savings would not be distributed so as to relieve the most needy roads—a wage cut on the railroads would counteract the wage trend in industry generally—the depression had been of too short duration to warrant such a drastic deflationary step—so the Board contended.

There was no obligation for the roads to accept the findings of this Emergency Board. All that was required of them was that they wait 30 days longer before acting. But in just one day short of a week after the Board rendered its decision the railroad executives met in Chicago and announced that they would comply with the findings of the Board. The projected wage cut was dropped; labor had no reason to strike.

It is, of course, ingenuous to claim that the railroad peace machinery is innocent of all pressure. In fact, after the Board has issued a finding and the President has called upon the loser to abide by the decision, there is a very real pressure operating in the form of public opinion. For the railroads in this instance to have disregarded both the recommendation of the Board and the appeal of the President and gone ahead with the wage reductions would have meant that they would have undertaken a struggle against stout odds. Public opinion, invariably the decisive factor in a protracted strike, would have been mobilized from the first behind the cause of labor.

Thus the peace machinery is not without its teeth and the carriers may have seen their gleam as they complied with the findings of the Emergency Board. But in those more than 90 days of enforced delay we may be assured that some constructive steps were taken both in the direction of understanding and in that of a constructive national program for the roads.

* * *

There was, of course, some grumbling. Samuel O. Dunn, editor of Railway Age, wrote of the Board's finding:

"How any Board with only 30 days to consider problems that call for a lifetime of sympathy and familiarity could make such a sweeping report is beyond me."

But in the main the roads accepted the decision with a calmness that certainly would have been absent if there had been evolved no prospect of compensatory relief to offset their failure to obtain wage cuts.

Reports of the hearings, with all their sharp attacks and ill-concealed exasperations, reveal a hundred points at which the disputants might logically have bolted the negotiations in anger. Yet the machinery of an orderly mediation process held them to the conference table. This machinery refines the issues until every possible nugget of understanding is preserved and every possible ash of disagreement is sifted out.

In the recent railroad crisis, however, the peace machinery achieved not merely the negative end of averting a strike but a far more positive outcome. President Roosevelt upon the acceptance by the roads of the Emergency Board's findings virtually pledged himself to work for some kind of constructive national program to aid the roads. Practically the only effort of the Government to devise such a program was that which resulted in the amendment of the Transportation Act of 1920. But the consolidations aimed at in this legislation failed of realization, largely because of Congress's devotion to competition.

Today, thanks to the success of those

(Continued on page 15)

Wide World

THEY SIDETRACKED A MAJOR STRIKE THREAT—The President's Emergency Board, Whose Report Was Accepted by Labor and the Roads. Left to Right: Prof. Harry A. Millis, Head of the Department of Economics, University of Chicago; Walter P. Stacy, Chief Justice of the North Carolina Supreme Court and Chairman of the Board, and Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School

Questions and Answers

In a Great Office Building, All Sorts of People Want to Know All Sorts of Things, and the Information Desk Is the Place Where Inquisitiveness Meets Its Match

By Robe[illegible] Desmond

Courtesy of the Merchandise Mart, Chicago

MERCHANDISE MART IS A CITY BY ITSELF
Top: The Mart Purports to Be the Largest Office Building in the World, With 26,000 Residents.
Below: The Mart's Information Desk Is Just About the Delphic Oracle of Chicago

SUNBONNETS WENT OUT of style for city wear some years ago. So when the lady wearing one walked into the lobby of Chicago's great Merchandise Mart she attracted attention. Thousands of persons pass through that lobby every business day, but few indeed wear sunbonnets. This particular wearer approached the big desk marked "Information."

"Do you give out information here?" she asked one of the young women.

"Yes," she was assured, "we do. Can we help you?"

"Yes, you can," the sunbonnet-lady said. "I've just come to Chicago from Kentucky. I ain't been here in 35 years, but I've got a cousin here and I'd like to find her and go to see her, if you can help me."

"We'll be glad to," the attendant said. "What is her name?"

"Well, her name is Clara. She married a man named Charley. I don't recollect his last name, but he used to work for the International Harvester Company."

"And that's all you know about your cousin? You don't know where they live?"

"Well, it seems to me they used to live on the south side, but I can't be quite sure."

"Well now, let's see," the attendant began. . . . And it wasn't very long before Clara and Charley were located, among Chicago's three and one-half million, 35 years after! The lady-in-the-sunbonnet said "Thank you," and went away to see Clara. She didn't seem to think it so remarkable. After all, this was an Information Desk, wasn't it?

* * *

"Yes, it was rather an unusual case," Hazel Whitaker admitted. She has been in charge of "Information" since the building opened eight years ago. "But then a lot of unusual questions come to us here."

Perhaps that is not altogether surprising when you consider that the Merchandise Mart, purporting to be the largest office building in the world, has a resident population of approximately 26,000 persons—about as many as Concord, N. H.; Albuquerque, N. M.; or Elyria, Ohio. This population is doubled every day by the visitors who come to the building, and when the markets are in full swing the total is tripled, thanks to the transients, so that the Mart is virtually equal in population to such places as Troy, N. Y.; Pasadena, Calif.; or Topeka, Kan. Plenty of questions arise in cities as large as these, and plenty of questions also must be answered by Miss Whitaker, by Elinor Curtis, and by Vern Bergquist, who comprise the staff of the Information Desk.

In quite a real sense, a building so large as the Merchandise Mart is a city within itself. It is so large that Believe-It-Or-Not Ripley has estimated that it could contain all of the people of Chicago if, somehow, they could be persuaded to lend themselves to the test. It has its own post office, police force and power plant, a big bank, several restaurants, shops of all kinds, (elevated) railroad station, club rooms, private offices, showrooms, the broadcasting studios for radio stations WMAQ and WENR, as well as the Chicago headquarters for the National Broadcasting Co. It is a center, not only for Chicago business people, but it is a place to which the ambassadors of commerce come from all parts of the United States, and of the world itself.

* * *

Certain of Chicago's progressive merchants and wholesalers, notably Marshall Field & Co., saw the desirability of one place where buyers from the many communities that make Chicago a center could meet those who had merchandise to sell, without the inconvenience and difficulty of traveling all over the city to see and compare the various lines. The result was the Merchandise Mart, completed in 1931, and promptly recognized as a useful contribution to modern business.

The calendar means nothing to those who come to the Mart. For example, from Jan. 9 to 21 buyers arrive to order summer goods from the International Home Furnishings Market, where makers show furniture, draperies, lamps, floor coverings, housewares, china, pottery, glass and other merchandise. It is one of the big semi-annual markets held at the Mart. The winter home furnishings mart takes place in July. In May a week's market is devoted to autumn home furnishings, and in November there is a mid-season market devoted to furniture. Draperies and textiles are to be shown in the National Domestic and Linen Markets, Feb. 6-10. Summer clothing styles will be shown at the Apparel Market to be held Jan. 30 to Feb. 11.

The year 1938, up to Sept. 1, had brought 14,508 furniture buyers into the Mart, representing 11,512 stores. This was an increase over the same period of 1937 and is regarded as an index of the condition of national business. The July market indicated what had been previously only guessed, that the retail stocks were depleted—and resulted in $30,000,000 in sales to re-stock the shops. The average number of buyers throughout the year was 91 daily up to September 1, with the total running far above that on some days.

To serve the visiting army of buyers and sellers the Mart maintains a staff of about 500 and, since so much business is concentrated in one building, that building naturally must be equal to the requirements. Eighteen stories high, with a tower rising seven stories higher, it cost $30,000,000 to erect. It covers two entire city blocks, with a net area of 3,040,700 square feet. Air photos show how it dominates its neighborhood. It has been estimated that a single floor of the Mart is large enough to include one floor of nine other modern Chicago office buildings.

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Freight lines run under the building with a siding capacity for 14 cars. A trucking concourse large enough to accommodate 80 trucks at once also helps move merchandise in and out, and 11 freight elevators, in addition to 25 passenger elevators, handle the vertical traffic. It is estimated that a freight train 17 miles long, and containing 2,500 cars, would be required to carry away all of the goods on permanent display, not only for the benefit of buyers who come to the regular markets, but to aid contractors, architects, and home-builders in the selection of materials.

The Home Building Exhibit, particularly, is useful in this way, for it offers demonstrations of many sorts of modern building material, and includes a miniature village of 33 model homes, all landscaped. These are a delight to any little girl who likes doll's houses, or any big girl who is planning a real one.

The information desk is a meeting place also. Buyers who have made friends during one "market" will agree to meet there at an appointed time during the next year's market, and they do. A good many foreign visitors stop to ask questions, either themselves or through interpreters, because buyers and sellers come there from France, Germany, Sweden, Japan, Hungary, China, and South American countries, as well as from England, Canada, the Bahamas, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, and from an average of 46 states of the Union during any of the big markets.

When one of the big markets is in progress, inquirers stand around the information desk four or five deep. Perhaps one reason the desk has been so successful is that those who serve there regard it as a privilege, not a task. They see their work both as a service to persons and organizations in the building and as a contribution to the very business of the nations.

To be sure, 75 per cent of the questions put to the Information desk are routine. Names of persons, of firms, of trade names; telephone numbers, room

(Continued on page 13)

Cultural Ties That Bind

The United States Sets Up Within Its State Department a Radio Campaign, Minus Propaganda, to Increase Mutual International Appreciation

By Mary Hornaday

WEAVING OF CULTURAL TIES between the United States and other nations of the world is a new government activity just begun in Washington. A soft-spoken, white-haired man with friendly eyes who has been spreading information on world events to the people of the Rocky Mountain region for the last 12 years has been appointed director of the new bureau set up within the Department of State.

He is Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, former chairman of International Relations at the University of Denver and director of a world affairs education program sponsored by the Foundation for the Advancement of Social Sciences.

The new bureau, officially christened the division of cultural relations, was set up primarily to comply with an agreement made with Latin American Republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires in 1936, but it will not confine its overtures to the western hemisphere.

Before accepting the post, Dr. Cherrington asked Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, whether the new division would be expected to deal in propaganda—whether it would be expected to try to convince other nations that democracy as it exists in the United States is the best possible form of government for all countries.

Dr. Cherrington was assured no effort to force any ideologies down the throats of listeners in other nations would be expected or even condoned. His instructions are to develop the bureau's organization and procedure along democratic lines, in keeping with democratic tradition and precedents.

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"We expect private organizations to do 95 per cent of the exchange of cultural information involved," Dr. Cherrington explained. "Sympathetic interest will be lent to endowments, schools, professional organizations and radio chains. The government will in no way seek to control their activities."

The United States is one of the last of the important nations to establish a bureau of this sort to publicize itself and its accomplishments to other nations and in return receive the same sort of information from them. The new bureau is being modeled along the lines of those operating in other democratic countries, especially Great Britain and France.

An enormous amount of cultural exchange work is already being done between the United States and other nations, Dr. Cherrington finds, but he is confident his division can find still more avenues for building up international friendships that are now unused.

He cites librarianships as one example. There is a vast amount of literature on natural science, drama, and poetry reposing in South American countries that has not been made available to the United States because it has not been translated into English. Exchange of librarians between the continents would facilitate the translation and dissemination of this literature, he points out.

* * *

Congress last session passed a law allowing the United States Government to lend government agents to other nations. The division of cultural relations acts as a clearing house for such requests. Formerly only military and naval experts could be loaned but now nations may borrow agronomists, chemists, civil engineers or any other type of expert they may need for a particular piece of work. "With such experts working shoulder to shoulder for constructive purposes, good will cannot help but come about as a by-product," says Dr. Cherrington. "If we can weave together the spiritual and intellectual achievements and aspirations of the people of the world, we will be creating a fabric of peace."

Having completed a skeleton organization in the State Department, Dr. Cherrington went to the Pan-American Conference at Lima. There he made the valuable acquaintance of South American leaders with whom his bureau, at least in its early states, will have most of its dealings. Were it not that Secretary Hull attaches a great deal of importance to the job Mr. Cherrington has undertaken, it is unlikely that a newcomer to the Department would be given such an assignment.

In recent weeks, even since the new division was created, the need of advertising democracy to the rest of the world has become more and more apparent, and the determination of democratic nations to work together and "talk up" the advantages and achievements of their peoples has been increased.

The new division is working closely with the Pan American Union, the international body that promotes good will among the Americas along many lines.

A few specific duties are assigned the new division under the Inter-American cultural relations convention which has been ratified by the United States and four Latin-American republics, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic and Haiti, to date. Each nation pledges itself each year to award fellowships to two graduate students or teachers of each other signatory. The fellowships are to provide tuition and subsidiary expenses and maintenance at an institution of higher learning to be designated by the country awarding the fellowship through such agency as may seem appropriate, in co-operation with the recipient as far as may be practicable. Budgets and rules for these awards are one of the first items on the agenda of Dr. Cherrington's bureau.

Under the same treaty the government also agrees to encourage, "by appropriate means," the "interchange of students and teachers of institutions within its territory and those of the contracting countries during the usual vacation periods."

The various nations also agreed to arrange the exchange of professors "who shall either give lectures in various centers, or conduct regular courses of instruction or pursue special research in some designated institution and who shall in other appropriate ways promote better understanding between the parties co-operating."

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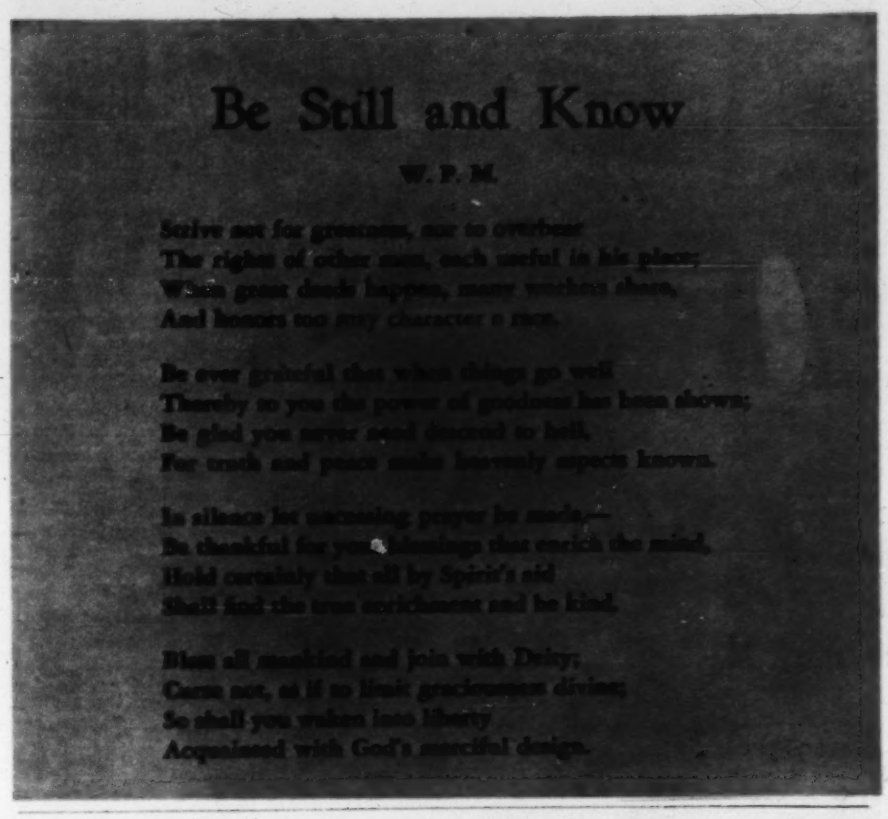
Mr. Cherrington's bureau consists of a staff of only eight, including clerical help, to begin with. Educational institutions and other private organizations will be looked to for co-operation in carrying the financial burden.

The Departmental order establishing the division said it would have "general charge of official international activities with respect to cultural relations, embracing the exchange of professors, teachers and students; co-operation in the field of music, art, literature and other intellectual and cultural attainments; formulation and distribution of libraries of representative works of the United States and suitable translations thereof; preparations for and management of the participation by this government in international expositions in this field; supervision of participation by this government in international radio broadcasts; encouragement of a closer relationship between unofficial organizations of this and of foreign governments engaged in cultural and intellectual activities; and generally, the dissemination abroad of the representative intellectual and cultural works of the United States and the improvement and broadening of the scope of our cultural relations with other countries."



Wide World

FOREIGN EXCHANGE IS ACTIVE ON THE CULTURE STANDARD— Cleveland Students About to Embark for England to Imbibe English Culture by Living With English Families. English Students Went to Live With Cleveland Families

"Unscalable" Peak Is Climbed

The North Wall of Eiger Nordwand Finally Yields to Men Equipped With Modern "Pitons" and Ageless Courage

By Peter Savary

Steiner-Heiniger, Zurich

A FINGERHOLD ON FUN—A Climber Scales the Eiger

ONE BY ONE, the globe's "unclimbable" peaks are being scaled. On the top of the world, Everest still holds out. Its turn may come next year. In Europe, the Swiss colossus, the North Wall of Eiger Nordwand, has been conquered at last. Climbed it has been many times from other sides, but never up the terrific North Wall, precipitous for the last 7,000 of its 13,000 feet.

If one single look at its sheer precipices and overhanging cliffs has ever failed to convey the idea of unscalableness, listen for one moment to the music of the "Ogre." You are now at its feet, in the peaceful "glacier village" of Grindelwald. It is a perfect day and the warm Alpine wind known throughout Switzerland as the Foehn is blowing steadily.

* * *

Out of the deep blue sky, a sudden crack of thunder. And then another, and yet another, and many more—although there is no storm. Then your eye follows the sound and, presently, you watch the "Ogre" hurtling down avalanche after avalanche of rocks and snow and ice. It is an appalling roar, even in the security of the valley thousands of feet below, and your heart warms up to the puny men on the great Nordwand, dangling at the end of ropes.

I have been on the Eiger North Wall—as the guest of the Jungfrau Railway—together with many thousands who now annually make the ascent. At 9,404 feet above sea-level, you step out of the comfortably-heated train carriages, well provided with overcoats and warm wraps, into the icy-cold Eigerwand Station hewn in the rock.

Here three high windows, 18 feet wide, look out from the North Wall across Central Switzerland, the Jura, the Black Forest and the Vosges. Below, there is a drop of 6,000 feet to Grindelwald. Then you think of the four German climbers, having got thus far by sheer acrobatics, continuing for another 4,000 feet, and spending the nights suspended from an iron hook in a rope cradle.

For three days and three nights, and then for another whole day until the sun was down, the four young German victors of July, 1938, battled their way up against the greatest odds—and squeezed through.

Two young Bavarians, Herren Ludwig Voerg and Andreas Heckmeier, both of Munich, were first in the field. They set out on their epic climb early on July 20. After toiling all day they spent their first night on the Wall.

* * *

A fiery dawn on Thursday seemed to them to threaten bad weather, so they felt it wise to retreat. On their way down, they passed four young Austrians, roped in pairs, Herren Heinrich Harrer and Fritz Kasparek, and Herren Fraissl and Brankowsky, all of Vienna, likewise out on their first attempt, and apparently quite unmoved by the anxiety of the Bavarians. Soon afterward Herr Fraissl and his companion, Herr Brankowsky, gave up the climb.

Herren Harrer and Kasparek were now alone on the mountain. Their trust in the fine weather was rewarded, and their first night on the Wall found them slightly above the second main snowfield, at about 10,300 feet. Here they pitched their camp. A propitious dawn on Friday impelled them to resume their laborious climb early.

At about the same time, down in the valley, the Munich pair, Herren Voerg and Heckmeier, seeing that the weather held, decided to make another attempt. They left Alpiglen, their camp at the foot of the wall, at 2:30 a. m., with six days' provisions, and equipment weighing some 40 pounds. Nearly 400 feet of climbing rope, 30 pitons—long, steel spikes with a hold in the end—20 more for snow or ice, square-headed hammers to drive them in, 15 "karabines"—snap-rings which are fixed to the pitons and which also hold the rope, enabling the climber to swing from the pitons—these, and more, formed part of the equipment demanded by modern mountaineering technique. Each man also carried the customary ice ax and a pair of 12-spiked crampons (Italian model) for traversing ice slopes without having to cut steps.

Despite their heavy load, the two Bavarians made fast progress, greatly helped on the snowfields by the steps cut on the previous day by the Austrian ice axes. Just before midday, watchers following their steps by telescope from the terrace of the Bear in Grindelwald saw them join the Austrians.

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If, up to this moment, there had been an element of rivalry between the Austrian and German equipes, this was replaced at this junction by the decision to climb together. As later events showed, it is in fact doubtful if either party could have reached the top alone.

Shortly afterward, one of those sudden Alpine mists sprang up from apparently nowhere and the whole of the North Wall was blotted out. Three hours later, a hole in the fog revealed the two parties mounting together toward last year's highest point. This safely passed, the four men now had to circumvent the formidable overhanging slab known as the Yellow Cliff. Bearing left, they were able to make use of a huge crack in the rock toward the Lauper route, in which they labored the whole evening, winning another 500 feet. Here they sought the comforts of their sleeping bags.

At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, the attack was resumed by the four men, now all roped together. There seemed a way to the right above the yawning Yellow Cliff, in the direction of the third large snowfield nearer the center of the Wall and long known as the Spider.

After a storm interval, the climbers started again, essaying a steep ice couloir that led up out of the Spider. For the night they camped on a narrow ledge at 12,000 feet elevation, managing, though very tired, to secure themselves in their sleeping bags to the Wall. Though the stars twinkled above, through the night icy debris rattled down on them at intervals. With the dawn came more snow. Visibility was nil. Small and large avalanches thundered over the weary climbers, now tackling an almost vertical ice couloir. While three were climbing, a comrade higher up would warn them of sliding snow or stones. Crampons were useless, and they could only cut one step every five minutes instead of four or five.

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By midday, however, they were almost out of the Wall. Heckmeier was the first to reach the ice flanks of the great ice dome which tops the Eiger. But it took the entire party more than three hours to cover the last 150 feet. By 4 p. m., all were on the summit, which was rocked by another furious storm.

Without delay, they stumbled down the normal route—to Eigergletscher Station—as night was falling again.

Thus ended a great epic in mountaineering history. Careful planning, brilliant technique, dauntless energy and courage finally triumphed over the "last of the great north walls of the Alps."

It has been said that this feat does not open up a new route to ordinary climbers, and that it could not have been achieved but for the free use of "pitons," which are frowned upon by classical Alpinists. But what of the gallantry of such men, who risk so much when the only reward is in the overcoming?

Courtesy, Schweizer Illustrierte Zeitung

VICTORY WITHOUT SPOILS—These Germans Have Just Climbed the So-Called Unclimbable North Wall of Eiger Nordwand

WHERE IS LIBERTY?

By Albert F. Engel

CURSORY EXAMINATION of mankind's present status of moral and economic freedom reveals a surprising lack of liberty, in its true sense. Starting with the individual, and following through groups, communities, states, and nations, inquiry discloses a state of existence largely devoid of peace, satisfaction, dominion, harmony. Why? Have the powers of self-government and individual human control been disbanded? No. But the false education adduced by substitutes for humanity's privilege of self-determination have tended to make many people lose sight of certain essentials of liberty.

More specifically, what are some of the conditions of liberty, and how may the ever-available state of true freedom be compassed? Let us glance for a moment into a prison cell, and ask its inmate how he was deprived of his freedom. He will probably reply: "I broke the law." Here, then, we have ethics ignored, as the cause of liberty's flight. And another scene. A sick man is encountered. Lying on his bed bemoaning his condition, we learn from him of broken morals—fear, hatred, bitterness, envy, revenge.

Are we to assume that industrial leaders, stockholders, and all employers are without a knowledge of the Golden Rule? And by the same token, has the labor group forgotten that old adage, "If you do no more than you are paid for, you will never be paid for more than you do?" Let the worker and the employer beware of the elimination of individual initiative, for therein germinate the seeds of liberty's lost cause. Reason and the dictates of conscience are verily the basis for conciliation and the establishment of freedom in any group activity.

"But governments," one may say, "are quite different. They move irrespective of the laws of ethics or reason." Because they sometimes do so, does it follow that such precedent establishes the law of the highest right—the law of immunity? No. Liberty, freedom, righteous privilege, candor, self-determination—these are all untouched by the erroneous action of ignorance, whether promulgated individually or collectively. The qualities of liberty are divinely immutable!

And thus we come to the true background of this brief tableau. God is the only lawmaker, and from Him emanate all rights, independence, emancipation. How strange that many men of supposedly superior knowledge should have overlooked this fact. Blindly, a large part of humanity has turned in its dilemma, every way but towards God. The teaching of the ages is clear. The need and desire for liberation is rife. Why, then, should we not all look to Him whose beloved Son is our Wayshower, for surcease from the vicissitudes of temporal bondage.

Surely, if we will earnestly seek we shall find the answer to the question, "Where is Liberty?" Speaking of the essential need for turning the heart to the Lord, the apostle Paul, being converted, and therefore wiser than his contemporaries, said (II Corinthians, 3:17), "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

Warner Bros. photos

THE CRANE ENABLES THE CAMERA TO GET AROUND
Machinery Moves Into a Night Club (Above) With Photographer and His Trappings for a Sequence in "Four's a Crowd"
In the Scene From "Alcatraz Island" (Right) the Crane Followed the Party Upstairs, With Camera, Lights, and Operators

The Movies' Own Land o

Hollywood Technicians Often Achieve Wonders in Seeming to Telescope Time and Space

By Frank Daugherty

NOTHING, NOT EVEN the private lives of its stars, is guarded so closely by Hollywood as are its trick shots. A studio department, to which no visitor, however important, is ever invited, is the "process" stage. The work that takes place there is designed to illude the spectators into believing that what they see on the screen is actually happening, whereas, quite often, it isn't.

No one in Hollywood, probably, would claim to know how all the effects are achieved on these process stages, but the writer can tell of a number of things that he has observed which may be of interest to the uninitiated.

One of the things which has puzzled some Hollywood technicians during the last year is the shot which Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer used in "The Good Earth," showing a cloud of locusts lighting on a field, after blowing dramatically over the horizon. Many persons have seen it, and have marvelled. Yet the means for obtaining that shot remain a secret between three or four people in Hollywood. Enough has been told to make it fairly certain that the studio did not have a real cloud of locusts in the picture. They did have a visitation of grasshoppers, photographed somewhere in Colorado by an enterprising cameraman, but the locusts seem to have been a little thing the studio "whipped up."

The making of "King Kong" and of "Lost Horizon" remained one of the interesting secrets Hollywood reserves to itself for a while. Then a curious publicity man stumbled onto the set where "King Kong" was being made and discovered that the giant figures of the ape were only 10 inches high. The studio had moved each figure a fraction of an inch at a time and taken a one-frame picture of each individual movement, then double-exposed this under some foreground action with human figures. This is closely related to the process used in the animated cartoon. Taken close to the camera, the figures appeared to be giants, and the shots showing them knocking over London Bridge and several tall buildings are less difficult to understand when you know how they were done. Time and money and ceaseless care is needed to perfect this miniature work.

* * *

It should be understood that no attempt is being made in this article to undermine the element in the industry which believes that any revelation of movie tricks is inimical to the best interests of the motion picture, which, "as a department of fiction, seeks for story illusion." There are today almost as many producers who feel that a more enlightened and intelligent audience will find as much relish in trying to discover where reality left off and illusion began as ever an older mystified audience found in believing that something real existed where nothing real could possibly be.

It is not logical to suppose, these producers say, that a public increasingly informed on the cost of producing pictures is going to believe that any picture can always be made for a profit in which a company of from one to several hundred persons are sent half way across the world to appear on actual locations called for by the story.

These factors have led to an increasing use of the process stage in pictures today, and have brought forth a number of inventions designed to ease the task of the producer, delight an audience with strange and authentic-appearing backgrounds, and keep the cost of pictures within the limit where a profit may be made on their exhibition.

Of these inventions, by all odds the most important to present-day picture making is the "rear-projection" shot. A transparent screen is made by spraying lacquer over a large glass to a thickness of about 1-64th of an inch and then, after it has dried, peeling it off and lacing it into a frame of the desired size—about the size of the screen in a small motion picture theater. The screen is then placed between a camera taking a close shot of some principals and a rather more distant projection booth on wheels. The desired background is then projected onto the transparent screen from the projection booth, while the camera, on the opposite side of the screen, picks up both the background (through the transparent screen) and the action which is taking place in front of it. Since all film is made in frames with small dark joining-widths between the frames, camera and projection machine have to be synchronized so that each is running at exactly the same speed in order to make the background and the action of the principals appear to be one shot. If they were not synchronized the black film frame joints might be photographed along with parts of the desired frames.

Backgrounds are obtained by a single cameraman or by a director and cameraman sent to the actual scenes desired, where backgrounds are photographed and sent, at small expense, back to the studio. One of these backgrounds may be simple blue sky (for a foreground, say, of airplane and pilot suspended from the ceiling of the process stage), or seascape (for a ship foundering, while actors roll back and forth on a deck manipulated by a process crew of technicians, grips and property men, in simulation of a rolling ship at sea). They may be of a volcano in Hawaii, a rice field in India, a fjord in Norway, a cotton field in the American South, or of a parade along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D. C.

Sometimes even these authentic shots won't do, as when Samuel Goldwyn sent a crew to the South Seas to get backgrounds to be used in the Hollywood filming of "Hurricane." The scenes turned out to have beaches of white sand, which so refracted the light that the islands looked unreal when shown on the screen. A tropical beach that could be photographed satisfactorily was then erected in the Hollywood studio.

The film was not without its bag of tricks, of course, even before the rear-projection shot was invented. Static backgrounds were once painted on glass, which, held close to the camera, gave an appearance of actuality to audiences not too critical. Mat shots of various kinds are still used. In these, a film is exposed one part at a time. Half of a film may be exposed, for example, with William Powell walking toward the center, hand outstretched, and speaking. The other half may later be exposed with the same William Powell, walking toward the same center, hand outstretched, and speaking. He meets himself, greets himself, and shakes his own hand. A nice process of matching motion and speech is needed here.

An enlarged photograph, blown up to several hundred times its actual size, is often used in cycloramas around interior sets (lighted New York buildings, for example, may show through the windows of a penthouse apartment within which

d of Make-Believe

the action is taking place) in nearly all sets by all companies.

Sometimes the usual processes are reversed. In scenes taking place in taxicabs, airplanes, gondolas, trains, and other moving vehicles it is the backgrounds which move, not the conveyance. Fast-moving objects outdoors, to be seen from the outside, are generally photographed, as they have been from the beginning of picture plays, from a platform speeding ahead of the subject. Panning the camera—moving it from side to side—is another means of depicting speeding objects.

Photographs of actual people doing actual things are generally real, and often are performed by doubles. Cars crashing, rolling over embankments, roaring around curves, generally contain men trained to trigger fineness in this work. Stunt planes which are to do harrowing things in the air and on the ground are also often piloted by men who earn regular and large salaries for this work. But actual crashing and burning shots of planes and cars are often done in miniature, which once was the most important phase of trick-photography in the film capital, and has by no means lost its usefulness.

Audiences are growing skeptical of miniature sea shots of sinking liners, because even the cleverest miniature work has not been able to disguise the action of the surface of ocean water. For a while they believed it when they saw a ship on rough water in a storm, and then saw it dive under the waves in water as glassy as that in a tub—which usually is exactly where it was. Today, on most studio ponds, giant tubs of water are placed at the top of great slides, down which it can be poured to give an appearance of storm waves on the pool below in night shots; but even this is not considered a completely successful device.

This may be one of the reasons why many sea pictures have been driven under sea, so to speak. It is easy to show a submarine in miniature under the water and make it appear as large as life no matter what is done with it. The same submarine on the top of the water lacks illusion. Miniature is also used to advantage in large panorama shots, of cities burning and of earthquakes.

Other problems call for other methods. Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer recently made a Tarzan picture in which Johnny Weismuller rides a rhinoceros which drops to its knees before the camera. The studio employed a real rhino, but Weismuller, though he rode the animal, couldn't bring it to the required position. The shot was finally made by having Weismuller walk into the scene backwards, and mount the rhino the same way. The rhino then rose with Weismuller on his back. The film of this shot was then reversed to give the desired effect.

Dolly and crane shots must also be accounted among the most important means for obtaining unusual effects in motion pictures. A "dolly" is a small, solidly constructed wheeled platform on which the camera rests. Today, this lower structure and the wheels are built into the camera mechanism, though they used to be separate. When exactitude and smoothness are to be stressed in moving shots in interiors—and sometimes even in exterior shots—the dolly is placed on a track; it then moves before or follows behind the object being photographed.

No well-equipped director today would be without a crane. This instrument makes it possible to photograph everything about as a limber-necked giraffe would be able to see it—that is from all sides, and in smooth, flowing motion from first one angle and then another.

Hollywood workers, aware of the technical excellence which goes into nearly all pictures, often admire pictures which are ordinary from the standpoint of story, direction, and acting. It may be that when audiences recognize this technical excellence, they will demand a corresponding excellence in the other departments of the picture. And that should be a better day for Hollywood.

Photograph by Coburn

THE COWBOY AND THE LADY WENT TO SEA IN A STUDIO BOAT

By Photographing Both the Principals and a Background Thrown Onto the Process Screen in the Left Rear the Appearance of an Ocean Voyage Incident Is Obtained

Among the New Books

'Escape,' to an Island, to Old Spain, to the Himalayas—A London Letter

I Know an Island, by R. M. Lockley. Harrap. 10s. 6d.
Days in Old Spain, by Gertrude Bone. Illustrated by Muirhead Bone. Macmillan. 12s. 6d. New York: Macmillan. $4.
Himalayan Quest, by Paul Bauer. Nicholson & Watson. 21s.
Héloïse, by Enid McLeod. Chatto & Windus. 12s. 6d.

LONDON

ALTHOUGH EXPERIENCE and all history show that life on islands is insecure, often dangerous and ultimately tedious, everyone at some time in his life has wanted to own one island and live on it. The warnings of Tristan da Cunha and St. Helena count for nothing; only a year or two back the Galapagos let the island lower down. Yet one cannot read of the evacuation of the Hebridean Isles, for example, without feeling that the inhabitants did not realize how fortunate they were.

And many people, wondering what the conditions of air warfare are going to be, will think Mr. R. M. Lockley, who has lived on and explored a good many of the little-known islands off the west coast of England, has an ideal solution of the problem in Skokholm. His book is an account of his life there—he is an ornithologist—and of his journeys to the neighboring islands of Grosholm and Skomer, and farther to the Blaskets, Heligoland, Fair Isle, the Faroes, and the Westmanns. He is a connoisseur of islands and I can imagine no pleasanter obsession. He has done what everybody wants to do.

Skokholm, four miles off the coast of Pembrokeshire, had not been inhabited for 20 years when Mr. Lockley went there to patch up the ruined cottage which had been left and which, apart from the lighthouse, was the only dwelling. It was a paradise for the screaming sea birds; without a harbor, it caught the full force of the Atlantic; rabbits abounded. A wreck supplied him with coal and timber; and though driftwood was short after five of their ten years on the island, they were able to burn turf—they, he had got a wife and daughter by now. Without capital, they lived on goat's milk, garden produce, fish, kids, sheep, and honey. After the open wind and the continuous struggle, their life on the mainland seemed soft and tame; but their child had to go to school. And now Mr. Lockley lives half the year on the mainland. His book is a delightful, simply written, record of Crusoeing, and is of immense interest to ornithologists, too.

There are two other "escape" books this week—for to write of the old, pre-civil war Spain is, I take it, "escapism." Lady Bone's book is based on an earlier volume which is entirely beyond the reach of the general reader, being the special edition with Sir Muirhead's etchings issued at 100 guineas. There is an attractive selection of drawings in the cheaper volume; and the range of the artist's and writer's travels is astonishing. Not many travelers go to places like Astorga—though I remember a long argument with an anti-clerical bookseller there and a lot of subversive politics from a Portuguese bootblack—or to Madrigal de los Altos Torres. Lady Bone's is a sensitive, admirably informed and dignified evocation of what is the most diverse country in the world, both for scene and people. They always say it never changes and never will.

* * *

The other "escape" book is the account of the German expedition to the Himalayas. These have all been disastrous. But there was something defiant in their aim, a desire to show the world that, despite the defeat of the World War, German manhood has not lost the capacity for adventure and struggle. Against the easy, amateur spirit of the English expeditions or the observant precision and nonchalance of the French, the Germans are a striking contrast. Failure on the Himalayas is as honorable as victory, for victory itself is nothing more than a handshake and a flag on a summit and then a quick dash down before the turning sun softens the snow and the daylight goes; but this book has something besides the tragedy of Nanga Parbat. The Germans climbed Siniolchum, the most beautiful of the Himalayan peaks—"as keen as a Gothic spire." From its photographs, Siniolchum has a sharp, indescribable loveliness. This is a very pleasantly written book; it has the now customary foreword by Sir Francis Younghusband, who prophesies that in 50 years the Himalayas will be the sports ground of the world; and the photographs are superb. They are, in fact, the best Himalayan climbing photographs I have ever seen.

The story of Héloïse and Abélard has been told so often that it requires ingenuity or learning to make anything new of it. Miss Enid McLeod's justification is her scholarship, which she applies to the neglected task of reconstructing the life of Héloïse. Abélard has dominated all biographies, because a great deal is known about his life; he was an important philosopher as well as a tragic lover. And the two celebrated letters of Héloïse, so unutterably moving, have so exalted her character as to make everything outside the brief time with Abélard seem trivial. Yet she lived for 40 years without him.

* * *

Miss McLeod's investigations have cleared up many doubtful points (Héloïse, for example, was not of noble birth). And by writing the story from Héloïse's point of view—as far as it can properly be judged, for there is no romantic guesswork in this book—Miss McLeod has been able to draw a woman of extraordinary strength of character; a very different creature from the bereft solitary of the romances or the précieuse galante of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when her story began its course of popular fame throughout Europe. Miss Enid McLeod knows how to be interesting though learned, and there is a good deal of curious material in her book.

V. S. PRITCHETT

Jewish Settlements in Palestine

Collective Adventure, by Maurice Pearlman. London: Heinemann. 10s. 6d.

THE WORD "communism" has acquired such a decided flavor that Mr. Maurice Pearlman was no doubt wise in his generation to give the title "Collective Adventure" to his book about the Jewish communal settlements in Palestine. For, though these settlements are run definitely on communistic lines, they are in some measure without the political aspect which has come to be the principal attribute of present-day communism.

Mr. Pearlman's vivacious account is unashamedly partisan. After living as a colonist himself for several months, he approves wholeheartedly of the experiment—a term which he himself regards as "perhaps . . . unwarranted," because the settlements are already "going concerns," the founders of which "may have created something greater than they knew."

However that may be, there can be no gainsaying the fact that the "collective adventure" in question represents a daring departure from accepted social, economic and in a degree political doctrine. The settlements are as fully communal as seems possible in the present organization of civilized society. The members draw their supplies for all their individual needs from a common store, no questions being asked unless the storekeeper decides that a particular member is being needlessly extravagant. Except for a few specialists, the colonists take turn and turn about in performing all tasks, menial, agricultural, clerical, and so forth. Broadly speaking, only the community owns money. All questions affecting the community—such as the nature of the crops to be grown, the way surplus funds shall be spent—are decided by a majority vote of all members, men and women having an equal vote.

Sex equality is carried to such lengths that women have on occasions gained the right to perform guard duties against the not infrequent attacks of marauding Arabs. They perform tasks which in most communities are reserved for men, including such physically exacting jobs as stone-breaking, digging, road-making, brick-laying. They also retain their surnames if they wish when they marry.

The Jewish communal settlements antedate by some years the Balfour Declaration announcing the formation of a Jewish National Home in Palestine. The first colony was established in 1909. Since then about 110 settlements had been established up to the end of last year. Mr. Pearlman says that "both the number of settlements and their membership have considerably increased" since then—a somewhat surprising fact in view of the drastic scaling down of Jewish immigration owing to the Arab rebellion.

Mr. Pearlman claims that the settlers are generally on excellent terms with the Arabs. Indeed, he evidently thinks that the Jewish communal settlements which make it a rule to share with the Arabs use of the wells and aqueducts the Jews themselves have constructed, and which encourage the Arabs to apply for the services of the Jewish medical officer, may show the way to a peaceful solution of the Palestine problem. Even those who are not admirers of "Collective Adventure" will heartily hope that he is right.

G. L.

A Life of Color Photography

The Eighth Art, by Victor Keppler. New York: Morrow. $12.50 De Luxe Edition; $10 Regular Edition.

THOSE WHO have been asserting that motion pictures in monochrome would in a few years become the exception rather than the rule have the further support of a successful photographer in color, Victor Keppler, who, however, qualifies prophecy with the assertion that only when Hollywood learns to use color as a component part of film entertainment will the potentialities of motion pictures as an art approach realization. Movies should be planned with color compositional values in mind from the first word that is put on paper by the story writer, Mr. Keppler implies. He remarks that present-day films in color should be labelled "black-and-white movie—color added."

Such workers as Keppler, Otto Croy, Ivan Dmitri, Anton Bruehl, E. J. Steichen and numerous others who are busy in color photography for advertising use bring marked taste and individuality to their productions. Their work commands high prices, justly enough, for the color photographer is under heavy expense for equipment and supplies. Often he makes 20 or more exposures to obtain one that satisfies himself.

Mr. Keppler includes 31 color photographs and tells how he made each of them. After reading a few of these descriptions, the young hopeful who thinks to take up the profession of color photographer may wonder if something simpler, requiring a smaller expenditure of patience to get a striking result, would not be more agreeable.

Consider the color photograph of foods made for a can company: Hundreds of cans were opened to find the few samples of fish products that would have the best available color and formation. The photographic equipment consisted of an 8x10 view camera, one 5,000-watt diffused flood light, three 2,000-watt lights, eight 500-watt spotlights. All these lights were used, too, as a means of emphasis and accent in the illumination. There were three exposures: 40 seconds each with the red and green filters, and 60 seconds with the green filter. Where it is not possible to work this way with a subject, because of movement, Mr. Keppler uses a camera that makes the red, blue and green separations with a single shot.

Most useful for the amateur worker are the detailed chapters on making and mounting color separation tissues as prints by several processes. Not needing to meet the various special exactions incidental to advertising photography, the amateur need not imitate Mr. Keppler's costly special equipment, yet may produce camera prints in color that will win attention widely in the annual shows. Still less serious workers can have a grand time with color photography with only themselves and their immediate circle to consider.

E. C. S.

The Book Window

Whaling Masters (New Bedford, Mass.: Reynolds Printing. $5). A directory of whaling captains, ships and voyages, covering every whaling port in the United States, compiled by the Writers' Project of the WPA.

A True History of the Conquest of Mexico, by Captain Bernal Diaz del Castillo (McBride, $3.75). A new edition of the account of 1568, with an introduction by Arthur D. Howden Smith.

American Authors, 1600-1900, edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft (H. W. Wilson, $5). A biographical dictionary of American literature.

The Sea Gull, by Anton Chekhov, translated by Stark Young (Scribner, $2.50). The English text used by the Lunts in their production.

An American Reader, by Burton Rascoe (Putnam, $3.50). More than 1000 pages of American writing of the last 100 years.

Ireland on Fifty Dollars, by Sydney A. Clark (McBride, $2.25). Latest in the Fifty Dollar Series of travel books.

Bizet, by Martin Cooper (Oxford, $2.75). A critical biography.

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Through the Bible Lands With H. V. Morton

Through Lands of the Bible, by H. V. Morton. New York: Dodd, Mead. $3.

THERE IS LITTLE NEED for introducing this veteran author to the reading public. Such successful travel books as "In the Steps of the Master" and its close companion, "In the Steps of St. Paul," have gained a following which eagerly lays hold of another volume, in anticipation of adding substantial information relative to the lands of the Old Testament and at the same time satisfying a love for adventurous travel of the type experienced in the Near East, reaching well into the Euphrates Valley.

* * *

To the public of a third of a century ago this volume will recall Kinglake's "Eöthen," a volume which delighted the lover of desert and wilderness scenes. It does not, however, deal with Petra, that rock-cut city of Arabia. What Kinglake so well began, Morton has carried to a much wider extent of country and consequently of human interest. It was never more patent than now that whatever pertains to the Scriptures, to the Testaments, both Old and New, immediately makes strong appeal to an ever larger public.

The admirer of Morton's previous books will not be disappointed in this latest volume. While of necessity it does not deal so intimately with the development of the Christian religion as do the earlier volumes, yet as a supplementary and complementary effort it has special value. The range of country traversed is wide. From Syria to Baghdad via Damascus and Palmyra; to Babylon and Ur of the Chaldees, walking the streets where Abraham was reared; returning to south Syria and Palestine, and on to Cairo; to the spot where lived the Holy Family when they fled from Herod; to the oasis of Siwa in the Libyan Desert, visiting the temple of Jupiter Ammon and the Fountain of the Sun; thence to Alexandria and up the Nile to Luxor and the Valley of the Kings, and on to Aswan—thus does the journey run. All these enticing journeys and more does this seasoned traveler describe in his pleasing style.

To many readers, especially those interested in the earliest manuscripts of the Bible, the most appealing journey of all is to the Monastery of St. Catherine, set far up the side of rocky Mt. Sinai. Here, it will be recalled, was found by a persistent savant one of the three earliest Codices of the Bible, the Greek manuscript known as the Alexandrian Codex. Here among the devoted monks who inhabit this ancient and isolated monastery, Mr. Morton spent several weeks, during which he climbed to the height where God revealed himself to Moses. The account of the trip is one of the most interesting in the book.

* * *

Of the summit of Sinai he writes: "Lifted above the world, on the highest point of the mountain's summit, is the small Chapel of Mount Sinai; within a few yards of it, and separated from it by a low stone wall and a rail of barbed wire, is a single-roomed mosque which the Arabs visit once a year to sacrifice a sheep to Moses." Thus do ancient customs persist among these sturdy religionists, who find in this isolated situation something which gives them courage and inspiration.

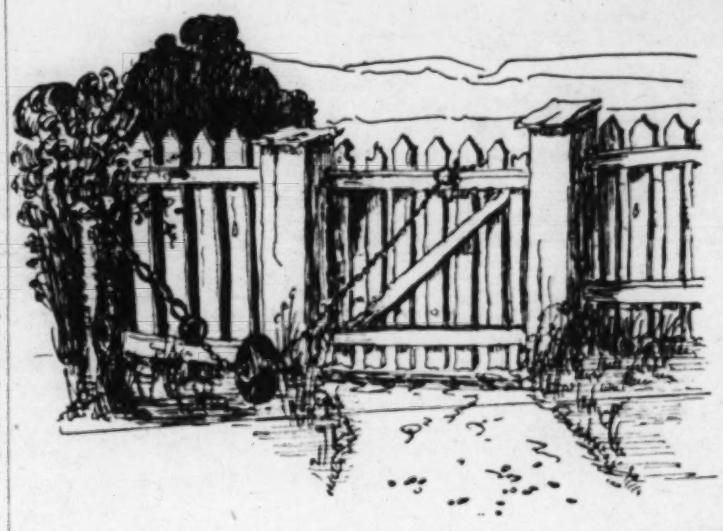
The author next went to Rome, ending his journey amid the scenes so poignantly associated with early Christian history.

Mr. Morton, seasoned traveler that he is, while not omitting an item of the ancient lore, yet was not blind to the touch of present-day conditions. He travels from Damascus to Baghdad in a highly comfortable coach (made in America) in 24 hours. Formerly it took weeks or months by camel train.

At Haifa, where the struggle between Arab and Jew is being waged, a Jew said to him, "What has my race done to deserve the world's hate? Where can we go if not to our own land?" A Christian Arab interrogated him, "Do you English people think that God intended atheists to come back to the Promised Land? I could take you to the Jewish colonies round about in which men openly scoff at God. Why should we sit down and see our country bought up by Jewish communists?" To which the author remarks, "I had nothing to reply." He was far too wise to take sides in so heated a controversy.

The excellent illustrations in sepia add a distinct attraction to a highly interesting volume, a worthy successor to its distinguished predecessors.

ALBERT F. GILMORE



TAILPIECE FOR "CANDLEDAY ART"

Man's Impulse to Create Beauty

Candleday Art, by Marion Nicholl Rawson. New York: Dutton. $5.

MANY CRAFTS, inherited from ancestors, survived for several generations in America after factory products began to replace those of homes and individual workshops. This survival was of old ideals as well as of old skills-of-hand. Even well into the 1800's there were such workers in wood, clay, metals and stone—true creators of artistic things. Prevalence of this high quality is the well-stated conviction on which Marion Nicholl Rawson bases her latest book. She asks, pertinently: "Is the New England Meeting House less fine art than the painting of it? We shall find that much of our American art has come from 'the folks.' . . . Our arts are but a matter of degree. . . . The isolated stone-carving mountaineer equally a sculptor, though he never win the fame of a Rodin."

These lines from the opening chapter set the attitude of sympathy and insight with which the dozen chapters which follow are written, about various types of decorative aptitude applied to useful things. Wood-carvers expressed individuality on chests in the Connecticut River Valley and Pennsylvania, on the architecture of homes north and south, and most expertly on ships' figureheads. Mountaineer Elmer Maddy of West Virginia shows like originality and talent today, as he chisels out his little stone dogs. So does William Edmonson, Negro, of Nashville, with his "Small Angel," and other sculptures.

Old-time pottery making, most ubiquitous of crafts, since its materials are most widely scattered, reveals personal characteristics that now delight collectors with its spontaneity and variety. Not only in Pennsylvania and Connecticut, but in many sections of all states, there were modest kilns, some operated within present memory. The description of the Potter of Potts Creek, Virginia, as told the author by Daniel Arrit who dug and hauled the clay, takes one close to the routine of the two-man business—almost to the feel of the slithery clay—and stands for this whole class of enterprises.

Travels that seem to have included most Colonial regions have made Mrs. Rawson familiar, likewise, with primitive painting of portraits and house walls; with clockmakers and glass works and iron forgers and cabinet makers. Always she is alert, responsive and friendly to the human purpose, and ready in appreciation of native artistic impulse.

Eight previous books have detailed with equal completeness, discernment and affection, several aspects of rural American life of the past, domestic and industrial. The present one surveys the whole scene with ripened and rounded knowledge. Here there is recognition that, in these arts of common folk, we are close to the sources of all art and are surrounded by evidence that man's natural impulse is to embody somewhat of beauty in every work of his hands. More than 160 pen-and-ink sketches by the author enliven the pages and share with her prose the ingratiating qualities of vigor, clarity and ease. C. G. B.

New Washington Irving Data

The Journal of Emily Foster, edited by Stanley T. Williams and Leonard B. Beach. New York: Oxford University Press. $5.

A BY-PRODUCT of a recent "Life of Washington Irving," by Stanley T. Williams, is the publication of "The Journal of Emily Foster," edited by Mr. Williams and Leonard B. Beach.

Emily Foster was the English girl who probably could have been Mrs. Washington Irving had she desired. When Irving, a bachelor of 40, already known as a man of letters, was traveling in Germany he became acquainted with the Fosters, who spent three years, 1821-23 inclusive, in Dresden. Irving's susceptible affections were quickly captivated by the 19-year-old Emily. They went together on many picnic excursions to show places near by, took part in tableaux and theatricals, attended balls at the Saxon court, studied French à deux, and shared a delight in romantic scenery and in literature.

Emily, pretty, wellborn, and well-to-do, had several suitors in those years, as her Journal records in properly ladylike fashion, but she left them all disconsolate and in course of time became the wife of an English clergyman. In after years she, or someone else, edited her journal book to the extent of obliterating the most personal and gossipy passages. If we could have had it all as it was originally set down by this observant girl it would be more interesting. As it is, its claim to the attention of twentieth-century readers rests, somewhat unsubstantially, on a faint light cast on Irving's frustrated romance and on the view given of Dresden in a picturesque period.

Diplomats and courtiers, poets and artists, made their bows to the Fosters—the youngish stepmother and the two girls, Emily and Flora, who with their three little half-brothers made up the family group. The Fosters went boating with countesses and slid down mountains with ambassadors. "Mr. Irving is always with us, entertaining and interesting," Emily wrote. But not interesting enough, a worldly man twice her age and an American, for the English girl of strong religious feeling, with all her gaiety, to accept. When he said good-by to them at Rotterdam "he looked up, so pale and melancholy," that she had a moment of self-reproach.

In spite of deletions, Emily conveys her own personality—enthusiastic, a little coquettish, and something of a bluestocking. W. K. R.

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IN ITS NEW LOCATION, THE PRIZED HONEY PALM HAS ROOM FOR ANOTHER 60 YEARS' GROWTH

New Home for Famous Tree

A FAMOUS VISITOR at Kew Gardens has changed its residence. This is the Honey Palm from Chile, which for 60 years has been the most treasured ornament of the great temperate house. It has now been successfully moved to a spot where the higher roof will permit its continued growth upward.

This famous specimen of the Honey Palm (Jubaea spectabilis) has now reached a height of 45 feet, with a leaf spread of about 30 feet, and the circumference of the trunk is 11 feet at the base and 6 feet at the top. For some time it has been evident that the plant was outgrowing its accommodation near the gallery at one side of the building, and last summer it was decided to move it some 25 feet nearer the center of the house, where the increased height of the roof would give it headroom for many years to come. The change, which was one of the biggest transplanting jobs tackled by the Kew authorities in recent years, has been successfully carried out, and the tree seems so much at home in its new position that a visitor not thoroughly familiar with the temperate house would never guess that such a feat had been accomplished.

They are used to moving big trees at Kew, but these jobs are usually done in the open, where there is space for lifting-tackle and machinery, and for horses to drag the trees from place to place. In the temperate house, where every available foot of ground is occupied by vegetation, there was room for none of these aids, and it was decided to carry out the move by manpower alone.

As the total weight involved was more than 50 tons, the task was of considerable magnitude.

First of all a trench, 5 feet deep and about 18 feet wide, was dug between the tree and its new home. This trench was continued round the tree, leaving a rectangular block or "ball" of soil, enclosing the roots, 15 feet by 12 feet in area and 5 feet deep. The ball was then carefully enclosed in heavy boards clamped with iron bands, to prevent the soil falling from the roots.

Next, tunnels were driven under the ball, and, one by one, long planks faced with steel were inserted to form a runway. Above each plank was placed a nine-inch baulk of timber to take the weight of the soil, and each baulk was separated from the corresponding runway plank by steel wedges.

The whole of the ball having been thus undermined, steel rollers were inserted into the space between the runway and the timber flooring, and when the wedges were knocked out the whole mass was supported on the rollers.

It was then moved, inch by inch, along the runway with the aid of heavy lifting jacks placed on their sides.

The work of preparation occupied a month. The weight of the tree itself was estimated at seven tons, and that of the ball of soil as 44 tons, while the encasing timber and iron accounted for three tons more. The tree now has space for another 15 feet of growth. S. F. O.

. . Questions and Answers

(Continued from Page 4)

numbers, floor numbers—that sort of thing. The Information Desk prepares the enormous office directory which is on the wall near the first floor elevators. But scores of persons daily stop at the desk, anyway, to ask for the very information which is on the directory, if they would but look. The Desk also prepares a "Buyers Guide," a fat compendium of information about the building and its occupants. More than 25,000 copies have been distributed free.

But there are other questions which are far from routine. Not only Sunbonnet Sue, but others can ask things about Chicago, its points of interest, its transportation, its people, and even its history that you would think nobody could answer.

"Where do I find the Simmons Co.?" one person asks. . . . "What is the telephone number of the Ajax people?" another wants to know. . . . "Are there any firms in the building handling decorative glass bottles?" . . . "May I borrow a pencil, please?" . . . "I want to find out about time clocks. Who can tell me?" . . . "What company sells the Jiffy-Jay line of swim suits?" . . . "Where are the public telephones?" . . . "Will you let me have a 'Buyers Guide,' please?" . . . "How do I get from here to South Dearborn street?" . . . "If you see Joe Doakes, will you please tell him to wait here for me; I'll be back in 10 minutes." . . . "What floor is the barber shop on?" . . .

* * *

Even romance sometimes comes, starry-eyed. Not so long ago a young man approached Miss Curtis asked for a girl who, he believed, worked for a firm in the building. The firm was not a tenant, but Miss Curtis happened to have been a college mate of the girl's and was able to direct him to the loop office where she was employed. It seems that the young people had met during the Chicago World's Fair and parted. There had been talk of marriage, but they decided that would be unwise because of their youth and other considerations. He went to sea for three years and couldn't forget her. The girl had given him no forwarding address, knowing that he would not have let her go willingly. . . . And so they met again and were married. Miss Curtis now calls herself Cupid.

"It has got so that we can tell what a person wants even before he reaches the desk, very often," says Vern Bergquist. Miss Whitaker and Miss Curtis agree that this is true.

A young man from Australia will stay for two hours because he finds here the first sympathetic and understanding listener so far encountered in the northern hemisphere. Two visitors from Poland beg to be conducted to the roof so that they may look out over Chicago, and a German immigrant asks how to find work in the city.

* * *

"For some reason, people seem to tell us their life stories," says Miss Curtis. "People who come in to get their WPA relief checks will tell us all about themselves before we can make it clear to them that the relief office is elsewhere in the building, and that they ought to tell their stories there. Then, sometimes, these people are just plain lonely, and want to talk. When you understand how much they really need to talk, sometimes, you are glad that you can do something for them just by listening in a friendly way."

Even as she talks, two telephones ring almost incessantly. People come up, get their answers and leave. Improperly addressed mail, left by the postman, is re-addressed. Always the answers are ready instantly—office numbers, names of persons, telephone numbers, trade names and their representatives. It seems an amazing feat of memory, but both Miss Whitaker and Miss Curtis belittle it.

"It's just because similar things are asked over and over," says Miss Whitaker, "and they stick in your mind."

"It seems to me it's not nearly so hard as being a sales girl in a department store, and having to remember all the styles and numbers in stock," says Miss Curtis.

There must be something about it that is deeply satisfying—perhaps the unending sense of service—because both of the young women and Mr. Bergquist obviously like their work. And the people who stop by obviously like them.

Hard to Find

Mercury has earned its name, "The Elusive Planet," because, being the nearest to the sun, it never moves far from the sun and thus is not easy to find. It can be observed only in the twilight or dawn, never in full darkness. The great astronomer, Copernicus, is said never to have seen Mercury.

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW *your* FRIENDS I'LL SEND YOU ACTUAL SAMPLE

SNAG-PROOFED SILK HOSE

And Show You How to Earn up to $22 in a Week. Thrilling news! Amazing new patented process makes women's Snag-Proofed Chiffon Hosiery resist snags and runs, wear twice as long, and cut hosiery bills in half. Individual lengths to fit all customers. Lowest prices. Write for actual sample to show your friends. Send no money. AMERICAN SILK HOSIERY MILLS, Dept., PB-115, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THERE'S BIG MONEY in potato chips for any man or woman who wants a business capable of paying fine big daily profits from the very start. Just think of it. You can install this wonderful new machine in your kitchen—just manufacture and sack a sensational new kind of "Greaseless" Potato Chip—and let the stores sell them for you. Only $2.50 invested in raw materials brings back $10 in cash.

EVERYTHING FURNISHED

You don't have to have a lot of money to start this business. A small investment in the machine puts you in a big profit business of your own. I send you everything, including speed-slicer, cooker, oil-extractor (for making new "GREASELESS" chip), a big supply of printed bags and free advertising material. No experience is needed as I send complete simple instructions showing how to make a profit the first day. Prices, pictures and complete plans will be sent free for the asking.

DON'T BUY ANYTHING

Just send your name and address on a postcard for all this free information, including the "Secret of Making Greaseless Potato Chips." No obligation, but hurry and you may become independent as so many others have done with these fast selling new "Greaseless" Chips. Address your card to

G. H. Hardt 620 N. Michigan Ave., Dept. E-491B, Chicago, Ill.

This Handsome Individual Drip-o-lator

YOURS FOR

ONLY 65¢

RETAIL VALUE $1.00

Offered by

SANKA COFFEE

Here's how to enjoy **to the fullest the fine rich flavor and satisfying goodness of Sanka Coffee... *the real coffee that is not a stimulant*, because 97% of the caffein has been removed.**

Accept our offer of this attractive, two-cup Drip-o-lator at the bargain price of 65¢.

1. Makes Sanka Coffee by the modern drip method.
2. Holds two generous cupfuls.
3. Non-tarnishing, lustrous chrome finish.
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5. Easy to use, easy to clean.

Mail the coupon now for your Drip-o-lator. And get Sanka Coffee at your grocer's. It's available in the correct drip grind for use in the Drip-o-lator. Sanka Coffee is a product of General Foods.

GENERAL FOODS, Battle Creek, Michigan: C. S. M. 1-25-39

Please send me, postpaid, the Individual Drip-o-lator, for which I enclose 65¢ (stamps or money order).

Name_____

Address_____

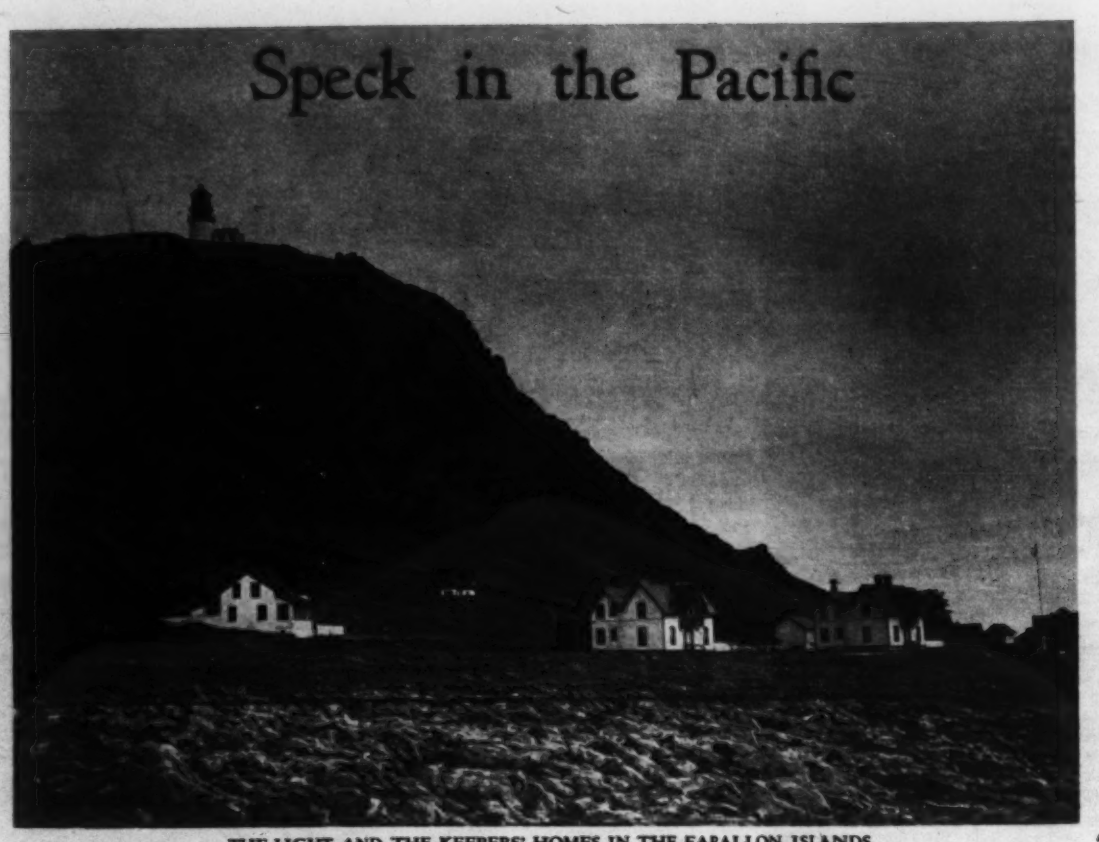
City_____ State_____

(This offer expires June 30, 1939—Good only in U.S.A.)

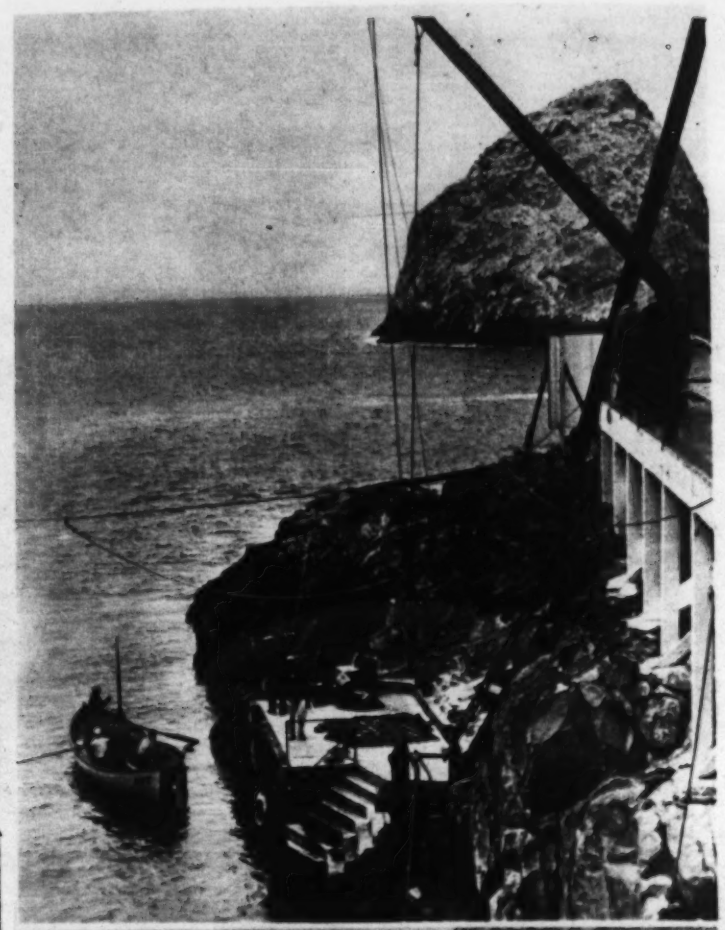
Q. HOW FAST DOES AN OSTRICH RUN? A. 60 MILES AN HOUR

FOR WHOLESOME FOOD-VALUE AND ENJOYMENT HERE'S THE CANDY BAR . .
CURTISS
Baby Ruth
Slice and Serve
CANDY IS DELICIOUS FOOD
ENJOY SOME EVERY DAY

Speck in the Pacific



THE LIGHT AND THE KEEPERS' HOMES IN THE FARALLON ISLANDS
The House at the Right Has the Only Garden in This Bleak, Rocky Spot



THE BEST DAY OF THE WEEK—WHEN SUPPLIES ARRIVE
A Few Huskies at the End of a Rope Provide the Motive Power for the Island Railroad. Above Is the Landing Platform to Which Small Boats Put In Through a Treacherous Channel; a Steep Ladder Must Be Climbed to Reach the Upper Platform

MENTION THE Farallon Islands to a San Franciscan and he'll probably reply: "Oh, yes, I can see them out there in the Pacific, once in a while." To most people they're just a speck on the horizon—bleak, volcanic rocks, 26 miles west of San Francisco. But the cluster of three main jagged islands, spanning seven miles of sea, are more than that.

Maybe you wouldn't like to change places with any one of the 23 San Francisco citizens who live on the one inhabitable island of the group. You'd probably miss your daily paper, the corner delicatessen, and a lot of other things. But the lonely life out there isn't so bad, according to Frank Ritchie, the lighthouse keeper and "mayor."

The islands are important for three reasons. First, located there is one of the most important lighthouses on the Pacific; second, a powerful radio compass station; third, the islands are a refuge for birds.

There are a lot of "ifs" in the life of the Farallon Islanders. If the wind blows, like it does most of the time, it gets pretty breezy; if it rains, it pours; if it doesn't rain, there's no drinking water. But there aren't any traffic accidents and no crowded streetcars!

Friday is a gala day for the islanders—mail, fresh food, milk, vegetables, magazines, new faces. On that day a navy or lighthouse tug drops anchor several hundred yards away from the jagged rocks, and husky lads row ashore through a tiny inlet. Supplies are hoisted up in a sling to the cheerful men and women who wait at the top of a steep ladder.

A narrow-guage railroad track ends near the edge of the landing platform, "the only manpower railroad in the Pacific Ocean." Ritchie will tell you. From the landing to the houses around the bend, it is all upgrade. It took too long for the men to carry the supplies on their backs, so the railroad was put in. The men climb into harness and haul the flat car up the hill, loaded with supplies.

There is no organic soil on the islands, consequently little vegetation. Tiny rock plants with pink and yellow flowers exude a faint odor of honey when the warm sun shines on the foliage.

* * *

The light keepers and the radio men of the navy department have neat, white houses, with sloping, red roofs and red-trimmed windows, very old, but well built. The light keeper's house resembles a Cape Cod fisherman's house. From his home, a zigzag path, cut in the face of the cliff, leads to the lighthouse, 358 feet above the water. From there one can see Noonday Rock and other dangerous shallows against which the flashing light warns passing ships.

Flower gardens are rare. But one neat 20-foot plot belonging to the wife of the assistant light keeper has calla lilies, marigolds, nasturtiums, and geraniums. In this garden are the only trees growing on the Farallon Islands—several windswept, bent cypresses.

A rather unique storage system protects the islanders against a shortage of drinking water. A concrete tennis court, that slopes almost imperceptibly, is used during the summer season for tennis, but during the rainy spells the hard surface catches rain water, which runs through a culvert and into cisterns. There it is filtered and stored for use.

Not far from the lighthouse headquarters is the other branch of the United States Government service on the island—the naval radio station. There are six radio men, a pharmacist's mate, and a cook. Some of the men are married and have families, bringing the population of the Navy Department up to 13 persons.

* * *

Chief Radioman Gutermann finds the island life pleasant. He says, "When we get tired of playing tennis, we fish. There are dozens of varieties of fish out here—yellowtail, cod, sea bass, and sometimes an octopus to wrestle with. On calm days the boys row over to the northwest islands, about six miles from here. Only sea lions and birds are found there, but the swimming is excellent, except when the waves are breaking too high.

"There is always a breeze coming off the ocean, and kite flying is popular. In fact, the men engage in contests to see who can build the best kites! Often they attach fishing lines to the kite string, and let them drop into the ocean. When the lines are hauled in there is always a reward!"

The bird refuge, already mentioned, is under the supervision of the Lighthouse Department. Western gulls and glaucous-winged gulls are the chief varieties that nest on the islands, although black-and-orange sea parrots, pigeons, and murres make their nests there, too. The murres resemble penguins, and during the day they sit on the rocks and face the sun, nodding their heads. They walk like penguins, and lay their eggs on the rocks or in crevices.

* * *

The gulls build shallow nests of grassy weeds; while another bird, the cormorant, dives to the bottom of the sea and finds kelp, with which it builds a nest about six inches in height. The sea parrots build their nests in the ground.

At the time of California's gold rush, when food prices in San Francisco soared, the Farallon Islands, being a natural rookery, became a profitable source of eggs. The eggs sold for one dollar a dozen, and the traffic persisted for nearly 40 years. Bird-lovers induced Admiral Dewey to use his influence to have the islands declared a bird sanctuary, and accordingly they now constitute one of California's bird preserves.

H. O. W.

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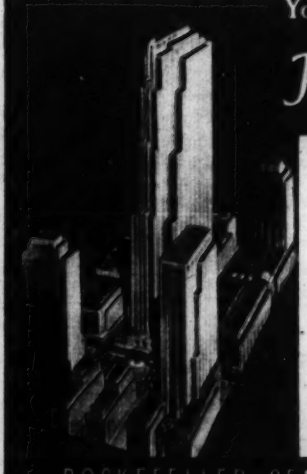
YOU HAVEN'T SEEN NEW YORK
UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN
Rockefeller Center



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OBSERVATION ROOFS
Over 1-6 mile high afford thrilling view of city . . . . . 40¢
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ROCKEFELLER CENTER OBSERVATION ROOFS

. . Railroads

(Continued from Page 3)

laws that averted the threatened railroad strike, there is a second opportunity provided Congress to fashion a workable transportation program.

All the major proposals for the solution of the railroad crisis—consolidations, poolings of freight and passenger traffic, equalization of competition between rail and other carriers, loans and reorganization—can now be threshed out in an atmosphere of relative moderation.

Labor generally is enthusiastic about the way the railroad peace machinery operated. That is natural, of course, in view of labor's victory. Among the employers the writer found some casual suggestions that the machinery should be amended to provide for compulsory arbitration if mediation fails, and that the strike vote should be subject to inspection by the authorities. None of these employers, however, suggested that the peace machinery should be discarded.

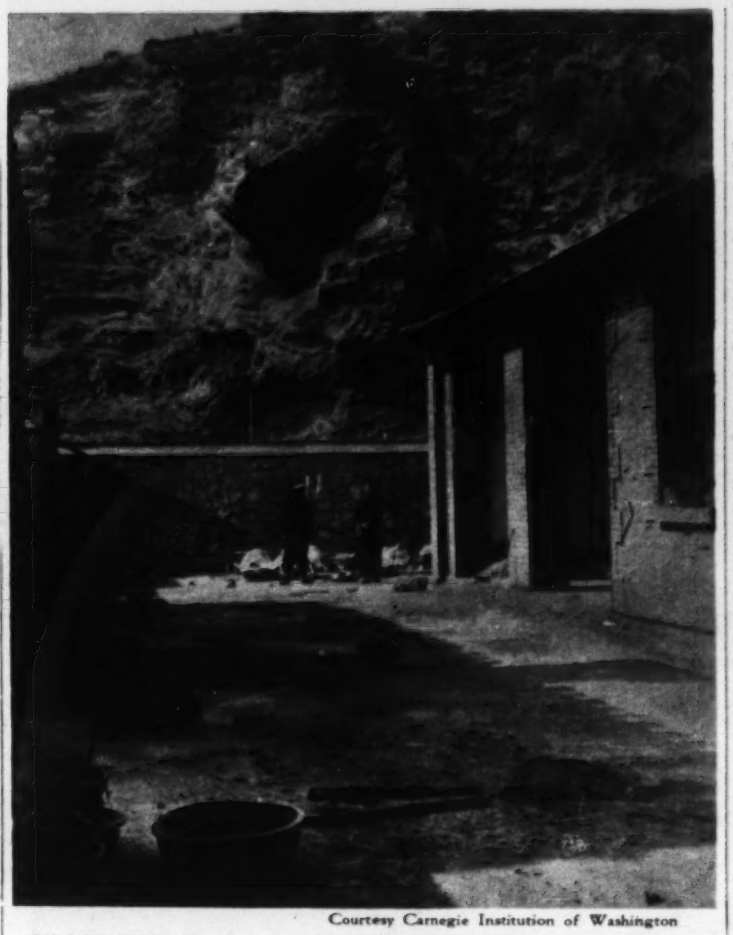
Those eager to bring peace to industry generally may logically ask why similar machinery is not enacted for other economic areas. Indeed, this question may be pressed at this session of Congress. One answer, of course, is that the Federal Government has an unusually clear-cut authority over an industry so plainly interstate as transportation. The railroads are also exceptional in their long history of government regulation that has acclimated them to teamwork with Washington.

Perhaps nothing is more important in making the railroad peace machinery work justly than the fact that labor is fully organized into independent and responsible unions. Some measure of Government direction may be injected into an industry where labor and capital have ironed out their differences, at least, to the extent of making genuine collective bargaining operative. But in an industry that is still fighting to destroy unionism there would be lacking the stability and equilibrium essential to efficient mediation.

So if industry generally is to benefit from some such peace machinery as that which has served the railroads so well, it may be essential that it first call a halt to the diminishing, but still active, struggle against legitimate collective bargaining. On the foundation of equal bargaining power the installation of a de luxe refrigeration and filtering system for labor disputes might be extended in some form.

Excuse Us, Please!

In view of their aid in erosion control, hawks and owls are entitled to an apology, according to wildlife technicians of the National Park Service. Raptorial birds, scientific term for those feathered tribes commonly called birds of prey, do their work in an indirect manner. The birds attack rodents, those tunneling experts who undermine check dams and make holes in embankments and building foundations. Once made, the holes are enlarged by the action of water, resulting in serious damage to the structures and the loss of much surface soil.



Courtesy Carnegie Institution of Washington

ON LOCATION: The Laboratory of the National Geological Survey of China, at Choukoutien in the Western Hills, Is Located Near the Entrance to One of the Caves Where Remains of Prehistoric Man Are Being Excavated

Menus of Primitive Man

UNTIL THE DISCOVERY of human remains in a cave near Peking, now recognized as "Peking-man," or Sinanthropus pekingensis, very little indeed was learned about the menu of primitive mankind. Not that there were any spare grocery bills or favorite recipes lying around in China.

But housekeepers in those days had a unique location, so archaeologists say, for fragments from the dinner table. Right in the middle of the living room, or the most used portion of caves in which shelter was sought, they left not only the remains of prehistoric fires, but layer upon layer of animal bones and vegetable pits. And when the cave became so full there was no longer room for the occupants, the old homestead was deserted.

In Choukoutien (pronounced Cho-ko-tyen), some 30 miles west of Peking, a hill overlooks the town which today is the Mecca for the world's anthropologists. It contains the richest known remains pertaining to what may have been the earliest site of human habitation.

Apparently the cave was first occupied during the Ice Age, yet the absence of telltale glaciation marks indicates that this area escaped its influence. Identification of bits of charred wood and seeds points to a climate quite similar to that of the present time. Because all the relics, plant or animal, are contained in almost solid rock, digging has been difficult. The caves are in limestone, which indicates that at one time, hundreds of millions of years ago, this part of China was beneath the sea.

Then when the sea bottom was raised and became dry land again, and because of the dissolving power of water at work underground, caves were formed in the rocks of these hills. As centuries passed, portions of the caves became partly filled with rock fragments which fell from the walls or ceilings to become cemented together with all remains into a solid mass known as "breccia." The caves were found by Chinese workmen quarrying the limestone for building material, and as the breccia was impure, it was left untouched until the famous Swedish palaeontologist, J. G. Anderson, found in it the fossil bones of rhinoceros, bison, horses, and other game animals that once roamed the country. That started the rush of expeditions toward Choukoutien and marked the beginning of painstaking excavation of these masses.

Previously known human remains, Pithecanthropus erectus, the Java-man; and Eoanthropus, the Dawn-man from Piltdown, England, were known only from a few odd skeletal remains, hence there were no indications at all of the living conditions of their times. But in addition to the animal remains uncovered in the Chinese fossils, there were found, some 20 feet above the lowest level of human occupation, a layer of hackberry seeds several inches thick. How they got into the cave and broken to bits was a considerable mystery until researchers hit upon the idea that perhaps Sinanthropus used them as flavoring for meat or for bread, as did the native American Indians much later. The fruits can be crushed fine and the liquid strained away and cooked with other food, leaving just such a residue of shell fragments as the excavators found. Here, then, is the earliest known record of plant food used by prehistoric men.

More Profits

The Navajo Indians are going off the horse standard, according to John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Directing its efforts toward proper range management, the Indian Office has long been trying to convince the Navajos that most of their horses have little or no economic value. Many Navajos now understand that replacing their 40,000 horses with 200,000 sheep would substantially increase their income.

Among Our Contributors . .

Changing conditions in China are discussed by WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN, for the past few years The Christian Science Monitor's Far East correspondent. He is the author of what has been called by some reviewers one of the most reliable books on Soviet Russia.

ROBERT W. DESMOND is teaching in Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.

Ventures of the Federal Government in cultural undertakings are discussed by MARY HORNADAY, attached to the Monitor's staff in Washington. PETER SAVARY, who writes of mountain climbing where the ascents are steep, has contributed other articles to the Magazine Section.

The editorial this week is by ALBERT F. ENGEL, a Detroit salesman. FRANK DAUGHERTY is stationed in Hollywood and writes about the studios frequently for the Monitor.

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AND INSTRUCTION BOOK
In "Gardening Illustrated, 1939," all the new flowers and vegetables, and old favorites, are described and illustrated. Its 124 pages, 52 in color, list 2164 annuals, perennials, roses, dahlias, gladioli, water lilies, etc. Also finely flavored table-quality vegetables. Full cultural instructions, special bargains. Sent free, postpaid. Write today.
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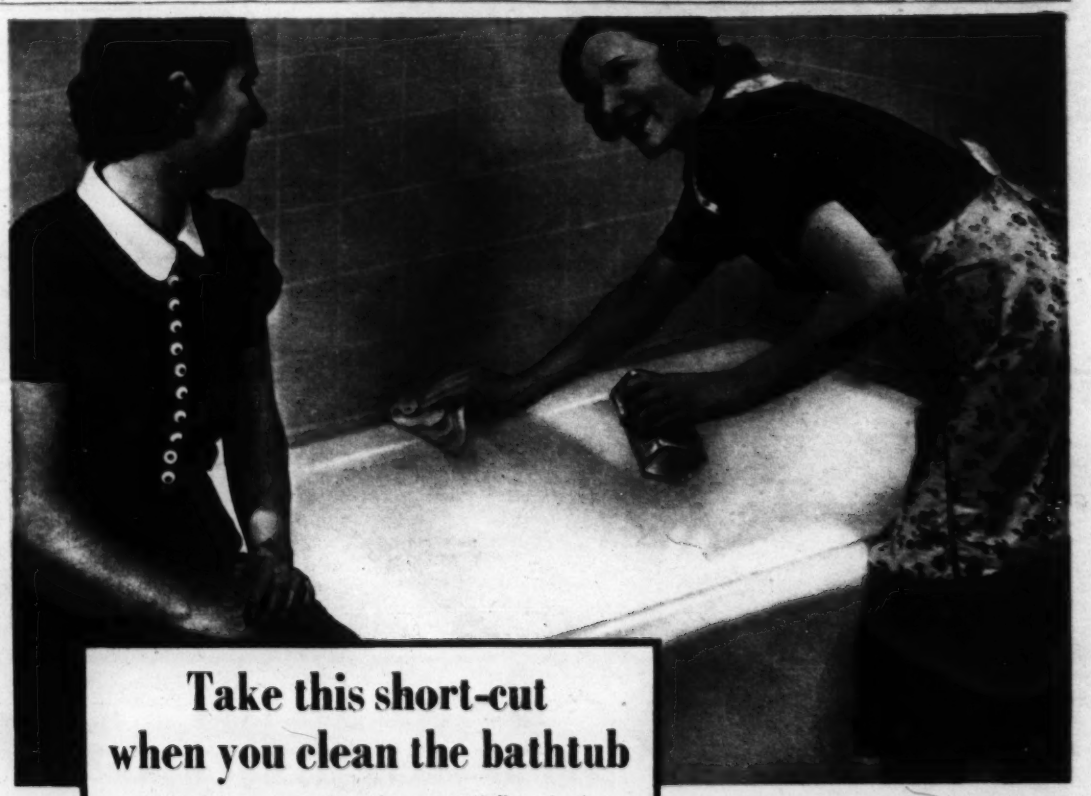
Chuckles SPICED JELLY DROPS
Dainty, succulent, sugar-coated drops of spicy jellie candy. Six spiced flavors and colors. Carefully wrapped in heat-sealed, moisture proof cellophane to protect their goodness.
10¢
FRED W. AMEND CO., Deaville, Illinois
Chuckles make a Happy World!



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Maybe you wonder why you see Bon Ami in so many bathrooms. Just try it on your own bathtub. You'll find Bon Ami is fast—*saves you time*. It's thorough—*saves you work*. And it's *not* gritty. This means it rinses away completely, leaves no sediment and—instead of scratching—gives the tub a high, gleaming polish.
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Speedwriting is a scientific system of shorthand using the letters of the alphabet instead of arbitrary signs and symbols. It is, like all other recognized systems, phonetic. It uses the dominant sounds to express the word. But Speedwriting records these sounds in familiar letters rather than unfamiliar symbols. This principle, of course, is only the beginning of Speedwriting but it shows you that Speedwriting is built upon foundation knowledge *that you already have* rather than on a foundation that will take you months to learn and even then will be always difficult and confusing.

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What One Monitor Reader Says:

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"It is with a deep sense of gratitude that I read your advertisement in *The Christian Science Monitor*. I am reminded, each time I see SPEEDWRITING, of my experience of several years ago. Feeling that you might be interested in hearing about it, I am writing in detail.

"In 1930, after I graduated from college, I found myself obliged to accept a business position, since the field of teaching, for which I had prepared, was over-crowded. Although my work was to be temporary and I had no specific need for shorthand, I felt it would be well to learn some system. I began with one of the conventional systems but found it very difficult to learn by self-instruction. By chance I saw a copy of *The Christian Science Monitor* which carried your advertisement. Since my salary was nominal, I could not at that time afford to take the full course in SPEEDWRITING, but I did purchase the textbook and the dictionary.

"And what a fascinating time I had learning SPEEDWRITING! After only a few hours of study (I do not recall exactly how many) I was able to use it. Mother was my instructor and dictated the lessons to me. With that study I was prepared for my next position.

"At the Temple University School of Music, where I substituted during vacation periods, I took my first dictation. That was in 1933, and the Dean of the School of Theology, who was the first professional person to give me dictation, was most interested in my shorthand. Although it was my first experience, I felt very confident and had absolutely no trouble in transcribing my notes. It was a victory, I felt, and I was so happy to have a knowledge of Speedwriting.

"In the fall of 1933, I came to the School of Horticulture, where I am still employed. Acting in the capacity of secretary, I have had to use shorthand constantly, and Speedwriting has served me excellently.

"I am so grateful for having learned of your course. It is easy to master and is adequate in every way. The lessons are interesting and fascinating. I feel that a knowledge of Speedwriting would be an asset to every individual. Would that I had known it when I was in college!

"It is my desire to take the course in Speedtyping, for I feel that I want to improve my typing. After January 1, while I am on my winter holiday, I hope to enroll for this correspondence course.

"If you have some circulars which I could pass on to our students or post on our bulletin board here at the School, I should be glad to use them.

"Again may I say how pleased I was to see that advertisement in *The Christian Science Monitor*. Speedwriting enabled me to enter the business world."—Virginia E. Leader.

What Other Monitor Readers Say About Speedwriting

I have been delighted with the Speedwriting books. They are clear, logical, easy to use, and very practical. I formerly studied an older shorthand system, and as I have gone over the Speedwriting Course, I have been very thankful that educators have had the wisdom to provide this new way, which has so many advantages. The uncertainty of the symbol system has been replaced with the ordinary alphabet, so familiar that it is a joy to study Speedwriting—Laura Keevil, Philadelphia, Pa.

Four points regarding Speedwriting have impressed me and they make me realize that it is the most practical shorthand. They are:—the facility with which it can be learned; the ease of its transcription; the length of time that it can be retained in one's memory; and the fact that from the beginning one can put it into use because of your method of teaching first the one hundred words of highest frequency. Indeed, I am very glad that I saw your advertisement in The Christian Science Monitor.—Ruth H. Casler, Los Angeles, California.

I have found the course in Speedwriting all that you claimed it to be. It is like the multiplication table, once learned you never forget it. By using the letters of the alphabet no time is lost in learning new and strange symbols. Dictation that has been taken in Speedwriting can be read back with ease at any time. — Genevieve Whatley, Wichita Falls, Texas.

School of Speedwriting, Inc., Dept. 177
200 Madison Ave., New York

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